FY 2013
EPA Budget in Brief

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Budget in Brief

Table of Contents

PAGE

Overview 1

Summary Resource Charts

EPA's FY 2013 Budget by Goal 9
EPA's FY 2013 by Appropriation 10
EPA's Resource History 11
EPA's Resources by Major Category 12

Highlights of Major Budget Changes 13

Goals

Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality 21
Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters 35
Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development 47
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution 61
Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws 69

Appendices

Summary Resource Tables
EPA's Resources by Appropriation 79
EPA's Program/Projects by Program Area 81

Highlighted Programs
Categorical Grants 95
STAG (State and Tribal Assistance Grants) 97
Estimated SRF Obligations by State (FY 2011 – FY 2013) 105
Infrastructure Financing 109
Trust Funds (Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks) 115

List of Acronyms 121

Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment.

Budget in Brief Overview

The Agency's FY 2013 budget request supports the Administration's commitment to ensure that all Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and protect the environment where they live, learn and work. The EPA's work touches on the lives of every single American, every single day as we protect the environment for our children, but also for our children's children. The mission, day in and day out, is to protect the health of the American people by keeping pollution out of the air we breathe, toxins out of the water we drink and swim in, and harmful chemicals out of the food we eat and the lands where we build our homes and our communities. We are committed to advancing environmental justice and achieving transparency in agency decision-making as an integral part of achieving our mission.

Environmental challenges and health threats have the capacity to limit opportunity and hold back the progress of entire communities. Recent events such as the radiation released after the earthquake in Japan and the environmental impact of large-scale disasters, both natural and man-made, reinforce the critical importance of fulfilling the EPA's mission and providing the safeguards that the American people look to the Agency to deliver. We will meet these challenges by using the best available scientific information, ensuring fair and effective enforcement of environmental laws, and providing all parts of society—communities, individuals, businesses, and federal, state, local, and tribal governments—access to accurate information so that they may participate effectively in managing human health and environmental risks. The EPA's work is guided by the best possible data and research and a commitment to transparency and the accountability that comes with it.

To learn more about how the Agency accomplishes this mission, including information on the organizational structure and regional offices, visit: http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa.

FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan and President's Budget (including FY 2011 Annual Performance Report)

The EPA's FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan and President's Budget requests $8.344 billion, approximately $105 million below FY 2012. The Agency recognizes the difficult fiscal situation that the nation is facing, and is making strategic adjustments to sustain necessary and fundamental human health and environmental protection within core resources and programs. In preparing the FY 2013 President's Budget, we reassessed our priorities and focused on the most critical work of the EPA and our state and tribal partners to maximize the effectiveness of our resources and collaboration. This budget reflects our commitment to finding ways to do our work more effectively and efficiently while achieving the same or potentially better results, and realizing cost savings.

To support continued progress toward the most critical goals and outcomes, the FY 2013 request reprioritizes and adjusts funding levels. Where possible, the Agency is leveraging its resources by expanding or building new partnerships with other federal agencies. In addition, the Agency is focusing resources on the problems of the future and is eliminating certain mature programs that have accomplished their goals, and where there is the possibility of maintaining some of the human health and environmental benefits through implementation at other federal agencies or the state or local level because they are well-established and well-understood.

The EPA strives to connect the results we have achieved to our planning and budgeting decisions and to support our overall strategic direction and the FY 2012 – 2013 Priority Goals. Toward this end, the Agency has worked to integrate the FY 2011 Annual Performance Report and FY 2013 Congressional budget justification. The EPA's FY 2011 performance information is highlighted throughout the budget request, notably in the sections titled Program Performance and Assessment and Overview of FY 2011 Performance sections, which describe key accomplishments and challenges for the EPA's five strategic goals and five cross-cutting fundamental strategies.

FY 2013 Funding Priorities

Improving Air Quality and Climate Change

The EPA is dedicated to protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's air to promote public health and protect the environment. Among the most common sources of air pollution are highway motor vehicles and their fuels. The EPA's work to establish the new fuel and national emissions standards to reduce emissions of air pollution and educate consumers on the ways their actions affect the environment have led to a real success story. The national program of fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for light-duty vehicles alone will save approximately 12 billion barrels of oil and prevent 6 billion metric tons of GHG emissions over the lifetimes of the vehicles sold through model year 2025. In FY 2013, $102 million is provided for Federal Vehicle and Fuel Standards and Certifications. In addition, Federal Stationary Source Regulations work is funded at $34 million which includes a $7 million increase to support the development of New Source Performance Standards and to more efficiently coordinate actions to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering cost effectiveness, the technical feasibility of controls, and providing greater certainty for regulated industry.

We will continue to address the impacts of climate change in FY 2013. An increase of approximately $32.8 million over the FY 2012 Enacted budget for climate protection will allow the Agency to support the full range of approaches to reducing GHGs and the risks its effects pose to human health and the environment and to property. This increase includes $26.5 million for categorical grants for states and tribes. The economic costs of not addressing climate change could include reduced productivity through missed work and school days, increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death – especially for certain vulnerable populations like the elderly, the poor, and children.

Protecting America's Waters

The EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as urban waters, estuaries, and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. The EPA and its federal partners along with states, tribes, municipalities, and private parties, will continue efforts to restore the integrity of the imperiled waters of the United States. In FY 2013, the EPA will fund the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative at $300 million, maintaining FY 2012 enacted funding levels, and fund the Chesapeake Bay program at $72.6 million, a $15 million increase over FY 2012 levels.

Sustainable Water Infrastructure

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds are provided $2 billion in FY 2013. As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity. Important to the enhanced technical capacity will be alternatives analyses to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. More fully utilizing the revolving fund capitalization grants provided to our partners will enable States to build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure.

To help ensure that water is safe to drink and to address the nation's aging drinking water infrastructure that can impact water quality, $850 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will support new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems in FY 2013. In concert with the states, the EPA will focus this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water standards. The EPA also will work with utilities to promote technical, financial, and managerial capacity as a critical means to meet infrastructure needs and to enhance program performance and efficiency.

The EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, address nonpoint sources of pollution, and promote estuary revitalization. Recognizing the expected long-term benefits of healthy aquatic systems as economic cornerstones vital to property values, tourism, recreational and commercial fishing, and hunting, the EPA is requesting $1.175 billion in FY 2013.

Protecting Our Land

The Superfund program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up sites which pose an imminent or long term risk of exposure and harm to human health and the environment. In FY 2013, the Agency will maintain the funding level necessary to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances as well as maintain the goal of sites achieving human exposure and groundwater migration under control. In addition, as one of the Superfund program's primary goals, the Agency will continue its "enforcement first" policy and identify and pursue potentially responsible parties (PRPs)

to pay for and conduct cleanups at Superfund sites to preserve critical federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. This will include negotiating and settling with PRPs and utilizing the special account funds which the Agency obtains from PRPs to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions in accordance with the settlement agreement. PRP resources, state resources, and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program. As of the end of FY 2011, the EPA is carefully managing more than $1.8 billion in special account resources and has developed multi-year plans to use these funds as expeditiously as possible consistent with applicable requirements. The EPA will maximize all of our available tools and resources to continue our Superfund work, while attempting to minimize programmatic impacts.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals

Ensuring the safety of new or existing chemicals in commerce to protect the American people remains a key EPA priority. Chemicals are ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products. They are used in the production of everything from our homes and cars to the cell phones we carry and the food we eat. Chemicals often are released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. FY 2013 funding will be directed toward chemical safety, increasing support for actions to reduce and assess chemical risks, and obtaining and maximizing the availability to the public of needed information on potentially hazardous chemicals. The current program activity levels continue to leave a backlog of chemicals to be tested. The FY 2013 overall increase of $36.4 million to the EPA's chemical programs is essential to support a crucial stage of the EPA's strengthened approach to address existing chemicals that have not been tested for adverse health or environmental effects.

21st Century Enforcement

This FY 2013 budget builds upon current efforts to transition toward using 21st Century technology in enforcement and compliance, resulting in long-term savings to the federal government, states, and the regulated community as the overall cost of compliance is reduced. Investments in new technology, including e-reporting and more advanced monitoring tools, will allow the EPA and our state partners to more easily identify, investigate, and address the worst violations that affect our communities. By embracing new approaches to harness 21st century technology tools, the Agency will meet our goals more effectively and efficiently.

In FY 2013, the Agency will redirect or refocus approximately $36 million within the enforcement and compliance programs in order to transform and modernize our approach to enforcing the nation's environmental laws. This effort will enhance the EPA's ability to detect violations that impact public health, reduce transaction costs for the regulated community, and better engage the public to drive behavioral changes in compliance. The EPA will promote e-reporting by implementing new technologies, develop and disseminate advanced monitoring tools, upgrade agency IT infrastructure to exploit more fully the wealth of new monitoring data, and modernize the EPA's approach to enforcement by ensuring new and existing rules incorporate electronic reporting. In FY 2013, as a key element of this approach, we will assist states in modifying their data systems to implement e-reporting with their regulated facilities, leading to improved compliance and transparency.

Supporting State and Tribal Partners

Supporting our state and tribal partners, the primary implementers of environmental programs on the ground, is a long-held priority of the EPA. Funding to states and tribes in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account continues to be the largest percentage of the EPA's budget request, at 40% in FY 2013. For Categorical Grants, $1.2 billion is provided, reaffirming the EPA's commitment to states that implement rules and rely on Federal funding to maintain core environmental programs in light of state funding uncertainties. At $114 million over FY 2012 Enacted levels, this budget request for Categorical Grants provides increases of $66 million for State and Local Air Quality Management, $27 million for Pollution Control, and $29 million for Tribal GAP.

As part of the Agency's commitment to tribes, we are proposing a $29 million increase over the FY 2012 enacted levels to enhance the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) resources. This funding level for GAP grants will build tribal capacity and assists tribes in leveraging other EPA and federal funding to contribute towards a higher overall level of environmental and human health protection.

Expanding Partnership with Other Federal Agencies

The EPA continues to work with its partners across the federal government to leverage resources and avoid duplication of efforts and maximize the effect of federal resources in environmental protection. For example, to support sustainability efforts, the EPA has joined forces with the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to align housing, transportation and environmental investments through a Partnership for Sustainable Communities. Adding to that effort, the Brownfields program has become a laboratory for innovation in sustainable development where efforts to remediate polluted sites and make them available for reuse by the community often includes green infrastructure, Smart Growth principles, efficient building techniques, or other steps towards building a sustainable city.

Building on the existing collaboration efforts to protect or restore the nation's waters, the EPA and US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will enhance existing coordination efforts in reducing non-point source pollution. The Agency also recently joined ten other federal agencies in launching the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, aimed at transforming urban waters into neighborhood centerpieces and foundations for sustainable economic growth. The EPA will continue to work with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the US Geological Survey (USGS) on a Hydraulic Fracturing Study of potential impacts on drinking water.

Priority Science and Research

Science and research continue to be the foundation of all our work at the EPA. The Office of Research and Development's integrated and cross-disciplinary organization of the scientific research programs provides a systems perspective. This perspective is critical to the performance of the EPA and increases the benefits from high quality science. Superior science leads to shared solutions; everyone benefits from clean air and clean water. Rigorous science leads to innovative solutions to complex environmental challenges. In FY 2013, the EPA is refocusing resources to support a

Center for Innovative Estuarine Approaches, and advancing efforts in both lifecycle chemical safety and sustainable molecular design.

The Center for Innovative Estuarine Approaches will develop innovative scientific and technical solutions to inform policies, environmental management structures, and business approaches to ensure the sustainability of our coastal watersheds and estuaries. Additional funding is for sustainable molecular design of chemicals to develop inherently safer process and products that minimize or eliminate the associated adverse impacts on human health and the environment. This effort will provide new principles for alternative chemical design and reduce the likelihood of unwanted toxic effects of nanomaterials and other chemicals.

The EPA also will continue to build on current research to study the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water. Building on ongoing research, the $14 million total request in FY 2013 for hydraulic fracturing research will begin an effort to assess additional questions regarding the safety of hydraulic fracturing. The research will be coordinated with DOE and USGS under a developing Memorandum of Understanding which emphasizes the expertise of each Federal partner, and will include an assessment of potential air, ecosystem, and water quality impacts of hydraulic fracturing. The EPA also will release an Interim Report on the Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources in 2012.

Eliminations and Efficiencies

Recognizing the tight limits on discretionary spending across government, the EPA has evaluated and reprioritized its work and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2013 resources toward the Agency's highest priorities and most critical needs. These reductions and eliminations and the projected impacts are described in fuller detail in appropriate sections of the FY 2013 Annual Plan and Congressional Justification and in the 2013 Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) Volume of the President's Budget which identifies lower-priority program activities in accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

The EPA continues to examine its programs to find those that have served their purpose and accomplished their mission. The FY 2013 President's Budget eliminates a number of programs totaling $50 million including: the Clean Automotive Technology Program; Beaches Protection categorical grants; Environmental Education; State Indoor Radon Grants; the Support to Other Federal Agencies program within Superfund; and the Fibers program.

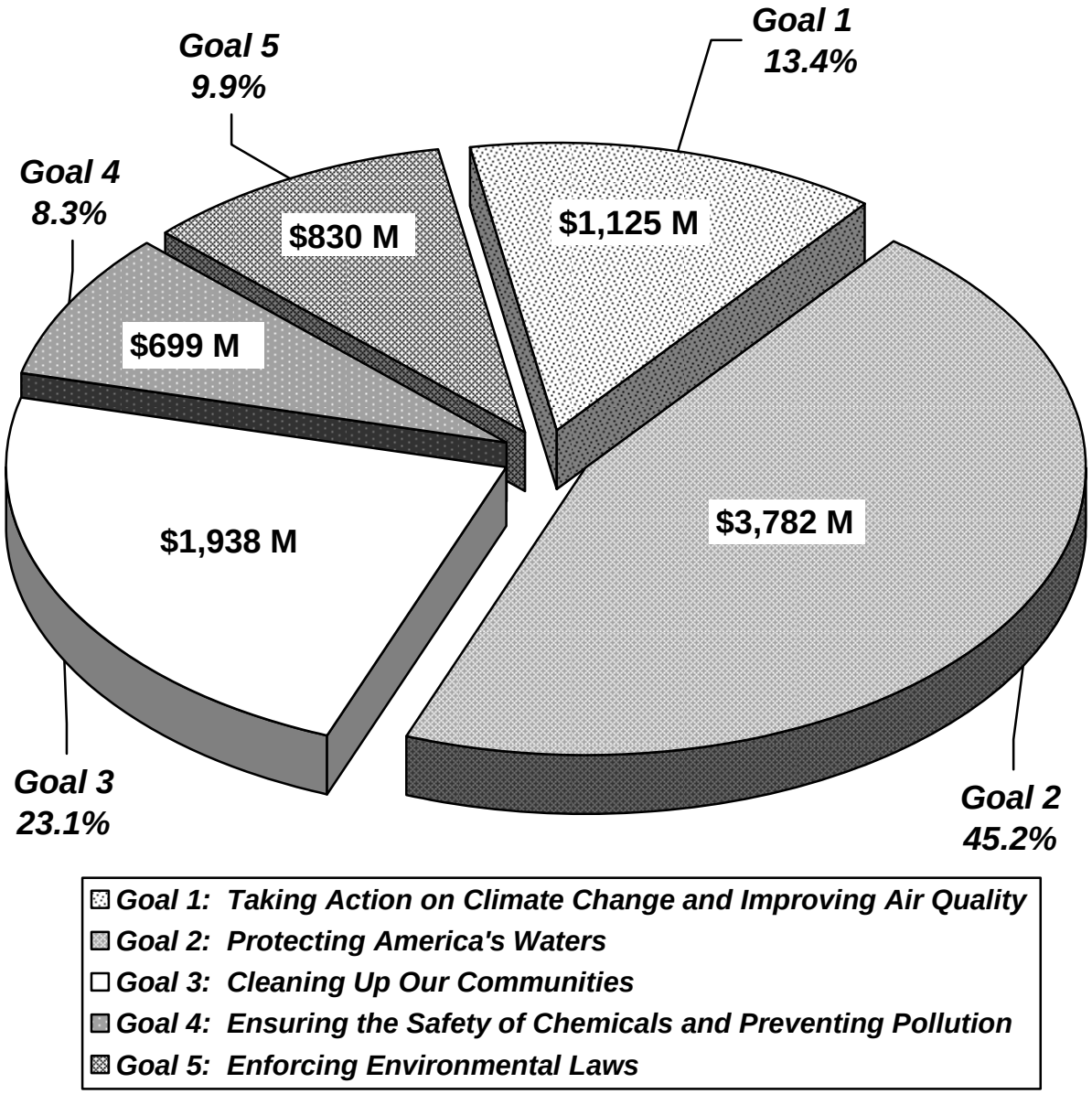
Building on the work undertaken in FY 2011 and planned for FY 2012, the Agency is examining how it can do its work differently, both programmatically and administratively, to achieve efficiencies and results. To complement these near-term efforts, the EPA also is undertaking a series of important steps to lay the groundwork for longer-term efficiencies, to move toward a 21st century EPA. Major projects include enhancing collaboration tools and IT systems, evaluating and consolidating or reconfiguring our space, and establishing Regional or national Centers of Expertise, all of which will help ensure the best use of human and financial resources. The EPA is continuing the effort

to analyze staffing levels and deploy human resources to achieve the Agency's mission more effectively and efficiently.

The Agency's funding request reflects its commitment to reducing discretionary spending across government. In response to government-wide calls for promoting efficient spending, such as the Campaign to Cut Waste and Executive Order on Promoting Efficient Spending, the Agency will reduce spending by an aggregate of 20 percent on advisory contracts, printing, travel, and IT devices by the end of FY 2013 compared to FY 2010. The EPA will do this by: providing as many documents and reports electronically rather than printing thousands of pages of paper, saving money and reducing the Agency's environmental footprint; reducing overall agency travel ceiling by 27 percent by using videoconferences, reducing the number of overall meetings and combining meetings; and managing spending on EPA-held conferences by using government-owned space and technology to achieve savings.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2013 Budget by Goal

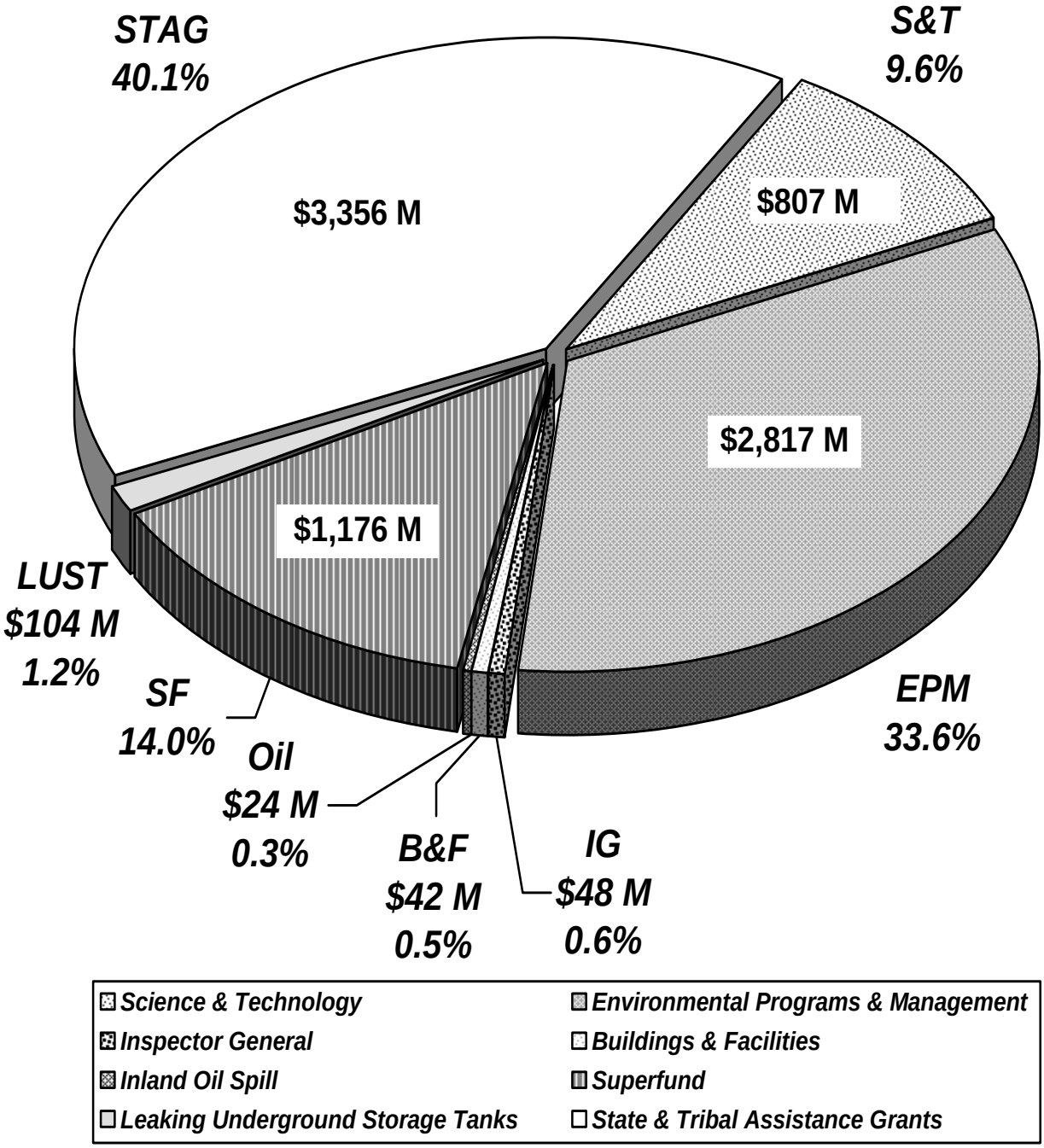
Total Agency: $8,344 Million



Notes:
Dollar totals and percentages in chart exclude a $30 million cancellation of prior year funds.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2013 Budget by Appropriation

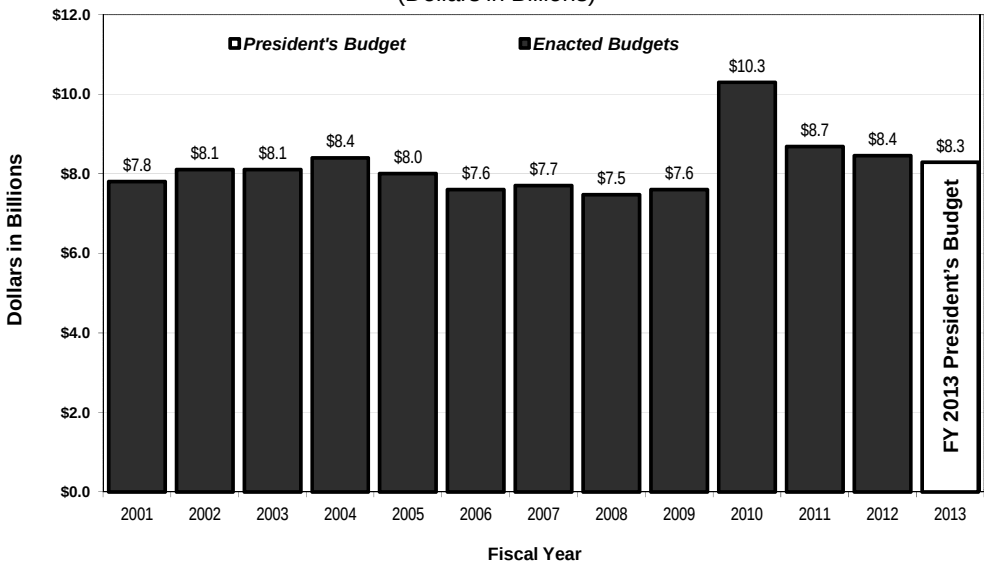
Total Agency: $8,344 Million



Notes:
Dollar totals and percentages in chart exclude a $30 million cancellation of prior year funds.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

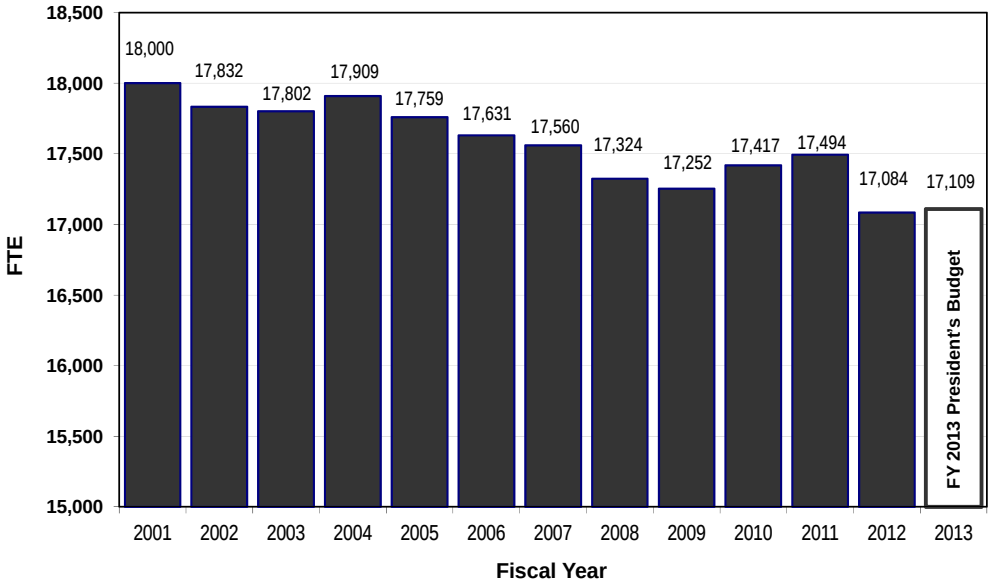
EPA's Enacted Budget FY 2001 to 2013

(Dollars in Billions)



Notes:
FY 2002 Enacted includes $175.6 M provided for Homeland Security in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.
FY 2006 Enacted excludes hurricane supplemental funding.
FY 2009 Enacted excludes ARRA funding.
All Enacted Budgets include rescissions; President's Budget includes cancellation of prior year funds.

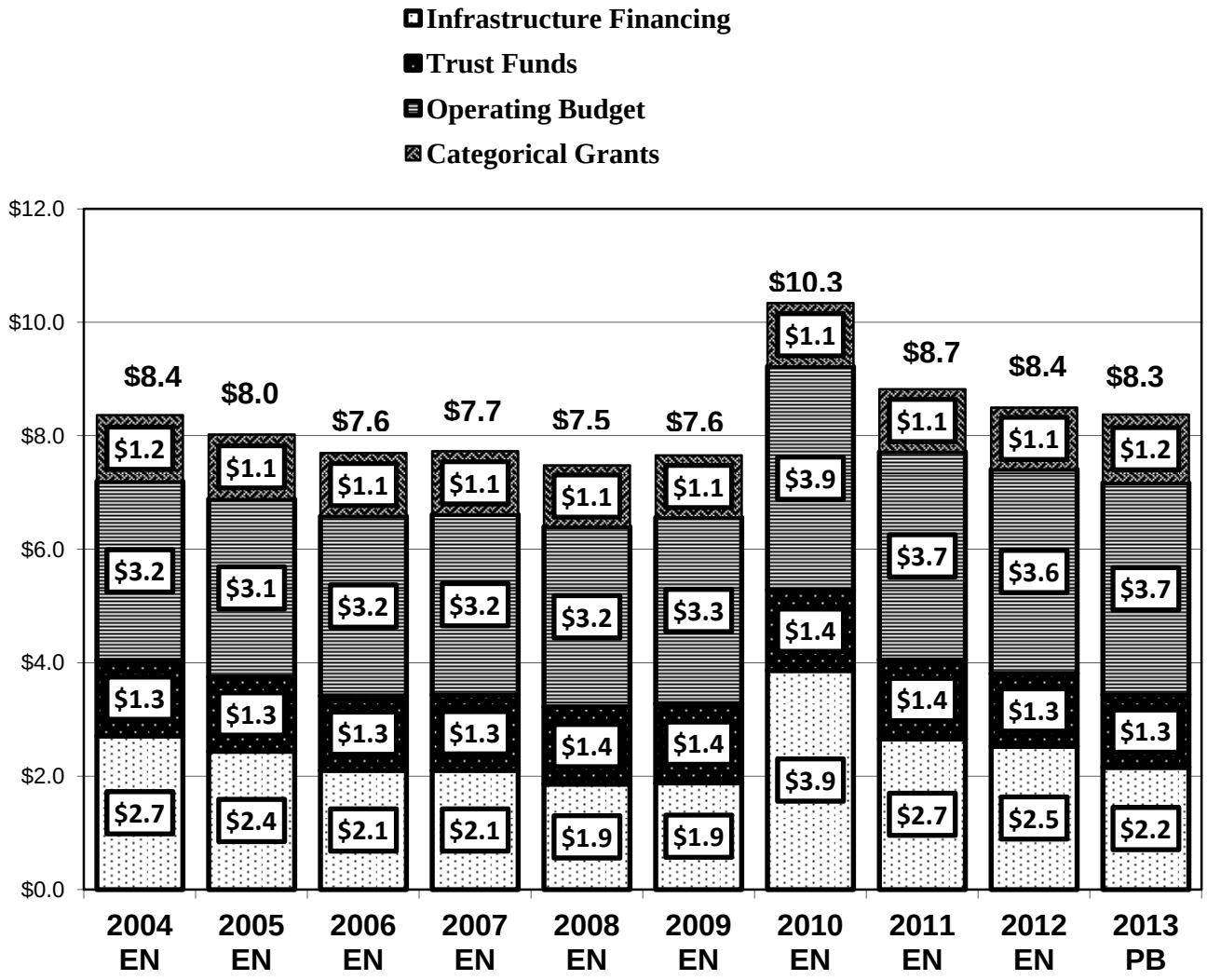
EPA's FTE Ceiling History*



* FTE (Full Time Equivalent) = one employee working full time for a full year (52 weeks X 40 hours = 2,080 hours), or the equivalent number of hours worked by several part-time or temporary employees.

Environmental Protection Agency's Resources by Major Category

(Dollars in Billions)



Notes:
Totals may not add due to rounding
The Operating Budget includes funding provided for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
FY 2005 Enacted reflects 0.8% Rescission
FY 2006 Enacted reflects 0.476% rescission plus 1% additional rescission and $80 M rescission to prior year funds.
Excludes Hurricane Supplemental funding.
FY 2008 Enacted includes a 1.56% rescission and $5 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2009 Enacted reflects a $10 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2009 Enacted excludes ARRA funding
FY 2010 Enacted reflects a $40 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2011 Enacted reflects a 0.2% rescission and $140 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2012 Enacted reflects a 0.16% rescission and $50 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2013 President's Budget reflects a $30 M cancellation of prior year funds

Highlights of Major Budget Changes

Climate Change and Air Quality

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification

(FY 2013 PB: $101.9M, FY 2012 Enacted: $91.9M, FY 2013 Change: +$10.0M)

Significant changes include:

- $3.3 million of the requested increase will be used in FY 2013 to make further progress addressing climate change, by beginning the technical work and analyses necessary to support GHG standards for non-road sources, such as locomotives, marine craft, and aircraft. These funds will also update scientific tools needed to evaluate new biofuel fuel pathways and technologies
- $1.8 million of the request will bolster the EPA's certification and compliance testing programs, which are struggling to keep up with an increase in demand for EPA vehicle and engine certifications, increasing diversity of sophisticated technologies, and an expanding universe of engines to monitor, particularly in the area of imported small engines. In FY 2013, the EPA will increase its oversight and testing rate for small imported engines. A high fraction of those engines fail the EPA's tests at the current limited rate of testing.
- A $1.3 million increase will support the procurement and installation of new heavy-duty truck chassis test equipment at the EPA's National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory. This equipment is critical to the EPA's ability to conduct compliance testing of heavy-duty trucks weighing up to 80 thousand pounds for compliance with EPA GHG emission standards and NHTSA fuel efficiency standards. This equipment is required to ensure that all manufacturers are treated fairly when enforcing compliance with the new standards.

Climate Protection Program

(FY 2013 PB: $108.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $99.5M, FY 2013 Change: +$8.5M)

Significant changes include:

- Requested increase of $4.2 million for the Energy Star program for oversight of the third-party certification system for ENERGY STAR products and the implementation of the EPA's verification process for residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The increase will improve quality control over the ENERGY STAR product labeling program and revise product and building specifications to advance energy efficiency.
- Requested $2.9 million increase will support the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. The additional resources will handle increases in the general reporting and verification workload across the many industry sectors and emission sources as well as our work with states.

Federal Stationary Source Regulations

(FY 2013 PB: $34.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: $27.3M, FY 2013 Change: +$6.8M)

- Requested increase includes $2.0 million for the development of New Source Performance Standards that address greenhouse gases. This will support analyses using the latest science and data to make determinations whether regulation of GHG emissions from certain source categories is warranted, and to develop and issue rulemakings as appropriate.
- $2.7 million of the requested increase will be used more efficiently to coordinate actions to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering cost effectiveness, the technical feasibility of controls, and provide greater certainty for regulated industry. $2.4 million of the requested increase is needed to review criteria pollutant standards in accordance with the CAA statutory schedule.

Climate Protection (S&T)

(FY 2013 PB: $7.8M, FY 2012 Enacted: $16.3M, FY 2013 Change: -$8.5M)

- A reduction of $16.3 million reflects the elimination of funding associated with the EPA's Clean Automotive Technology (CAT) program. In FY 2013 other Federal research programs such as DOE's Vehicles Technology program will support the development of advanced technologies.
- Expert staff and resources ($7.8 million) in the Climate Change program will carry out necessary implementation and compliance functions associated with new GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and carry out necessary compliance activities for implementing NHTSA's new CAFE standards.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $15.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $30.0M, FY 2013 Change: -$15.0M)

- Requested resources support a new approach designed to transition the program away from ongoing Federal support. The modified funding strategy will use rebates and revolving loan funds to concentrate resources on communities in a limited set of high exposure areas such as near ports and freight distribution hubs.

Radon Program

(FY 2013 PB: $2.2M, FY 2012 Enacted: $4.1M, FY 2013 Change: -$1.9M)

- This disinvestment of $1.9 million eliminates oversight for the State Indoor Radon Grants, which are also being eliminated, and targets remaining resources to implement the Federal Radon Action Plan, a multi-year, multi-agency strategy for reducing the risk from radon exposure by leveraging existing federal housing programs and more efficiently implementing radon-related activities to have a greater impact on public health.

America's Waters

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

(FY 2013 PB: $300.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $299.5M, FY 2013 Change: +$0.5M)

- Requested resources support EPA-led interagency efforts that focus on priority environmental issues such as toxic substances, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species. In FY 2013 special priority will be placed on cleaning up and de-listing Areas of Concern, reducing phosphorus contributions from agricultural and urban lands that contribute to harmful algal blooms and other water quality impairments, and invasive species prevention.

Chesapeake Bay Program

(FY 2013 PB: $72.6M FY 2012 Enacted: $57.3M, FY 2013 Change: +$15.3M)

- Additional requested resources will increase implementation and accountability grants to the six Chesapeake Bay states and the District of Columbia to facilitate work on Watershed Implementation Plans and integration of state and local efforts, as well as an increase in monitoring grants.

Surface Water Protection

(FY 2013 PB: $211.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: $203.9M, FY 2013 Change: +$7.7M)

- Requested resources will strengthen the EPA's efforts to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Efforts will include support for partnerships with states to address nonpoint source pollution including development and implementation of TMDLs, water quality monitoring, NPDES permit issuance support and oversight, WaterSense new product development, efforts to promote sustainability, strengthening of water and wastewater infrastructure. Resources will also support urban communities, especially underserved communities, working to achieve their water restoration goals.

Drinking Water Programs

(FY 2013 PB: $108.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: $102.3M, FY 2013 Change: +$6.0M)

Significant changes include:

- $3.4 million supports efforts to protect the nation's drinking water supply including developing and providing technical assistance and tools to states to facilitate small system compliance, performing oversight of state drinking water programs, and re-energizing work associated with regulating carcinogenic volatile organic compounds.
- $1.2 million to support upgrading the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) to improve compliance monitoring and data flow and quality.

Wetlands

(FY 2013 PB: $27.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: $21.2M, FY 2013 Change: +$6.5M)

- Requested resources will support the EPA's implementation of core Clean Water Act responsibilities under Section 404 and will increase support to state wetland programs. None of the funds requested are for the Enhanced Coordination Procedures for the EPA's review of Section 404 permit applications for Appalachian surface coal mining operations.

Geographic Programs

(FY 2013 PB: $39.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: $52.9M, FY 2013 Change: -$13.8M)

- Decrease reflects reductions to the Geographic Programs for Puget Sound, Gulf of Mexico, Lake Champlain, Long Island Sound, and San Francisco Bay.

Beach / Fish Programs

(FY 2013 PB: $0.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: $2.5M, FY 2013 Change: -$1.8M)

- This decrease to the Beach/Fish Program is because this is a well-established, well-understood program that can be maintained at the local level. The Beach Program has provided important guidance and significant funding which successfully supported by states and local governments in establishing their own programs which can continue without federal support. In response to reductions in the Fish Advisory Program, the Agency will redirect ongoing work where possible to the Food and Drug Administration on joint guidance issued to the public and also will encourage and support the states' implementation of their Fish Advisory Programs.

Marine Pollution

(FY 2013 PB: $11.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: $12.9M, FY 2013 Change: -$1.3M)

- This reflects a reduction in ocean monitoring and assessment activities to those activities that are required by regulation.

Water Infrastructure

State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

(FY 2013 PB: $2,025.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $2,384.3M, FY 2013 Change: -$359.3M)

- The FY 2013 Budget request of $2,025 million includes $1,175 million for the Clean Water SRF and $850 million for the Drinking Water SRF. This funding level continues the Federal commitment to provide annual capitalization to the State Revolving Funds that will enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, address nonpoint sources of pollution and estuary revitalization, and to help ensure that water is safe to drink.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border

(FY 2013 PB: $10.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $5.0M, FY 2013 Change: +$5.0M)

- The requested resources will provide funding for critical drinking water and wastewater services to border residents that reduce public health risks and improve the environment for U.S. citizens.

State and Tribal Partnerships

State and Local Air Quality Management Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $301.5M, FY 2012 Enacted: $235.7M, FY 2013 Change: +$65.8M)

- $25.0 million of the requested increase will be used to assist in permitting sources of greenhouse gas emissions. The Agency will reach out to smaller sources to assist in identifying ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- $24.3 million of the requested increase will be used to support expanded core state workload for implementing revised and more stringent NAAQS, and reducing public exposure to air toxics.
- $15.0 million of the requested increase is for additional state air monitors required by revised NAAQS.
- $1.5 million of the requested increase will support the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule used by states to facilitate the collection, review and use of greenhouse gas emissions data.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $96.4M, FY 2012 Enacted: $67.6M, FY 2013 Change: +$28.7M)

- Increase will help build tribal capacity and assist tribes in leveraging other EPA and federal funding to contribute towards a higher overall level of environmental and human health protection for this underserved population.

Water Pollution Control Grants (Sect. 106)

(FY 2013 PB: $265.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: $238.4M, FY 2013 Change: +$26.9M)

- Requested increase will strengthen the state, interstate and tribal base programs, to provide additional resources to address TMDL, and wet weather issues Also, in FY 2013, the EPA will designate $15.0 million of the additional funds for states that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA Office of Water guidance issued in March 2011.

Environmental Information Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $15.2M, FY 2012 Enacted: $10.0M, FY 2013 Change: +$5.2M)

- This increase enables Exchange Network (EN) state, tribal and territorial partners to expand e-reporting by adapting, installing and implementing a suite of data collection and publishing services, with a focus on those states that do not yet have the capabilities to comply with e-reporting requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $109.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: $105.3M, FY 2013 Change: +$4.4M)

- Requested resources will be used to replace the EPA-developed, state-operated SDWIS/State with a new, more efficient system and for states to provide greater technical assistance and oversight.

Beaches Protection Categorical Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $9.9M, FY 2013 Change: -$9.9M)

- The EPA has worked with state, tribal, and territorial governments for over ten years to develop their capacity to implement beach monitoring programs. Many of these non-federal agencies now have the ability and knowledge to run their own programs without federal support.

Radon Categorical Grants

(FY 2013 PB: $0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $8.0M, FY 2013 Change: -$8.0M)

- This is a mature program that has achieved significant progress over the 23 years of its existence in mitigating radon exposure and building capacity at the local and state government level to continue radon protection efforts without federal support.

Enforcement and Compliance

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

(FY 2013 PB: $615.9M, FY 2012 Enacted: $582.4M, FY 2013 Change: +$33.5M)

Significant changes include:

- Redirection of approximately $18 million is to support Next Generation Compliance, to implement new approaches and technologies that will promote increased compliance with the nation's environmental laws.
- $3.6 million to maintain the capacity and support for litigation, investigation, and inspection efforts.
- $2.5 million to provide for Deepwater Horizon litigation support, discovery management, and the continuing civil investigation against existing and potential additional defendants.
- Reduction of $1.7 million from Superfund Federal Facilities will impact efforts to monitor site cleanup, to address noncompliance, and to oversee remedial work being conducted at federal facilities.
- Reduction of $1.3 million from forensics support for the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in order to support higher priority enforcement activities which will impact support for civil enforcement cases under CERCLA authorities.

Chemical Safety

Chemical Risk Review and Reduction

(FY 2013 PB: $67.6M, FY 2012 Enacted $56.5M, FY 2013 Change: +$11.1M)

- Requested resources will more fully implement the Administrator's Enhancing Chemical Safety priority to reduce and assess chemical risks and obtain needed information on potentially hazardous chemicals. Increase will enable the EPA to: initiate five to ten new risk management actions; complete alternative assessments for four additional chemicals; initiate five to ten detailed assessments; issue 75 more test rules for existing chemicals; increase the number of HPV chemicals with completed hazard characterizations; double percentage of existing CBI cases; digitize approximately 16,000 TSCA documents; and implement enhancements to IT systems and related rules/guidance (e-reporting, etc.).

Chemical Risk Management

(FY 2013 PB: $3.7M, FY 2012 Enacted $6.0M, FY 2013 Change: -$2.3M)

- This decrease reflects elimination of the fibers program and a reduction to guidance to manage the disposal of PCBs.

Endocrine Disruptors

(FY 2013 PB: $7.2M, FY 2012 Enacted $8.3M, FY 2013 Change: -$1.0M)

- This decrease anticipates savings from validation and use of computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods to assess potential chemical toxicity.

Healthy Communities

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

(FY 2013 PB: $117.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: $112.5M, FY 2013 Change: +$4.8M)

Significant changes include:

- $2 million request is for the necessary initial program investments to allow for the development of the e-manifest system. Funds will cover IT resources and the services of a vendor to build the system from commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software.

Environmental Outreach
(FY 2013 PB: $5.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2013 Change: +$5.0M)
- $5.0 million request is to integrate environmental outreach activities into existing environmental programs under a streamlined and coordinated approach across the Offices of Water, Air and Radiation, Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, and Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response
(FY 2013 PB: $19.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: $14.7M, FY 2013 Change: +$4.6M)
- $4.6 million requested increase will be used to increase the number of inspections on high-risk Facility Response Plan (FRP) oil facilities and to develop and implement a third party audit program for non-high-risk Spill Prevention, Containment & Countermeasures (SPCC) oil facilities.

Tribal Capacity Building
(FY 2013 PB: $15.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: $13.7M, FY 2013 Change: +$1.4M)
- Requested resources support tribal capacity efforts through development, support, and implementation of planning tools and data management systems to identify environmental issues.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)
(FY 2013 PB: $2.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2013 Change: +$2.1M)
- This requested increase will support awarding up to 20 CARE assistance agreements to communities to improve local environmental and human health.

State and Local Prevention and Preparedness
(FY 2013 PB: $14.9M, FY 2012 Enacted: $13.3M, FY 2013 Change: +$1.6M)
- Requested $1.6 million increase will support additional high-risk chemical facility inspections in the Risk Management Plan program.

Environmental Education
(FY 2013 PB: $0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: $9.7M, FY 2013 Change: -$9.7M)
- Due to competing budgetary priorities, the Agency is eliminating funding from the Environmental Education program to support other mission critical programs, initiatives and activities that more directly support the Administrator's highest priorities.

Research

Research Program
(FY 2013 PB: $575.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: $568.0M, FY 2013 Change: +$7.6M)
- Includes $8 million to expand work with DOE and the USGS on a Hydraulic Fracturing Study analyzing the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, ecosystem and water quality.
- Other increases for research include:
    - $4.1 million for sustainable molecular design research
    - $3.3 million for climate change
    - $2.0 million to support a Center for Innovative Estuarine Approaches
    - $1.8 million to integrate both natural and built water infrastructure
    - $1.8 million for biofuels
    - $1.5 million to air monitors
- Research decreases include:
    - $2.0 million from the EPA Laboratory Study
    - $1.0 million from effects of cleaning materials in school settings
    - $1.9 million from the development of exposure assessment tools
    - $1.1 from beaches research

Superfund

Superfund Program

(FY 2013 PB: $1,176.4M, FY 2012 Enacted: $1,213.8M, FY 2013 Change: -$37.4M)

Significant changes include:

- A $33.2 million cut that downsizes the overall Superfund Remedial program to give priority to completing projects at various stages in the response process as opposed to starting new project phases. This reduction will result in a reduction in the number of site assessments, remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FSs), remedial designs (RDs), remedial actions (RAs), and post-construction operations. The targeted number of sites achieving human exposures under control and groundwater migration under control will be maintained.
- A reduction of $5.8 million results in the discontinuation of the automatic transfer of Superfund funding to support other Federal Agencies. Funding may be pursued for Superfund-related support services on an as-needed basis through inter-agency agreements.

Homeland Security

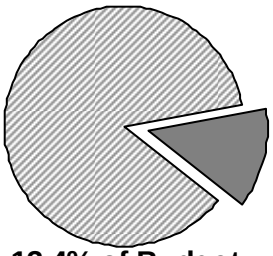
Homeland Security

(FY 2013 PB: $102.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: $102.1M, FY 2013 Change: $0.3M)

- Among other areas, this change includes a reduction to the Water Security Initiative as well as increases to support Regional Homeland Security Centers of Expertise. The EPA will continue to maintain its existing state of preparedness to respond to events.

Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

Strategic Goal: *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.*



13.4% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2013 PresBud
1 - Address Climate Change	$207,378	$200,463	$240,279	$39,815
2 - Improve Air Quality	$823,059	$768,929	$825,362	$56,433
3 - Restore the Ozone Layer	$18,102	$17,998	$18,528	$530
4 - Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation	$40,935	$38,778	$40,411	$1,633
Goal 1 Total	**$1,089,473**	**$1,026,169**	**$1,124,581**	**$98,412**
Workyears	2,855	2,724	2,783	59

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Introduction

The EPA has dedicated itself to protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's air to promote public health and protect the environment. Air pollution concerns are diverse and significant, and include: greenhouse gases (GHGs) and climate change, outdoor and indoor air quality, stratospheric ozone depletion, and radiation protection.

Since passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1990, nationwide air quality has improved significantly. Despite this progress, in 2010 about 124 million Americans (about 40% of the US population) lived in counties with air that did not meet health-based standards for at least one pollutant. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants has been associated with increased risk of cancer, premature mortality, and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems. Short-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants can exacerbate asthma and lead to other adverse health effects and economic costs including; the impacts associated with increased air pollution levels affect productivity and the economy through missed work and school days. Degradation of views in

national and state parks is difficult to quantify but is likely to impact tourism and quality of life.

The issues of highest importance facing the air program over the next few years will continue to be ozone and particulate air pollution, including interstate transport of these air pollutants; emissions from transportation sources; toxic air pollutants; indoor air pollutants; and GHGs. The EPA uses a variety of approaches to reduce pollutants in indoor and outdoor air. Strategies include traditional regulatory tools; innovative market-based techniques; public- and private-sector partnerships; community-based approaches; voluntary programs that promote environmental stewardship; and programs that encourage cost-effective technologies and practices.

Among the most common sources of air pollution are highway motor vehicles and their fuels. The EPA establishes national emissions standards for each of these sources to reduce emissions of air pollution. The Agency also provides emissions and fuel economy information for new cars, and educates consumers on the ways their actions affect the environment. The EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard program and motor vehicle greenhouse gas standards have already begun changing the cars Americans drive and the fuels they use. The supply and diversity of biofuels in America is growing every year, and a new generation of automobile technologies, including several new plug-in hybrids and all-electric vehicles, continues to "hit the road."

The EPA is responsible for establishing test procedures needed to estimate the fuel economy of new vehicles, and for verifying car manufacturers' data on fuel economy and pollutant emissions. The Agency is completing efforts to increase its testing and certification capacity to ensure that new vehicles, engines, and fuels are in compliance with new vehicle and fuel standards. In particular, compared to conventional vehicles, advanced technology vehicles like Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) and Battery Electric Vehicles (EV) require new, additional testing capabilities. Ensuring compliance with the Administration's new fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards is vital to reducing dependence on oil and saving consumers' money at the pump. The EPA will continue to implement a national program to reduce GHGs from light-duty and heavy-duty mobile sources. The national program of fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for light-duty vehicles alone will save approximately 12 billion barrels of oil and prevent 6 billion metric tons of GHG emissions over the lifetimes of the vehicles sold through model year 2025.

The EPA's air toxic control programs are critical to the Agency's continued progress in reducing public health risks, and improving the quality of the environment. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to focus on communities with greater levels of industrial and mobile source activity (e.g., near ports or distribution areas), which according to the 2005 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment often have greater cumulative exposure to air toxics than non-industrial areas. Between 2012 and 2013, there are approximately 70 stationary source (e.g., air toxics) rules due for review and promulgation, 35 of which are already on court-ordered deadlines or in litigation. These rules are all in some stage of development now. Working with litigants and stakeholders, and informed by analyses

of air quality health risk data, the EPA is working to prioritize a more limited set of air toxics regulations that can be completed expeditiously and that will address the most significant risks to public health.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to address the impacts of climate change through careful, cost-effective rulemaking and voluntary programs that encourage businesses and consumers to limit unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions. The climate is warming, as evidenced by observations in the scientific literature that show increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and widespread melting of snow and ice. Heat-trapping greenhouse gases are now at record-high levels in the atmosphere compared to the recent and distant past, a clear result of human activity. As the number of days with extremely hot temperatures increase, severe heat waves are projected to intensify and lead to heat-related mortality and sickness. Also, with time, more Americans are likely to be affected by certain diseases that thrive in areas with higher temperatures and greater precipitation, including pest-borne diseases and food and water-borne pathogens. The costs of these impacts of climate change include increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death – especially for certain vulnerable populations like the elderly, the poor, and children.

Because people spend much of their lives indoors, the quality of indoor air also is a major concern. Indoor allergens and irritants play a significant role in making asthma worse and triggering asthma attacks. Over 25 million American currently have asthma and asthma annually accounts for over 500,000 hospitalizations, 13 million missed school days, and over $50 billion in economic costs.

Major FY 2013 Changes

In FY 2013, resources under Goal 1 are focused on the Agency's core statutory work in reducing public health risks through standards setting, market-driven and partnership innovations, and support for state and tribal partners. Recognizing the tight limits on discretionary spending across the government, the EPA has evaluated and reprioritized its work and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2013 resources on the Agency's highest priorities. This effort involved strategic reductions and redirections within and across programs. In addition, the Agency is proposing to eliminate certain mature programs that have succeeded in establishing the expertise at the state and local level to implement similar programs, and where there is the possibility of maintaining some of the human health benefits through implementation at the local level. Reductions in some critical areas in FY 2012 make the FY 2013 resources even more important to advancing or even maintaining progress toward longer-term goals. Across the Agency, resources have been targeted to: 1) moving toward environmental protection for the 21st Century by increasing transparency and the use of technology, 2) supporting core mission functions, and 3) implementing efficiencies that enhance the effective use of limited resources in the long-term.

Given the nation's current tight fiscal climate, the EPA is making several significant changes in the air program to focus on its highest priorities. The Agency is eliminating

the Clean Automotive Technology (CAT) program and reassigning the program's expert staff to address the high priority and increasing workload in vehicle and fuels testing related to the historic new GHG and fuel economy standards. The Agency also is reducing radon activities by $8.0 million by eliminating categorical grants to states for radon and reducing the federal staff in the radon program. These programs have resulted in significant institutional improvements over time.

For work under the strategic objective Improve Air Quality, a funding level of $825.4 million, $56.4 million over the FY 2012 Enacted budget, will enable the Agency and state and tribal partners to conduct statutorily mandated work on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants, including ozone. Included in this amount is $289 million in state and tribal grant funding, an increase of $39 million over FY 2012. These funds support an expanding core state workload for implementing revised and more stringent NAAQS, and for overseeing compliance with air toxics regulations. Also included is an increase for additional state air monitors required by revised NAAQS.

The FY 2013 resources are also critical for the EPA to review criteria pollutant standards in accordance with the CAA statutory schedule and for the EPA and its state and tribal partners to monitor the air that we all breathe in communities across America. The requested FY 2013 funding will allow the EPA to continue to coordinate actions to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering their cost effectiveness and the technical feasibility of controls, as well as providing greater certainty for regulated industry. The EPA is working to streamline the implementation of rules at the federal, state, tribal, and local government level, as well as in industry. For example, the EPA has made progress in combining multiple standards where they pertain to the same area with a "sector" approach to maximize the synergies among standards and reduces costs to the EPA, states, tribes, local government and industry.

An increase of approximately $32.8 million over the FY 2012 Enacted budget for climate protection will allow the Agency to support the full range of approaches to reducing GHGs and the risks its effects pose to human health and the environment and to property. This increase includes $26.5 million for categorical grants to assist states and tribes in permitting sources of greenhouse gas emissions and implement the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule In addition, the Energy Star program, the Global Methane Initiative, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Rule, and state and local technical assistance and partnership programs, such as SmartWay, will all help reduce GHGs before it is too late. This level of resources for these programs in FY 2013 is critical for the Agency's efforts to address the impacts of climate change. Without these funds, the impacts of climate change are likely to be even worse, in the form of increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death.

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) grant program is funded at $15 million; a $15 million reduction from FY 2012 enacted levels. DERA provides immediate emission

reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements of older, dirtier engines, switching to cleaner fuels, idling reduction strategies, and other clean diesel strategies. While the DERA grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted, pollution emissions from the legacy fleet will be reduced over time as portions of the fleet turn over and are replaced with new engines that meet modern emissions standards. As such, DERA funding is being phased out and will be allocated to a new rebate program and national low-cost revolving loan or other financing program that targets the dirtiest, most polluting engines. Both approaches would be available to private fleets for the first time and enable a more targeted approach to high emissions areas.

The Agency is eliminating the Clean Automotive Technology (CAT) program in FY 2013 resulting in a net savings of over $8 million. The 34 technical experts that supported the CAT program work will be redeployed to support the growing implementation and compliance activities associated with NHTSA CAFE fuel economy and EPA GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and engines. In FY 2013, resources also will support GHG standard setting actions regarding advanced vehicle and engine technologies, including light-duty and heavy-duty trucks.

The Agency also is eliminating Radon Categorical Grants ($8 million in STAG) in FY 2013 and cutting approximately $2 million from the non-STAG Radon program. Exposure to radon gas continues to be a significant risk to human health, and over the 23 years of its existence, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states successfully establish their own programs. At the federal level, the EPA will implement the Federal Radon Action Plan, a multi-year, multi-agency strategy for reducing the risk from radon exposure by leveraging existing federal housing programs and more efficiently implementing radon-related activities to have a greater impact on public health.

For the Air, Climate, and Energy (ACE) research program, an increase of $3.8 million above FY 2012 will support an effort to address additional questions regarding the safety of hydraulic fracturing (HF). Resources will support ambient air monitoring and associated health effects assessments to address the potential impacts of HF on air quality, water quality, and ecosystems.

Priority Goals

The EPA has established an FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal to improve the country's ability to measure and control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The Priority Goal is:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks. Through September 30, 2013, the EPA, in coordination with DOT's fuel economy standards program, will be implementing vehicle and truck greenhouse gas standards that are projected to

reduce GHG emissions by 1.2 billion metric tons and reduce oil consumption by about 98 billion gallons over the lifetime of the affected vehicles and trucks.

Additional information on the Agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2013 Activities

Reducing GHG Emissions and Developing Adaptation Strategies to Address Climate Change

Responding to the threat of climate change is one of the Agency's top priorities. The EPA's strategy to address climate change supports the President's greenhouse gas reduction goals. Climate change poses risks to public health, the environment, cultural resources, the economy, and quality of life. Many impacts of climate change are already evident and some will persist into the future. Climate change impacts include increased temperatures and more stagnant air masses that make it more challenging to achieve air quality standards for smog in many regions of the country. This adversely affects public health if areas cannot attain or maintain clean air and increases the costs to local communities.

The Agency will work with partners and stakeholders to provide tools and information related to greenhouse gas emissions and impacts and will reduce emissions domestically and internationally through cost-effective, voluntary programs while pursuing additional regulatory actions as needed. In FY 2013, the Agency will focus on core program activities, expand some existing strategies, and discontinue others, including:

- Beginning to implement the important new vehicle fuel economy labelling requirements. For the first time, the new label provides consumers with greenhouse gas, as well as fuel economy, information.
- Continuing to implement the harmonized DOT and EPA fuel economy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards for light-duty vehicles (model years 2012-2016) and heavy-duty vehicles (model years 2014-2018). The EPA will begin developing a second phase of heavy-duty GHG regulations that will incorporate a complete vehicle approach and bring a wider range of advanced technologies, including hybrid vehicle drive trains. The EPA also must consider nine petitions asking the Agency to develop GHG emission standards for a wide range of non-road equipment, including locomotives, marine craft, and aircraft.
- Continuing to promote cost-effective corporate GHG management practices and provide recognition for superior efforts through a joint award program with non-government organizations. As of 2010, the EPA's voluntary, public private partnerships helped businesses, industry and transportation avoid 533 million metric tons of carbon equivalent emissions.

- Focusing on GHG supply chain management, which will primarily be implemented through the ongoing cooperative pilot with the General Services Administration to assist small federal suppliers in developing their GHG inventories.
- Continuing to implement the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule. Activities in FY 2013 will include expanding the database management systems for new sectors, verifying reported data, providing guidance and training to reporters, and sharing data with the public, within the federal government, with state and local governments, and with reporting entities.

An increase of around $3 million for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program will support reporting and verification of emissions across the 31 industry sectors and emission sources (10 sectors were added in FY 2010) and approximately 13,000 reporters as well as work with states across the spectrum of the common by-product gases. Work in FY 2013 includes support for uses on how to comply with the rule and how to report emissions using the electronic reporting tool as well as how to address any potential reporting errors prior to data publication. These resources will provide assistance to reporting entities, ensure data accuracy, and provide transparency into the major sources of GHG emissions across the nation. An increase of approximately $4 million for ENERGY STAR will support oversight of the improved third-party certification system for ENERGY STAR products and the implementation of the EPA's verification process for residential, commercial and industrial buildings to safeguard the economic and health benefits brought to the market by this program. This increase will also support the Agency's effort to develop an ENERGY STAR fee program. Another priority is to support public and private organizations as they implement the full range of least cost compliance and mitigation options associated with the EPA's power sector air standards.

Funding for the Clean Automotive Technologies (CAT) program was eliminated in FY 2013. The CAT program, with its advanced series hybrids and ultra-clean engines, has matured and provided a deep understanding of the technology pathways that are necessary in order to achieve maximum reductions of criteria and GHG emissions cost-effectively from both cars and trucks. FY 2012 will be a transition year in which the CAT program will complete work on the highest priority projects, and continue technology deployment through various actions including license agreements. In 2013, other Federal research programs, such as DOE's Vehicles Technology program will support the development and deployment of advanced automotive technologies. In FY 2013, the Agency will refocus the workforce in this program to support implementation and compliance with GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles developed under the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program project. In addition, resources will be used to support compliance activities for implementing NHTSA's CAFE standards. Under authorities contained in the Clean Air Act and the Energy Policy Act, the EPA is responsible for issuing certificates and ensuring compliance with both the GHG and CAFE standards.

Improving Air Quality

Clean Air

Particulate Matter (PM) is linked to tens of thousands of premature deaths per year and repeated exposure to ozone can cause acute respiratory problems and lead to permanent lung damage. Short term exposure to sulfur dioxide (SO_2) can result in adverse respiratory effects, including narrowing of the airways which can cause difficulty breathing and increased asthma symptoms, particularly in at risk populations including children, the elderly, and people with asthma.

Implementing the existing PM National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), as well as the potential revised 2012 PM NAAQS, are among the Agency's highest priorities for FY 2013. The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states developing or revising attainment State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and will designate areas as attainment or nonattainment. The budget includes an additional $39 million in grants to support core state workload for implementing NAAQS, reducing exposure to air toxics to ensure improved air quality in communities, and for additional air monitors required by revised NAAQS. In FY 2013, the EPA will also continue its work with states and communities to implement the existing ozone standard. The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states developing or revising attainment SIPs, and provide ongoing assistance in meeting the goals of those plans. The EPA will also provide technical and policy assistance to states developing regional haze implementation plans and will continue to review and act on SIP submissions in accordance with the Clean Air Act. These objectives are supported by an investment of $7.0 million to provide technical assistance to state, tribal and local agencies through the Federal Support for Air Quality Management program. This support includes source characterization analyses, emission inventories, quality assurance protocols, improved testing and monitoring techniques, and air quality modeling.

The EPA will continue to implement the new Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS2) program and carry out several other actions required by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. The EPA is responsible for establishing test procedures needed to estimate the fuel economy of new vehicles and for verifying car manufacturers' data on fuel economy. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue implementing its plan to upgrade its vehicle, engine, and fuel testing capabilities at the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL), addressing the need to increase testing and certification capacity to ensure that new vehicles, engines, and fuels are in compliance with new vehicle and fuel standards. In 2011, the EPA provided certifications for over 4,000 different types of engines – a workload that has quadrupled over the past decade. The EPA's workload will continue to grow, as the Agency begins to implement new and more stringent GHG emission standards promulgated in 2012 and 2013 for additional classes of vehicles and engines.

The requested FY 2013 resources are required to operate the new testing facilities and run new test procedures associated with the increased breadth and complexity of

standards. Resources will support activities such as oversight of certification and compliance requirements for the expanding number of vehicles and engines the EPA regulates. These include hybrid and biofuel vehicles, advanced technology vehicles, engines entering the market in response to the EPA's new GHG emission standards, and foreign imports. Resources will also support oversight of credit trading under both fuels and engine regulations and will be used to develop and manage data systems designed to make it easier for the regulated community to comply with EPA standards by reducing reporting burdens.

Air Toxics

The Agency will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies and community groups to assess and address air toxics emissions in areas of greatest concern, including in disproportionately impacted communities and where the most vulnerable members of our population live, work, and go to school.

One of the top priorities for the air toxics program is to eliminate unacceptable health risks and cumulative exposures to air toxics from multiple sources in affected communities and to enable the Agency to fulfill its Clean Air Act (CAA) and court-ordered obligations. The CAA requires that the technological basis for all technology-based standards be reviewed and updated as necessary every eight years. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments to determine whether the technology-based rules appropriately protect public health.

In addition to meeting CAA requirements, the EPA will continue development of its multi-pollutant and sector based efforts by constructing and organizing analyses around industrial sectors. By addressing individual sectors' emissions comprehensively and prioritizing regulatory efforts on the pollutants of greatest concern, the EPA will develop consolidated, more effective, lower-cost technological improvements in the sectors. The EPA will continue to look at all pollutants in an industrial sector and identify ways to take advantage of the co-benefits of pollution control. In developing sector and multi-pollutant approaches, the Agency seeks innovative solutions that address the differing nature of the various sectors and minimizes costs to the EPA, states, tribes, local governments and the regulated community. In FY 2013, an increase of $2.7 million will be used to coordinate actions for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants to achieve objectives of the Clean Air Act, maximize cost effectiveness, and provide greater certainty to industry.

The EPA will continue to improve the dissemination of information to state, local and tribal governments, and the public, using analytical tools such as the National Air Pollution Assessment (NAPA) and National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), enhancing quantitative benefits assessment tools such as BenMAP, improving emission inventory estimates for toxic air pollutants, and managing information for regulated entities electronically in a single location by modernizing the Air Facility System (AFS) database. The EPA anticipates that these improvements will increase the Agency's

ability to meet aggressive court-ordered schedules to complete rulemaking activities, especially in the Risk Technology Review program.

Indoor Air

Twenty percent of the population, including students, teachers and administrative staff, spend the day inside elementary and secondary schools. If these schools have problems with leaky roofs and poor heating, ventilation, or air conditioning systems, the result can be the increased presence of molds and other environmental allergens which can trigger a host of health problems, including asthma and allergies. Over the past four years, at least 16,000 health care professionals have been trained by the EPA and its partners on environmental management of asthma triggers. Additionally, approximately 1/3 of our nation's schools now have effective indoor air quality management programs in place. It is estimated that 2.7 million homes with high radon levels have, with the help of the EPA and its partners, been returned to acceptable levels or have been built with new radon-reducing features.

In the Reduce Risks from Indoor Air program ($17.8 million), the EPA will continue to promote comprehensive asthma care that integrates management of environmental asthma triggers and health care services by building community capacity for delivering comprehensive asthma care programs through the Communities in Action for Asthma-Friendly Environments Campaign. The EPA will place a particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable populations, including children, and low-income and minority populations.

The EPA will continue to update its existing program guidance to provide clear and verifiable protocols and specifications for ensuring good indoor air quality across a range of building types during multiple phases of the building life cycle. The EPA will collaborate with public and private sector organizations to integrate these protocols and specifications more efficiently into existing energy-efficiency, green-building and health-related programs and initiatives. FY 2013 activities will focus on equipping the affordable housing sector with training and guidance to promote the adoption of these best practices with the aim of creating healthy, energy-efficient homes for low income families.

In FY 2013, with the elimination of Radon Categorical Grants and reduction to the radon program of approximately $2 million, this program will focus on efficiently promoting radon risk reduction in homes and schools. Using information dissemination, social marketing techniques, and partnerships with federal agencies and public health and environmental organizations, the EPA will drive action by implementing the Federal Radon Action Plan, published in June 2011. These actions will promote testing for indoor radon, fixing homes and schools when radon levels are high, and building new homes and schools with radon-resistant features.

Stratospheric Ozone

The stratospheric ozone program ($15.3 million) implements 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). Under the Act and the Protocol, the EPA is authorized to control and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the US, and to contribute to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. As of January 1, 2010, ODS production and imports were capped at 3,810 ODP-weighted metric tons, which is 25 percent of the U.S. baseline under the Montreal Protocol. In 2015, U.S. production and import will be reduced further, to 10 percent of the U.S. baseline, and in 2020, all production and import will be phased out except for exempted amounts. As ODS and many of their substitutes are potent GHGs, appropriate control and reduction of these substances also provides significant benefits for climate protection. The Act provides for a phase out of production and consumption of ODS and requires controls on their use, including banning certain emissive uses, requiring labeling to inform consumer choices and requiring sound servicing practices for the use of ODS in various products (e.g., air conditioning and refrigeration). As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the United States is committed to ensuring that our domestic program is at least as stringent as international obligations and to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically. In FY 2013, the EPA will focus its work to ensure that ODS production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act continue to be met.

Radiation

In FY 2013, the EPA Radiation program ($21.8 million), in cooperation with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and international radiation protection organizations, will develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to protect the public from unnecessary exposures to radiation. In response to advances in uranium production processes and mining operations, the Agency is updating its radiation protection standards for the uranium fuel cycle, which were developed over 30 years ago. In FY 2013, the EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) will maintain and improve the level of readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The National RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system, which includes the country's 100 most populous cities, will provide data to assist in protective action determinations.

Research

Environmental challenges in the 21st Century continue to be complex as the links between stressors such as climate change, urbanization, and air quality become better understood. These complex challenges require different thinking and solutions than those used in the past. Reducing risk can no longer be the only approach to environmental protection. Industry and government are turning to solutions that enhance economic growth and social well-being, as well as protect public health and the environment. These solutions require research that transcends disciplinary lines and

includes all stakeholders in the process. The process includes the EPA's regional and program offices as well as other stakeholders including states and communities who rely on the research. With the partners and stakeholders, the EPA researchers define the research needs and how the solutions will be integrated. These new, integrated, transdisciplinary approaches require innovation at all steps of the process. Ultimately, the EPA is seeking technological innovations that support environmentally responsible solutions and foster new economic development.

In FY 2013, the EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by continuing the more integrated research approach begun in FY 2012. Integrated research looks at problems more systematically and holistically. This approach will yield benefits beyond those possible from more narrowly targeted approaches that focus on single chemicals or problem areas.

A robust air monitoring network is vital to the nation's air quality. Air monitoring tools measure and track pollutants, identify pollutant sources, and inform how and where Americans are exposed to air pollutants. Many of the existing monitoring technologies used in the national networks are decades old and are costly. The complexity of environmental issues at local, national, and international levels requires more advanced and comprehensive monitoring. In FY 2013, the EPA plans to develop efficient, high-performing, and cost-effective monitors for ambient air pollutants. Such monitors will replace outdated techniques, produce more detailed information, and reduce the cost of monitoring for the EPA, states, and local agencies.

The Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) program conducts research on environmental and human health impacts related to air pollution, climate change, and biofuels. Protecting human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution and climate change, while simultaneously meeting the demands of a growing population and economy is critical to the well-being of the nation and the world. Exposure to an evolving array of air pollutants is a considerable challenge on human health and the environment. This multifaceted environment reflects the interplay of air quality, the changing climate, and emerging energy options. By integrating air, climate and energy research, the EPA can better understand, define and address the complexity of these interactions. The Agency will provide models and tools necessary for communities and for decision makers at all levels of government to make the best decisions.

For example, the ACE research program will improve the widely used Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) modeling system. State and local agencies and the EPA rely on this tool to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Specifically, nations, states, and communities use CMAQ to model how air pollution levels change when different emission reduction alternatives are used. With this tool, decision-makers can test a range of strategies and determine what approach best fits their situation. Improvements to CMAQ will increase users' capability to accurately model changes in ozone, particulate matter, and hazardous air pollutant concentrations. The CMAQ model has over 1,500 users in the U.S. and 1,000 more in over 50 countries.

The ACE research program will continue to address critical science questions under three major research themes.

Theme 1: Assess Impacts – Assess human and ecosystem exposures and effects associated with air pollutants and climate change. Evaluate the effects of air pollution and climate change on individuals, ecosystems, communities, and regions (including the effects on those most susceptible or vulnerable).

Theme 2: Prevent and Reduce Emissions – Provide the science needed to develop and evaluate approaches to preventing and reducing harmful air emissions. The EPA decision makers and other stakeholders need such data and methods to analyze the full life-cycle impacts of new and existing energy technologies. With ACE's data, decision makers can determine which energy choices are most economically, socially, and environmentally appropriate.

Theme 3: Respond to Changes in Climate and Air Quality – Provide modeling and monitoring tools, metrics, and information on air pollution exposure. Individuals, communities, and governmental agencies will use these tools and information to make public health decisions related to air quality and climate change.

ACE research incorporates economic and social factors that may influence anticipated environmental results.

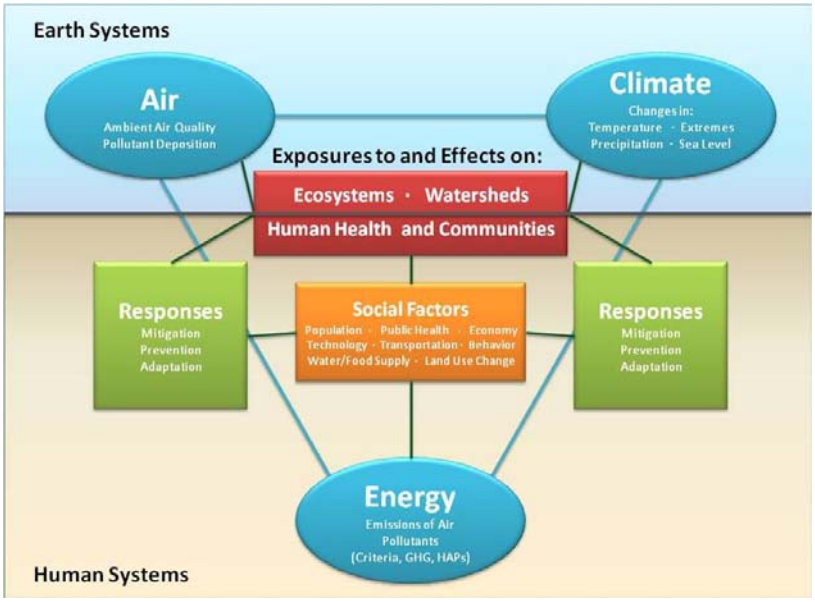


Figure 1: Integration of Air, Climate, and Energy[1]

Figure 1, "Integration of Air, Climate, and Energy," illustrates the relationships among air, climate, and energy. The figure identifies the major earth and human systems impacted by air pollution and climate change. It portrays the responses and social factors influencing the relationships among each.

In FY 2013, research will study the generation, fate, transport, and chemical transformation of air emissions to identify individual and population health risks. The ACE research program considers the environmental impacts of energy production and use across the full life cycle. For example, increased use of wood in residences can reduce greenhouse gas emissions but cause local air pollution problems. The program

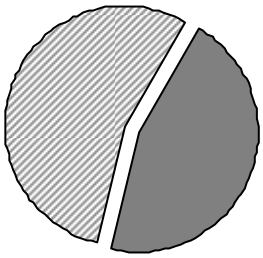
[1] Adapted from IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

will incorporate air, climate, and energy research to ensure the development of sustainable solutions and attainment of statutory goals in a complex multi-pollutant environment. The ACE program will conduct research to better understand and assess the effects of global change on air quality, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, land use, human health and social wellbeing.

In addition, the program will conduct systems-based sustainability analyses that include environmental, social and economic dimensions. The EPA's FY 2013 hydraulic fracturing research request will enable assessment of potential air, ecosystem and water quality impacts of hydraulic fracturing. The EPA, with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior, will study the impacts of developing our nation's unconventional oil and gas resources. This effort will promote a better understanding of potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing and complement current hydraulic fracturing research efforts. This research will help our nation to safely and prudently develop oil and gas resources.

Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters

Strategic Goal: *Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.*



45.2% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2013 PresBud
1 - Protect Human Health	$1,334,544	$1,295,539	$1,216,766	($78,773)
2 - Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems	$2,891,568	$2,798,914	$2,565,462	($233,452)
Goal 2 Total	**$4,226,112**	**$4,094,452**	**$3,782,228**	**($312,224)**
Workyears	3,456	3,459	3,419	(40)

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2013 President's Budget totals exclude a $30 million cancellation, which will impact Goal 2.

Introduction

While much progress has been made, America's waters remain imperiled. Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and climate variability continue to pose challenges to our nation's water resources. The latest national surveys[1] confirm that America's waters are stressed by nutrient pollution, excess sedimentation, and degradation of shoreline vegetation, which affect more than 50 percent of our lakes and streams. The rate at which new waters are listed for water quality impairments exceeds the pace at which restored waters are removed from the list. For many years, nonpoint source pollution, principally nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediments, has been recognized as the largest remaining impediment to improving water quality. However, pollution discharged from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and stormwater point sources continue to cause a decline in the quality of our waters. Other significant contributors to degraded water quality include loss of habitat, habitat

[1] U.S. EPA, 2006. *Wadeable Streams Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Streams.* EPA 841-B-06-002. Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/streamsurvey. See also EPA, 2010. *National Lakes Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Lakes.* EPA 841-R-09-001. Available at http://www.epa.gov/lakessurvey/pdf/nla_chapter0.pdf.

fragmentation, and changes in the way water is infiltrated into soils, runs off the land, and flows down streams (hydrologic alteration).

From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff to invasive species and drinking water contaminants, water quality programs face complex challenges that can be addressed effectively only through a combination of traditional and innovative strategies. The EPA will work hand-in-hand with states and tribes to develop and implement nutrient limits and intensify our work to restore and protect the quality of the nation's streams, rivers, lakes, bays, oceans, and aquifers. We will continue the increased focus on communities, particularly those disadvantaged communities facing disproportionate impacts or having been historically underserved. We also will use our authority to protect and restore threatened natural treasures such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico; to address our neglected urban rivers; to ensure safe drinking water; and to reduce pollution from nonpoint and industrial dischargers. The EPA will continue to address post-construction runoff, water-quality impairments from surface mining, and drinking water contamination.

As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity. Important to the enhanced technical capacity will be alternatives analyses to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure.

The EPA continues to work with its partners across the Federal government to leverage resources and avoid duplication of efforts. The EPA and USDA will enhance existing coordination efforts in reducing nonpoint source pollution and the EPA will move beyond its ongoing study and expand its work with DOE and the USGS on understanding and the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing.

Major FY 2013 Changes

To address resource constraints in the FY 2013 budget and the FY 2012 Enacted Budget, the EPA carefully evaluated water program activities to assess where the pace of progress could be slowed, where other governmental entities could provide needed support, or where programs could be eliminated to allow for necessary redirections to fund critical Administration priorities. The EPA will direct limited resources to where they can best protect public health, especially in disadvantaged communities; provide increased support to state and tribal partners; and focus on the largest pollution problems, including nutrient pollution. In light of reductions in some critical areas in FY 2012, the requested FY 2013 resources are pivotal to enabling the Agency to advance, or even maintain, progress toward longer-term goals.

In FY 2013, funding of $265 million, $27 million above FY 2012, for Section 106 Water Pollution Control Grants supports prevention and control measures to improve water

quality and address nutrient run-off. The increase, in addition to addressing nutrient loads, will strengthen the state, interstate and tribal base programs, provide additional resources to address TMDL, monitoring, and wet weather issues and help states improve their water quality programs relating to the management of nutrients. An addition of $4.4 million to Public Water System Supervision Grants will support state data management, improve data quality, and allow the public to access compliance monitoring data not previously available.

In FY 2013, the Budget includes a significant new effort under which the EPA and the USDA are working with key Federal partners, along with agricultural producer organizations, conservation districts, states, tribes, NGOs and other local leaders to identify areas where a focused and coordinated approach can achieve decreases in water pollution. The President's Budget builds upon the collaborative process already underway among Federal partners to demonstrate substantial improvements in water quality by coordinating efforts between U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and EPA programs such as the EPA's Nonpoint Source Grants and Water Pollution Control Grants and USDA's Farm Bill conservation programs. This coordination will allow for more effective, targeted investments at the Federal and State level during a time of constrained budgets, and will ensure continued improvements in water quality.Further, the EPA will provide $15 million of Section 106 funds to states, interstate agencies and tribes that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with the EPA's Office of Water guidance issued in March 2011.

Increased funding of approximately $15 million above FY 2012 for the Chesapeake Bay will help states meet the nutrient reduction goals in the Total Maximum Daily Load through State Implementation Grants (SIGs) and implement Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans. An increase of $5 million for Mexico Border Infrastructure Assistance will help advance the EPA's work with the Border States and local communities in improving the region's water quality and public health.

Also in FY 2013, $5.9 million over FY 2012 is requested for the Drinking Water program to strengthen efforts to protect the nation's drinking water supply by providing technical assistance to states and systems. The funds also will support upgrading of the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) to improve compliance monitoring and data flow and quality.

In FY 2013, $4.3 million above FY 2012 is provided for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources research program as part of a wider $14 million effort to address additional questions regarding the safety of hydraulic fracturing (HF). The research will be in collaboration with DOE and USGS under a developing Memorandum of Understanding which emphasizes the expertise of each Federal partner, and will include an assessment of potential air, ecosystem, and water quality impacts of hydraulic fracturing. Consistent with advice from the Science Advisory Board on areas to study, this work will ensure an understanding of the full suite of potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing and complement current hydraulic fracturing research efforts.

In FY 2013, the EPA reduced or eliminated funding to a number of programs. The Agency is requesting $2 billion, a reduction of $359 million, for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. The Administration requests a combined $2 billion for federal capitalization of the SRFs. This will allow the SRFs to finance over $6 billion in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects annually. The Administration has strongly supported the SRFs, having received and/or requested funding for them totaling over $18 billion since 2009; since their inception, over $52 billion has been provided for the SRFs. The reduced level will mean fewer water infrastructure projects. The EPA will work to target assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans, while maintaining state program integrity. A number of systems could have access to capital through the Administration's proposed Infrastructure Bank.

In this difficult financial climate, the Agency will eliminate the Beaches Grant Program with a reduction of $9.9 million in FY 2013. While beach monitoring continues to be important, well-understood guidelines are in place, and state and local government programs have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support.

Priority Goals

The EPA has established two FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals to improve water quality. The Priority Goals are:

- Improve, restore, or maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program accountability, incentives, and effectiveness. By September 30, 2013, 50% of the states will revise their nonpoint source program according to new Section 319 grant guidelines that the EPA will release in November 2012.

- Improve public health protection for persons served by small drinking water systems by strengthening the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of those systems. By September 30, 2013, the EPA will engage with twenty states to improve small drinking water system capability through two EPA programs, the Optimization Program and/or the Capacity Development Program.

Additional information on the Agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2013 Activities

Through Environmental Management Systems, the EPA will continue to emphasize watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices. The EPA will focus specifically on green infrastructure, nutrients, and trading among point sources and nonpoint sources for water quality improvements and urban waters. In FY 2013, the Agency will advance the water quality monitoring initiative under the Clean Water Act, and develop important rules and implementation activities under

the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

Drinking Water

To help achieve the Administrator's priority to protect America's waters, in FY 2013, the EPA will continue to implement its Drinking Water Strategy, an approach to expand public health protection for drinking water. The vision of the strategy is to streamline decision-making and expand protection under existing laws and promote cost-effective new technologies to meet the needs of rural, urban and other water-stressed communities. The Agency will focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, improving water treatment technology and expanding communication with states, tribes and communities.

In FY 2013, a funding level of $120.8 million in categorical grants for drinking water programs will enable the EPA, the states, and community water systems to build on past successes while working toward the FY 2013 goal of assuring that 92 percent of the population served by community water systems receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. The Agency met its safe drinking water goals from FY 2008 through FY 2011. In FY 2011, 93.2 percent of the population was served by community water systems that met applicable health-based standards, surpassing the FY 2011 target of 91 percent. States carry out a variety of activities, including on-site sanitary surveys of water systems and assistance to small systems to improve their capabilities. The EPA will support state and local implementation of drinking water standards by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance and ensuring proper certification of water system operators. The EPA also will maintain the rate of system sanitary surveys and onsite reviews to promote compliance with drinking water standards.

To help ensure that water is safe to drink and to address the nation's aging drinking water infrastructure that can impact water quality, $850 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will support new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems in FY 2013 and beyond. In FY 2011, the fund utilization rate[2] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund was 90 percent, surpassing the target of 89 percent. In concert with the states, the EPA will focus this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water standards. The EPA also will work with utilities to promote technical, financial, and managerial capacity as a critical means to meet infrastructure needs and to enhance program performance and efficiency.

[2] Utilization rate is the cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects. Cumulative funds available include the federal capitalization grant portion and everything that is in the SRF (state match, interest payments, etc).

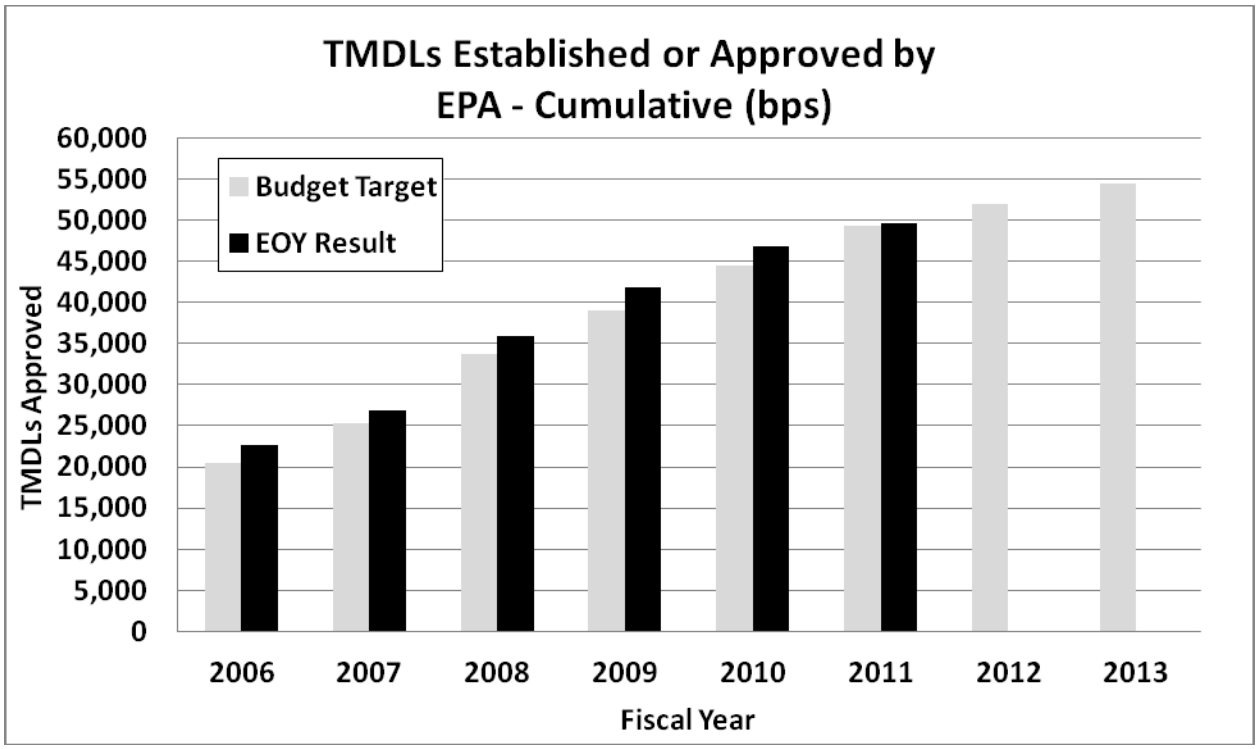
Clean Water

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to collaborate with states and tribes to make progress toward the EPA's clean water goals. Programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution are key to reducing the number of impaired waters. The programs provide a multi-faceted approach to the problem, with a mix of innovative development strategies to help leverage traditional tools. Maximizing the partnership with USDA and more fully utilizing the revolving fund capitalization grants provided to our partners will enable the EPA to build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure. In FY 2013, a funding level of $445.2 million in categorical grants for clean water programs will enable the EPA, states and tribes to implement core clean water programs and promising innovations on a watershed basis to accelerate water quality improvements.

In FY 2013, the EPA and the USDA will work together to effectively target both the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) conservation assistance programs and EPA's Section 319 grant funds to critical watersheds to improve water quality. The EPA and NRCS will collaborate with stakeholders to identify watersheds for focusing conservation and monitoring projects. Priority will be placed on partnering in watersheds that have high nonpoint source nutrient sediments loadings, including those listed by states as having impaired waters for nutrients, and the opportunity to make significant progress on reducing those loads. Further, the EPA will provide $15.0 million of Section 106 funds to support states, interstate agencies and tribes that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA Office of Water guidance issued in March 2011.

Building on 30 years of clean water successes, the EPA, in conjunction with states and tribes, will address the requirements of the Clean Water Act by focusing on two primary tools: Total Maximum Daily Loads and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits that are built upon scientifically sound water quality standards and technology-based pollutant discharge limits. For the past six years, the EPA has consistently surpassed its targets for establishing or approving TMDLs. There is much remaining to do, an additional estimated 49,000 TMDL are needed. In FY 2011, the Agency completed 2,846 TMDLs bringing the cumulative total to 49,663 TMDLs. The EPA also surpassed its target of issuing high priority EPA and state NPDES permits (including tribal) by 32 percent.

The EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, nonpoint sources of pollution, and estuary revitalization. Realizing the expected long-term benefits, the EPA is continuing our Clean Water State Revolving Fund commitment by requesting $1.175 billion in FY 2013. The fund utilization rate for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund in FY 2011 was 98 percent, surpassing the target of 94.5 percent.



In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete statistically-valid surveys of the nation's waters. In FY 2011, the EPA used valid surveys of a statistically representative sample of U.S. waters to assess the nation's water quality. The results of these efforts are scientifically-defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. Work will continue on the National Wetland Condition Assessment report, which will be issued in FY 2014, providing regional and national estimates of wetland ecological integrity and ranking the stressors most commonly associated with poor conditions.

The Agency will continue in FY 2013 to assist communities, particularly underserved communities, in their local efforts to restore and protect the quality of their urban waters. By integrating water quality improvement activities and partnering with federal, state, local, and non-governmental organizations, the EPA will help to sustain local commitment over the longer time frame that is required for water quality improvement in urban watersheds. In support of the President's America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, the EPA will provide grants and technical assistance to support community urban water stewardship and local restoration efforts. As part of the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, the EPA also will coordinate with member agencies to deliver technical assistance to pilot communities. Focus areas may include: promoting green infrastructure to reduce contaminated stormwater runoff; promoting volunteer monitoring; and tailoring risk communication and outreach to communities. The Urban Waters grant program will provide $4.4 million to fund innovative approaches for water quality improvement enhancements in urban areas that will help communities revitalize their waterfronts and accelerate measurable water quality improvements.

As part of the Agency's core missions under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA will continue to address climate change impacts to water resource programs and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions resulting from water activities. Climate change will exacerbate water quality stressors such as stormwater and nutrient pollution, will overload treatment systems, and could add new stressors such as those related to expanding renewable energy development. WaterSense, Climate Ready Estuaries, Climate Ready Water Utilities and Green Infrastructure are examples of programs that will help stakeholders adapt to climate change in FY 2013, and programs targeted at vulnerable populations will be increasingly important. Efforts to incorporate climate change considerations into key programs will help protect water quality and the nation's investment in drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.

In FY 2013, the EPA, in cooperation with federal, state and tribal governments and other stakeholders, will make progress toward achieving the national goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. In FY 2011, the EPA and its partners met this national goal. In addition, since 2002, over 1,000,000 acres of habitat have been protected or restored within National Estuary Program study areas. The Agency's FY 2013 budget request of $27.3 million for National Estuaries Programs and Coastal Waterways will enable the protection or restoration of an additional 100,000 acres within these areas.

Geographic Water Programs

The Administration has launched numerous cross-agency efforts to promote collaboration and coordination among agencies, which include a suite of large aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts. Three prominent examples for the EPA of cross-agency restoration efforts are the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. Working with its partners and stakeholders, the EPA has established special programs to protect and restore each of these unique natural resources.

The EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as urban waters, estuaries, and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. The EPA and its federal partners along with states, tribes, municipalities, and private parties, will continue efforts to restore the integrity of imperiled waters of the United States.

<u>Great Lakes:</u>
In FY 2013, $300 million in funding for the EPA-led Great Lakes Restoration Initiative will address priority environmental issues (e.g., toxic substances, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species) in the largest freshwater system in the world. This carefully coordinated interagency effort involves the White House Council on Environmental Quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of

State, Department of Defense, Department of Interior, and Department of Transportation.

The EPA expects to continue to achieve substantial results through both federal projects and projects done in conjunction with states, tribes, municipalities, universities, and other organizations. Progress will continue in each of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative's five focus areas (see below) through implementation of both on-the-ground and in-the-water actions. The EPA will place a priority on restoring beneficial uses in Areas of Concern, delisting Areas of Concern, and reducing phosphorus pollution in targeted watersheds.

Five Focus Areas:

- Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern
- Invasive Species
- Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source
- Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration
- Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication, and Partnerships

Chesapeake Bay:

The Chesapeake Bay Program's FY 2013 budget request of $72.6 million, an increase of approximately $15.3 million, will allow the EPA-led inter-agency Federal Leadership Committee to continue to implement the President's Executive Order on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration. The key initiatives include: implementing the TMDL; assisting states in implementing their Phase II watershed implementation plans, maintaining oversight of state permitting and compliance actions for the various sectors; expanding and improving a publicly accessible TMDL tracking and accountability system; deploying technology to integrate discrete Bay data systems and to present the data in an accessible accountability system called Chesapeake*Stat*; implementing a Bay-specific enforcement and compliance initiative; and moving forward on the Bay's challenges related to toxic contaminants. In FY 2013, over 75 percent of the requested new funding would be used to increase state implementation and accountability grants worth a total of $32.1 million. These grants are key tools for Bay watershed states in implementing their Watershed Implementation Plans, and the EPA is working to ensure that the states provide support to local governments as they take the on-the-ground actions necessary to achieve the goals of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL

Along with its federal and state partners, the EPA will establish two-year milestones for all actions needed to restore water quality, habitats, land, fish, and shellfish. Achieving allocations under the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Loads, the nation's largest and most complex TMDL, requires significant scientific, technical, and programmatic support to states and local jurisdictions to develop and implement the most appropriate programs for meeting their responsibilities. The EPA will provide regulatory, legal, enforcement, and technical support necessary to meet these challenges. In FY 2011, the EPA met or exceeded its goals for implementing nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations.

Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force:
After the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, President Obama signed Executive Order 13554 that established the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, chaired by Administrator Jackson of the EPA. In FY 2013, the Task Force will continue to serve as the federal lead in Gulf Coast restoration, building off of the tremendous early efforts of the Working Group, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, and others, while working to assist the Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Trustee Council. The Trustee Council focuses on restoring, rehabilitating, or replacing the natural resources damaged by the oil spill, while the Task Force and its federal agency partners focus their individual efforts on the broader suite of impacts afflicting the Gulf Coast region. The Gulf of Mexico program's FY 2013 budget request of $4.4 million will allow the EPA to continue its support for Gulf restoration work, such as habitat conservation and replenishment and protection of coastal and marine resources. In FY 2011, the EPA exceeded its targets for 1) restoring water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas, and 2) restoring, enhancing or protecting over 30,000 cumulative acres of important coastal and marine habitats.

The Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force has developed a Gulf of Mexico Regional Ecosystem Restoration Strategy that identifies major policy areas where coordinated federal-state action is necessary and also considers existing restoration planning efforts in the region to identify planning gaps and restoration needs. This strategy will inform federal investments in ecosystem restoration in the Gulf region over the next decade. The Administration also supports dedicating a significant portion of the eventual Clean Water Act civil penalties resulting from the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill for Gulf recovery, in addition to current funding for Gulf programs.

Homeland Security

In FY 2013, in its role in protecting the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist and other threats, the EPA and its stakeholder group will evaluate data from the final Water Security Initiative pilots in four major metropolitan areas on effectiveness, sustainability (including costs and benefits), and implementation ability. The EPA also will develop tools to enable national adoption of contamination warning systems by the water sector.

Research

Environmental challenges in the 21st century are more complex than before. Causes of environmental and health risks, such as climate change, urbanization, nonpoint source water pollution, and increased water demand, have become universal and require different thinking and solutions than in the past. Reducing risk can no longer be the only approach to environmental protection. Industry and government are looking toward solutions that enhance economic growth, social well-being, public health, and environmental quality.

Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and climate change and variability, pose significant threats to our nation's water resources. *(See Figure 1)*

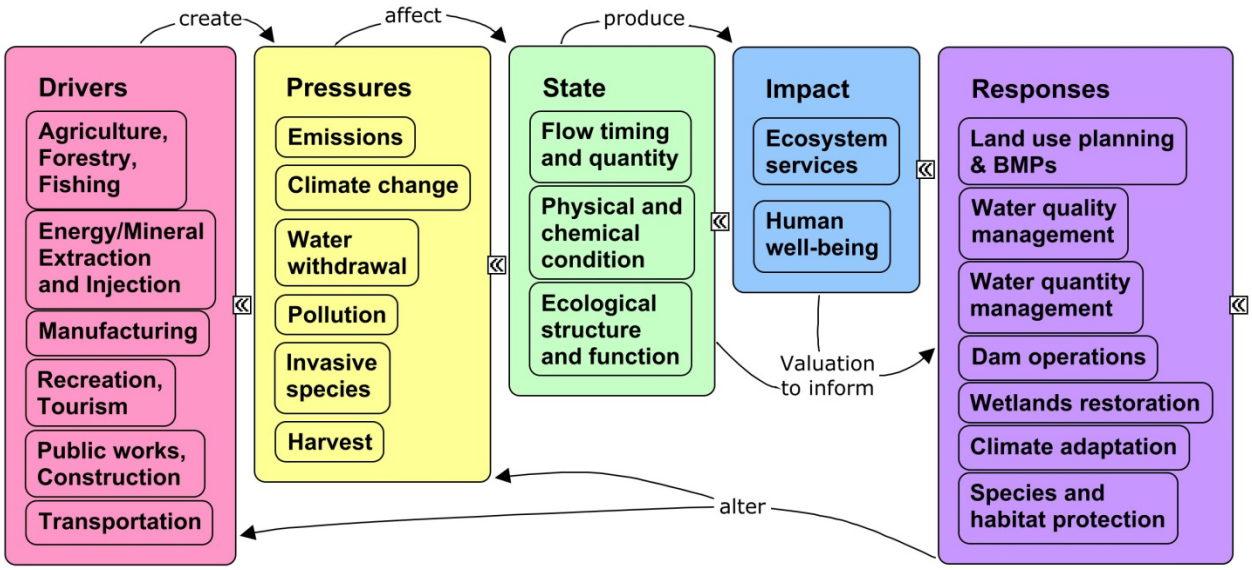


Figure 1: Conceptual model for watersheds, where socioeconomic forces influence the ecosystem; human activities place stress on the ecosystem; the state is the condition of the ecosystem; the impact relates to benefits that ecosystems provide, and their value to human well-being; and responses are the environmental management actions and decisions by society.

Such competing interests require the development of innovative new solutions for water resource managers and other decision-makers. To address these challenges, the EPA's Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program provides the information and tools that the EPA needs to meet its legal, statutory, and policy challenges. Research will integrate social, economic, and environmental sciences to support the nation's range of growing water-use and ecological requirements.

SSWR is conducting research that will enable decision-makers to identify what is needed to protect water resources, including information about complex tradeoffs, water contaminants and nutrient management on watershed, regional, and national scales. This research is informing the EPA's first National Wetlands Condition Report.

Researchers are also developing tools to better detect and assess waterborne chemicals and microbial contaminants. In FY 2013, the SSWR program will report on the presence of Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) in drinking water, a compound of concern because of its carcinogenic potential. In addition, in support of the Agency's Recommended Elements of a State Nutrients Framework, the EPA will conduct research to improve, demonstrate and apply numeric nutrient criteria approaches across different scales and waterbody types.

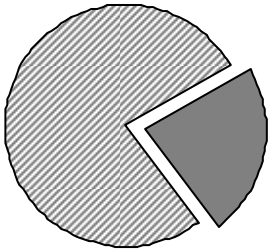
Research also addresses and adapts to future water resources management needs to ensure that natural and engineered water systems have the capacity and resiliency to

meet current and future water needs. The SSWR program will continue developing, implementing, and providing guidance on green infrastructure projects as a cost-effective approach to stormwater management. Additionally, the SSWR research program will continue to ensure the safety of America's water resources through new approaches to monitor and mitigate aging distribution and collection systems.

The SSWR research program also will continue research to address potential water supply endangerment associated with subsurface land use practices including energy and mineral extraction. Research conducted includes studying the impacts of hydraulic fracturing on the Nation's water resources. The EPA seeks to investigate the public and environmental health questions while maximizing the benefits of hydraulic fracturing practices. The EPA will continue conducting research to determine whether hydraulic fracturing has adverse effects on drinking water resources. In addition, the EPA will begin studying the impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, and ecosystems. This research will complement the EPA's current study on potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water, and will expand upon and compliment ongoing coordination with DOE and USGS under a developing MOU.

Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

Strategic Goal: *Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.*



23.1% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2013 PresBud
1 - Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities	$500,571	$483,770	$478,700	($5,070)
2 - Preserve Land	$268,881	$254,818	$242,951	($11,868)
3 - Restore Land	$1,167,578	$1,104,154	$1,097,100	($7,054)
4 - Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country	$87,385	$88,311	$119,248	$30,937
Goal 3 Total	**$2,024,415**	**$1,931,053**	**$1,937,999**	**$6,945**
Workyears	4,464	4,289	4,342	53

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Introduction

The EPA strives to protect and restore land, one of America's most valuable resources, by cleaning up communities to create a safer environment for all Americans. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes on land can migrate to the air, groundwater and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses and chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems. The EPA will continue efforts to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances to land, clean up communities, strengthen state and tribal partnerships, expand the conversation on environmentalism, and work for environmental justice. The Agency also will advance sustainable development and maximize efforts to protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities through outreach and protection efforts for communities historically underrepresented in the EPA's decision-making.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to work collaboratively with state and tribal partners to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants. Improved compliance at high-risk oil and chemical facilities through inspections will help prevent exposure and lower the risk of accidents. The EPA and its key state, tribal, and local partners, including affected communities, have matured in our collaborative approaches to identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites and putting these sites back into productive use for communities. To address exposures to releases that have already occurred and/or will occur in the future, the EPA will continue the multi-year Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) program for the fourth year. The Initiative will identify and implement opportunities to integrate and leverage the full range of the Agency's land cleanup authorities to accelerate the pace of cleanups, address a greater number of contaminated sites, and put these sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment.

As a result of the ICI effort, the Agency will implement improvements to its land cleanup programs (e.g., Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks) to address the cleanup needs at individual sites. These efforts will be supported by sound scientific data, research, and cost-effective tools that alert the EPA to emerging issues and inform Agency decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties. The EPA also will continue to implement its Community Engagement Initiative. The goals of this initiative are to ensure transparent and accessible decision-making processes, deliver information that communities can use to participate meaningfully, and help the EPA produce outcomes that are responsive to community perspectives and that ensure timely cleanup decisions.

Improving a community's ability to make decisions that affect its environment is at the heart of the EPA's community-centered work. Challenging and complex environmental problems such as contaminated soil, sediment, and groundwater that can cause human health concerns, persist at many contaminated properties. The burden of a single blighted and contaminated site, or multiple blighted and contaminated sites concentrated within an area, can result in long-term environmental and economic distress to a community. As multiple sites often are connected through infrastructure and geographic location, approaching the assessment and cleanup needs of the entire area can be more effective than focusing on individual sites. During FY 2013, the Brownfields program will continue to support the Agency's ongoing brownfields area-wide planning efforts. The cooperative agreements awarded and technical assistance provided for brownfields area-wide planning helps communities identify viable reuses of brownfields properties, as well as the full range of associated infrastructure investments and environmental improvements, which will help site cleanup and area revitalization. This approach maximizes the benefits that clean up and restoration can bring to a community.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue its work to cleanup, redevelop, and revitalize contaminated sites. Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The EPA and its state partners issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for 2,466 hazardous waste facilities. In FY 2011, the EPA approved new or updated controls for 100 hazardous waste facilities. In addition, there are 1,652 sites on the Superfund

National Priorities List (NPL), only 347 of which have been deleted. Sites are placed on the NPL when the presence of contamination, often from complex chemical mixtures of hazardous substances, has impacted groundwater, surface water, and/or soil. The precise impact of many contaminant mixtures on human health remains uncertain; however, substances commonly found at Superfund sites have been linked to a variety of human health problems, such as birth defects, infertility, cancer, and changes in neurobehavioral functions. Through FY 2011, the EPA had controlled human exposures to contamination at 1,348 NPL sites.

In FY 2013, the EPA is directing $5.7 million to compliance monitoring and on-site inspections at Risk Management Plan (RMP) and oil facilities. There is a critical need for the Agency to continue efforts to prevent and respond to accidental releases of harmful substances, including oil spills, by developing clear authorities, training personnel, and providing proper equipment. Recent spills and releases at oil and chemical facilities resulted in human injuries and deaths, severe environmental damage, and great financial loss. For example, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster resulted in 11 deaths, over 200 million gallons of spilled oil, and severe economic and environmental damage throughout the Gulf. Likewise, accidents reported to the EPA since 2005 by the current universe of RMP facilities have resulted in approximately 60 deaths, over 1,300 injuries, nearly 200,000 people sheltered in place, and more than $1.6 billion in on-site and off-site damages.

Major FY 2013 Changes

The EPA has carefully evaluated all program activities associated with cleaning up communities and taking care of one of America's most valuable resources, land. The FY 2013 request reflects the EPA's continuous analysis of program priorities and needs in light of fiscal constraints which informed the decisions to reduce or eliminate programs and redirect resources to higher priorities. This budget reflects difficult choices such as a reduction to the Superfund cleanup programs of $40.7 million and the elimination of the Environmental Education program and the Superfund: Support for Other Federal Agencies program (which transfers funds to other agencies automatically). The EPA has targeted resources to areas of critical need including Tribal General Assistance (GAP) and Oil Spill Prevention.

The FY 2013 request strongly supports tribal programs. As the largest single source of the EPA's funding to tribes, the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) provides grants to build capacity to administer environmental programs that may be authorized by the EPA in Indian Country. The capacity to develop environmental education and outreach programs, develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans, and to identify serious conditions that pose immediate public health and ecological threats, is important for the health of the tribal communities. These grants provide technical assistance for developing programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands. In FY 2013, $96.4 million, a $28.7 million increase over FY 2012, for GAP grants will help build tribal capacity and assist tribes in leveraging other EPA and federal funding to contribute towards a higher overall level of environmental and human health protection for this underserved population.

The discharge of oil into U.S. waters can threaten human health, cause severe environmental damage, and induce great financial loss to businesses, all levels of government and the public. The EPA's Oil Spill program protects U.S. waters and the communities that depend on them by preventing, preparing for, and responding to oil spills. In FY 2013, $19.3 million, an increase of $4.6 million, is requested for the Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparation and Response program. Additional resources will allow the Agency to better protect local communities by supporting increased inspections of high-risk Facility Response Plan (FRP) facilities, establishing a national oil database, helping facilities with compliance issues, better equipping inspectors for more efficient inspection processes, and informing program management and measurement activities. There are approximately 4,500 FRP facilities. In FY 2013, the EPA's goal is to bring into compliance 40 percent of those facilities found to be non-compliant during the FY 2010 through FY 2012 inspection cycle.

In FY 2013, the EPA will redirect $2.0 million for planning and implementing a Regional Center of Expertise for Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA) Laboratories to consolidate functions and gain cost and human capital efficiencies. Maintaining this national capability is essential to support emergency responses and NPL site cleanup decisions. The Agency will conduct an analysis to determine how to maintain this CWA capability most effectively at Regional laboratories. This analysis would include potential consolidation of the facilities and equipment that requires support, while maintaining the strategic vision for the wider federal effort developed by the Department of Homeland Security. Other priority considerations include maintaining national expertise in this area, processes to mobilize this expertise, and policy for dual use of the capability to promote more efficient operations and other factors.

In FY 2013, the Agency is reducing the Superfund Remedial program by $33.2 million. To withstand this reduction, the Agency will give priority to completing projects at various stages in the response process. The EPA will not plan to start new project phases, including new remedial construction starts. Instead, the Agency will focus on completing ongoing project phases, such as investigation, remedy design, and remedy construction. This approach will create a backlog of new construction projects estimated to range between 25 and 35 by the end of FY 2013. The EPA will not reduce its statutorily mandated actions to operate ground water remedies, or to monitor and assess the protectiveness of the constructed remedies. The program will continue to place emphasis on promoting site reuse in affected communities, but this shift may impact the EPA's longer-term commitment to complete 93,400 Superfund remedial site assessments by 2015. Through FY 2011, 89,916 sites had been assessed. The pace of ongoing construction projects will be slowed, extending the timeline to achieve site cleanup and the return of sites to productive use. In order to protect the public from imminent threats to human health and the environment, the EPA is maintaining funding levels for the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program. The program that provides automatic transfer funding to other federal agencies (Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies) is being eliminated as outdated. Funding for Superfund support by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Coast Guard,

and Department of the Interior will be provided on an as-needed basis through inter-agency agreements.

The EPA conducts environmental education activities and outreach through its national program offices (e.g., the Office of Water, etc.), as well as through its Environmental Education program. The Agency proposes to eliminate its Environmental Education program, a reduction of nearly $10 million, in order to focus its limited resources on further integrating environmental education activities into existing environmental programs. In FY 2012, the EPA established the Intra-Agency Environmental Education Workgroup to incorporate environmental literacy and stewardship activities across all EPA programs. By aligning environmental education and outreach activities with the appropriate national programs, the EPA is improving the accountability and outcomes of these activities. Elimination of the Environmental Education program will allow the EPA to better leverage its resources for environmental outreach activities which will be carried out under a streamlined and coordinated approach, thus better serving the public while promoting environmental literacy. The Agency also will enhance efforts to develop additional public-private partnership to help support environmental education stakeholders.

Priority Goal

The EPA has established an FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal to highlight progress made through cleaning up contaminated sites. The Priority Goal is:

- Clean up contaminated sites and make them ready for use. By September 30, 2013, an additional 22,100 sites will be ready for anticipated use.

Additional information on the Agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2013 Activities

Work under Goal 3 supports four objectives: 1) Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities, 2) Preserve Land; 3) Restore Land; and 4) Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country. All of these efforts are guided by science and research.

Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to use several approaches to promote sustainable, healthier communities and protect vulnerable populations and disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. The Agency especially is concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases.

Brownfields:
The EPA's Brownfields program is funded at $167 million. This program supports states, local communities, and tribes in their efforts to assess and clean up potentially contaminated and lightly contaminated sites within their jurisdiction. In FY 2013, this support includes participation in the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, particularly for brownfields area-wide planning projects and support for sustainable redevelopment approaches to brownfields. The EPA will continue to provide technical assistance for brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition (areas struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies). In addition, the Brownfields program, in collaboration with the EPA's Sustainable Communities program, will address critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, and other factors that influence the economic viability of brownfields redevelopment. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the Sustainable Communities program will directly inform and assist the EPA's efforts to increase area-wide planning for assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfields sites. In FY 2013, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities.

The EPA supports a modification to the current statutory language which calls for a firm 25-percent set-aside for petroleum brownfields properties. The new language will provide for "no more than 25 percent" of Brownfields funds directed to petroleum sites. This change will allow brownfield funding to be directed to projects selected based on potential risk and benefits. Petroleum sites will remain eligible for funding.

Smart Growth:
The Agency's Smart Growth and Sustainable Design program works across the EPA and with other federal agencies to help communities strengthen their economies, protecting the environment and preserving their heritage. This program focuses on streamlining, concentrating, and leveraging state and federal assistance in places with the greatest need in order to create an inviting atmosphere for economic development upon which urban, suburban, and rural communities can capitalize. In FY 2013, the EPA will develop new mechanisms to address the growing demand from communities for more direct technical assistance, including in rural areas, in areas that are disadvantaged, or in areas that have been adversely affected by contamination and environmental degradation.

The Agency also will continue its support for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and the EPA's Partnership for Sustainable Communities by coordinating planning efforts associated with housing, transportation, air quality, and protection of water resources. The EPA will continue to provide technical assistance to tribal, state, regional, and local governments as they seek to grow their economies and create jobs while reducing polluting emissions, controlling storm-water runoff, incorporating sustainable design practices, and promoting equitable development.

Environmental Justice:
The EPA is committed to environmental justice regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Recognizing that minority and/or low-income communities frequently may be exposed disproportionately to environmental harm and risks, the Agency works to protect these communities and to ensure they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in environmental decisions, including clean-ups. In FY 2013, the EPA requests $7.8 million for the Environmental Justice (EJ) program to continue its efforts to incorporate environmental justice considerations into the rulemaking process, as well as maintain the successful ongoing grants program. Implementation of Plan EJ 2014 by Agency Programs and Regional Offices is a key component of this effort. An ongoing challenge for the EPA has been developing rules that implement existing statutory authority while working to reduce disproportionate exposure and impacts from multiple sources. In FY 2013, the EJ program will apply effective methods suitable for decision-making involving disproportionate environmental health impacts on minority, low-income, and tribal populations. The EPA also is developing technical guidance to support the integration of EJ considerations in analyses that support the EPA's actions.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE):
The Agency places a high priority on expanding the conversation on environmentalism and working for environmental justice. Through the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Program, the EPA will provide funding, tools, and technical support that enable underserved communities to create collaborative partnerships to address local environmental problems. The on-the-ground support and funding will help to reduce toxic pollution from all sources, revitalize underserved areas, and improve the health of communities across the nation in sustainable ways. In dealing with multi-media, multi-layered issues, communities want "One EPA" and "one government". For each of the CARE communities, the EPA will work with the community to see their problems holistically, the way they see them.

In FY 2013, the EPA is requesting new grant authority to implement this successful program beyond the demonstration phase. The CARE program is designed to assist distressed communities with addressing critical human health and environmental risks using a multi-media approach, with 90 percent of CARE projects in Environmental Justice communities of concern. With FY 2013 funding of $2.1 million, the EPA will address pollution problems in communities using collaborative processes to select and implement local actions. The EPA will award federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to toxic pollutants and local environmental problems, create and strengthen local partnerships and capacity, provide technical support and training, and conduct outreach to share lessons learned by CARE communities. In FY 2013, the Agency also will continue to support CARE through the Brownfields and Sustainable Communities Programs to enhance the building of local partnerships, to help underserved communities, and to leverage resources and sustain environmental health efforts over time.

U.S.-Mexico Border:
The EPA is requesting $14.5 million for U.S.-Mexico Border programs in FY 2013, including $10 million for Infrastructure Assistance grants. The 2,000 mile border between the United States and Mexico is one of the most complex and dynamic regions in the world. The U.S.-Mexico Border region hosts a growing population of more than 14.1 million people and accounts for three of the ten poorest counties in the U.S. In addition, 432,000 of the over 14 million people in the region live in 1,200 colonias,[1] which are unincorporated communities characterized by substandard housing and unsafe drinking water. These demographics pose unique drinking water and wastewater infrastructure challenges as well as air pollution issues. Border 2020 has identified six long-term strategic goals to address the serious environmental and environmentally-related public health challenges including the impact of transboundary transport of pollutants in the border region. The six goals are: reduce conventional air pollutant and emissions; improve water quality and water infrastructure sustainability and reduce exposure to contaminated water; materials management and clean sites; improve environmental and public health through chemical safety; enhance joint preparedness for environmental response; and compliance assurance and environmental stewardship.

Preserve and Restore Land

In FY 2013, the Agency is requesting $1.3 billion to continue to apply the most effective approaches to preserve and restore land by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions under RCRA, Superfund, LUST and other authorities. This strategy will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use in the most effective way.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to use a hierarchy of approaches to protect the land: reducing waste at its source, recycling waste, managing waste effectively by preventing spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. The Agency is especially concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, and prioritizes cleanups accordingly.[2]

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide legal authority for the EPA's work to protect the land. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned to productive use. Under RCRA, the EPA works in partnership with states and tribes to address risks associated with anyone who generates, recycles, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of waste.

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[1] http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php
[2] Additional information on these programs can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund, http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/er_cleanup.htm, http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/, http://www.epa.gov/Brownfields/, http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/, http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/ and http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization.

In FY 2013, the EPA will work to preserve and restore the nation's land by ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products, reducing waste generation, increasing recycling and by supporting its cleanup programs and oversight of oil and chemical facilities. These efforts are integrated with the Agency's efforts to promote sustainable and livable communities. The EPA's land program activities for FY 2013 include seven broad efforts: 1) Integrated Cleanup Initiative; 2) Land Cleanup and Revitalization; 3) RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action; 4) Recycling and Waste Minimization; 5) Underground Storage Tanks management; 6) Oil Spills and Chemical Safety, and 7) Homeland Security.

Integrated Cleanup Initiative[3]:
In FY 2010, the EPA initiated a multi-year strategy called the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) to improve accountability, transparency, and effectiveness by better integrating and leveraging the Agency's land cleanup authorities. The ICI establishes a framework of activities, milestone dates, and deliverables to enable the EPA to address a greater number of sites, accelerate the pace of cleanups, and put those sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. One of the primary goals of ICI is to communicate progress, successes, and challenges in a transparent manner to stakeholders and the public.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to accelerate and otherwise improve comprehensive management of all aspects of the Agency's cleanup programs while addressing the three critical points in the cleanup process—starting, advancing, and completing site cleanup. The Agency is exploring new project management efficiencies, broadening the use of optimization techniques, and improving the efficiency of the grants and contracting processes that are so important to our cleanup programs.

Land Cleanup and Revitalization:
In addition to promoting sustainable and livable communities, the EPA's cleanup programs (e.g., Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Cooperative Agreements) and their partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. To support the Land Revitalization Initiative, the EPA created the Land Revitalization Agenda[4] to integrate reuse into the EPA's cleanup programs, establish partnerships, and help make land revitalization part of the EPA's organizational culture. In FY 2013, the Agency will continue to help communities clean up and revitalize these once productive properties by removing contamination, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, taking advantage of existing infrastructure, and maintaining or improving quality of life. In addition, the EPA will continue to support the RE-Powering America's Land initiative[5] in partnership with the Department of Energy, and support ongoing work with the General Services Administration to expeditiously identify parcels of federally-

[3] Additional information on this initiative may be found on http://www.epa.gov/oswer/integratedcleanup.htm.
[4] Additional information on this agenda can be found on http://www.epa.gov/landreuse/agenda_full.htm
[5] Additional information on this initiative can be found on http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/.

owned property ready for reuse as part of cleanup. These projects encourage reuse and development on currently or formerly contaminated land.

RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action:
In partnership with the states, the Agency implements the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which is critical to comprehensive and protective management of solid and hazardous materials from cradle to grave. In FY 2013, the EPA and the states will oversee and manage RCRA permits for 10,000 hazardous waste units at 2,466 facilities. The EPA is responsible for the continued oversight and maintenance of the regulatory controls at facilities covered by RCRA and directly implements the entire RCRA program in Iowa and Alaska.[6] The EPA provides leadership, worksharing, and support to the 50 states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program. The RCRA permitting program faces a significant workload to ensure controls remain protective. With declining state resources, the EPA is facing the potential of an increasing amount of direct implementation responsibility.

The EPA's Corrective Action program is responsible for overseeing and managing cleanups that protect human health and the environment at active RCRA sites. The EPA focuses its corrective action resources on the 3,747 operating hazardous waste facilities that are a subset of approximately 6,000 sites with corrective action obligations. These facilities include some of the most highly contaminated, technically challenging, and potentially threatening sites the EPA confronts in any of its cleanup programs.[7] In FY 2013, the EPA will focus resources on those sites that present the highest risk to human health and the environment and implement actions to end or reduce these threats. To this end, the Agency will focus on site investigations to identify threats, establish interim remedies to reduce and eliminate exposure; and select and construct safe, effective long-term remedies that maintain the viability of the operating facility.

Recycling and Waste Minimization:
In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to advance the sustainable materials management (SMM) practices and a cradle-to-cradle perspective representing an important emphasis shift from waste management to materials management. This involves integrating information to foster a national focus, formulating and issuing policy, and addressing market challenges on raw material usage (non-fossil fuel or food). The EPA considers the human health and environmental impacts associated with the full lifecycle of materials—from the amount and toxicity of raw materials extraction, through transportation, processing, manufacturing, use and re-use, recycling, and disposal. The Agency's approach to SMM integrates the safe reuse of materials with economic opportunity. The initial strategy areas include: 1) federal green challenge to reform government purchasing practices in an environmentally friendly manner; 2) sustainable food management to help capture and prevent food from being disposed in landfills; and

[6] http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/tsd/permit/pgprarpt.htm
[7] There are additional facilities that have corrective action obligations that the EPA does not track under GPRA, as they are typically smaller, less significant facilities or sites. The EPA recognizes that the total universe of such facilities or sites "subject to" corrective action universe is between five and six thousand facilities or sites.

3) safe handling of used electronics to increase the amount of used electronics managed by accredited third party electronics recyclers.

The EPAct and Underground Storage Tanks:
The EPAct[8] contains numerous provisions that significantly affect federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that the EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to provide grants to states to help them meet their EPAct responsibilities, which include: 1) mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks and enforcement of violations discovered during the inspections; 2) operator training; 3) prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities[9]; and 4) secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

In FY 2013, the EPA will bolster communication and outreach to petroleum brownfields stakeholders; provide targeted technical assistance to state, tribal, and local governments; evaluate policies to facilitate increased petroleum brownfields site revitalization; and pursue corridor and smart growth projects to promote investment in and the sustainable reuse of petroleum brownfields.

Oil Spills and Chemical Safety:
The Oil Spill program helps protect U.S. waters by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to focus efforts on oil spill prevention, preparedness, compliance assistance, and enforcement activities associated with the more than 600 thousand non-transportation-related oil storage facilities that the EPA regulates through its Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Program. The Agency requests redirected resources of $4.1 million to increase the frequency of compliance inspections at high-risk oil facilities from the current 20 year frequency to a seven to ten year cycle, develop a third-party audit program, and develop a National Oil database. The EPA's regulated universe includes approximately 4,500 FRP facilities and over 600,000 SPCC facilities.

The RMP (Risk Management Program) provides the foundation for community and hazard response planning by requiring chemical facilities to take preventative measures, as well as collecting and sharing data to assist other stakeholders in preventing and responding to releases of all types. Taken together, the Risk Management Program and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) establish a structure within which federal, state, local, and Tribal partners can work together to protect the public, the economy, and the environment from chemical risks. For FY 2013, the EPA requests redirected resources of $1.6 million to conduct on-site inspections at approximately five percent of RMP facilities nationwide and at least 30 percent of those inspections will be at high risk facilities.

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

[9] Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Delivery Prohibition Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005,* August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final.

In the Oil spill program, the goal in FY 2013 is that 40 percent of FRP facilities found to be non-compliant during FY 2010 through FY 2012 will be brought into compliance by the end of the fiscal year. In addition to its prevention responsibilities, the EPA serves as the lead responder for cleanup of all inland zone spills, including transportation-related spills from pipelines, trucks, and other transportation systems, and provides technical assistance and support to the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal and maritime oil spills.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to review and revise, as appropriate, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, including Subpart J that regulates the use of dispersants and other chemicals as a tool in oil spill response. In addition, the EPA is establishing a National Oil database to help streamline the process for assisting facilities with compliance, better equip inspectors for more efficient inspection processes, and inform program management and measurement activities. In FY 2013, the EPA will finalize development and begin implementation of this National Oil database including identifying requirements for electronic submission of FRPs in order to create reporting efficiencies for the agency, states, local government and industry.

Homeland Security:
The EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The EPA will continue to provide Homeland Security emergency preparedness and response capability related to chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) agents and catastrophic incidents. In FY 2013, the Agency requests $38.7 million to: maintain its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful CBR substances; operate the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN); maximize the effectiveness of its involvement in national security events through pre-deployments of assets such as emergency response personnel and field detection equipment; maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP); and manage, collect, and validate new information for new and existing chemical, biological, and radiological agents as decontamination techniques are developed or as other information emerges from the scientific community.

Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

In FY 2013, the EPA will assist federally-recognized tribes in assessing environmental conditions in Indian country. The Agency is requesting $96.4 million for the Tribal GAP program, a $28.7 increase, in order to help tribes build their capacity to implement environmental programs. This additional funding will increase the average cost of grants made to eligible tribes and will fund limited targeted assistance initiatives focused on mutually agreed-upon concerns in Indian country. This will help to reduce staff turn-over rates and thereby enhance longer-term sustainability of the programs being developed. It will further the EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address a wider set of program responsibilities and challenges and will fund focused targeted assistance on

long-standing and mutually agreed-upon concerns in Indian country. The EPA also will strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship in Indian country through continued collaboration with Agency program offices and through the EPA's Tribal Science Council.

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, the EPA has worked with federally-recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes. Under federal environmental statutes, the Agency is responsible for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. In FY 2013, the EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs will continue to lead agency-wide program efforts to work with tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and inter-tribal consortia to fulfill this responsibility. The EPA's strategy for achieving this objective has three major components:

- Establish an Environmental Presence in Indian Country**:** The Agency will continue to provide funding through the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) so each federally-recognized tribe can establish an environmental presence.

- Provide Access to Environmental Information**:** The EPA will provide the information tribes need to meet the EPA and tribal environmental priorities and characterize the environmental and public health improvements that result from joint actions.

- Implementation of Environmental Goals**:** The Agency will provide opportunities for the implementation of tribal environmental programs by tribes through 1) media-specific programs, 2) tribes themselves, or 3) directly by the EPA, if necessary.

Research

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program (SHCRP) will continue research to support the EPA's program offices, and our state and tribal partners in protecting and restoring land, and supporting community health. The work of the SHCRP falls into four inter-related themes:

1. *Data and Tools to Support Sustainable Community Decisions* uses interactive social media and other innovative means to enable communities and stakeholders to actively engage in the planning, design, and implementation of SHC research to meet their desired sustainability goals;

2. *Forecasting and Assessing Ecological and Community Health* will enable communities to ensure the sustainable provision of ecosystem services and to assess how the natural and built environment affects the health and well-being of their residents;

3. *Near-term Approaches for Sustainable Solutions* builds upon the EPA's program office experience to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of methods for

addressing existing sources of land and groundwater contamination, while moving to innovative approaches that reduce new sources of contamination and enable recovery of energy, materials, and nutrients from waste*;*

4. *Integrated Solutions for Sustainable Outcomes* assesses the state of the art of sustainable practices for four high-priority community decision areas: waste and materials management; infrastructure, including energy and water; transportation; and planning and zoning for buildings and land use. It will use whole-system modeling to integrate these four areas to better achieve outcomes with multiple benefits and to develop and test Taskforce on Research to Inform and Optimize (TRIO) accounting methods.

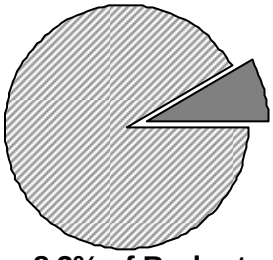
In FY 2013, the SHCRP will address many facets of site contamination and cleanup. This includes source elimination of contaminated ground water and migration at Superfund sites and plume management to reduce exposures via drinking water and vapor intrusion. Research efforts are leading to screening, sampling, and modeling approaches to assess risks from vapor intrusion and to define the need for mitigation in homes, schools, and places of employment. This science will be used to develop guidance in site ranking and in remedial investigations.

Research will characterize contaminated sediments, remediation options, and ways to enhance cleanup of contaminated sediments, leading to restored ecological functioning and lifting of fish consumption advisories in impaired waters. The EPA will use this research to improve the cost effectiveness of sediment remediation cleanups and achieve human health, environmental, and economic benefits of cleanup projects along lakes and rivers. This research provides site-specific and general technical support to the EPA as it evaluates options for remediation of Superfund sites.

The EPA will continue to develop or revise protocols to test oil spill control agents or products for listing on the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule, including dispersants performance and behavior in deep water. In addition, working with the Agency's Underground Storage Tanks program, SHCRP will deliver improved characterization and remediation methods for fuels released from leaking underground storage tanks.

Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Strategic Goal: *Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.*



8.3% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2013 PresBud
1 - Ensure Chemical Safety	$613,228	$604,597	$639,244	$34,647
2 - Promote Pollution Prevention	$58,649	$58,230	$60,017	$1,788
Goal 4 Total	**$671,877**	**$662,826**	**$699,261**	**$36,435**
Workyears	2,727	2,679	2,680	1

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Introduction

Chemicals are ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products. They are used in the production of everything from our homes and cars to the cell phones we carry and the food we eat. Chemicals often are released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. Research shows that children are getting steady infusions of industrial chemicals before they are even given solid food.[1,2,3] Other vulnerable groups, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, may be disproportionately impacted by chemical exposure and thus particularly at risk.[4,5,6]

[1] The Disproportionate Impact of Environmental Health Threats on Children of Color (http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/8d49f7ad4bbcf4ef852573590040b7f6/79a3f13c301688828525770c0063b277!OpenDocument)

[2] Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

[3] Guide to Considering Children's Health When Developing EPA Actions: Implementing Executive Order 13045 and EPA's Policy on Evaluating Health Risks to Children (http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/ADPguide.htm/$File/EPA_ADP_Guide_508.pdf)

[4] Holistic Risk-based Environmental Decision Making: a Native Perspective (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241171)

[5] Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations

A requested increase of $36.4 million in FY 2013 will support a crucial stage of the EPA's strengthened approach to address existing chemicals that have not been tested for adverse health or environmental effects. The FY 2013 request of $699 million will allow the EPA to sustain its success in managing the potential risks of new chemicals entering commerce and to significantly accelerate progress in assessing and ensuring the safety of existing chemicals. In FY 2013, the EPA will move forward in its transition from an approach dominated by voluntary chemical data submissions by industry, to a more proactive approach to ensure chemical safety. The approach focuses on: 1) using all available authorities under TSCA to take immediate and lasting action to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives; 2) using regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure data, and increasing transparency and public access to information on TSCA chemicals; 3) using data from all available sources to conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on priority chemicals to inform the need for and support development and implementation of risk management actions; and 4) preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

In FY 2013, the EPA's Pesticide Licensing program will continue to screen new pesticides before they reach the market and will continue to ensure that pesticides already in commerce are safe when used in accordance with the label. As directed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), the EPA will register pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. The EPA also will review potential impacts on the environment, with particular attention to endangered species.

The EPA has a long history of international collaboration on a wide range of global environmental issues. Research under this goal supports the EPA's bilateral and multilateral partnerships which have taken on new significance in the face of shared environmental and governance challenges such as global climate change and improving children's environmental health outcomes.

The EPA envisions that environmental progress in cooperation with global partners can catalyze even greater progress toward protecting our domestic environment, including adapting to climate change, ensuring that trade-related activities sustain environmental protection, enhancing the ability of our trading partners to protect their environments and develop in a sustainable manner, and improving international cooperation and enhancing opportunities through effective consultation and collaboration related to issues of mutual interest. To advance all of these efforts, the EPA continues to focus on the following international priorities: building strong environmental institutions and legal structures; combating climate change by limiting pollutants; improving air quality;

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[6] Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action (http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/considering-ej-in-rulemaking-guide-07-2010.pdf)

expanding access to clean water; reducing exposure to toxic chemicals; and cleaning up e-waste.

Pollution prevention is central to the EPA's sustainability strategies. In FY 2013, the EPA will enhance cross-cutting efforts to advance sustainable practices, safer chemicals and sustainable lower risk processes and practices, and safer products. The EPA will incorporate sustainability principles into our policies, regulations, and actions. The combined effect of community-level actions, geographically targeted efforts, attention to chemicals, and concern for ecosystems—implemented through the lens of science, transparency, and law—will bring real improvements and protections. To help ensure that communities have access to timely and meaningful data on toxic chemical releases, the EPA will update the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) to clarify certain reporting requirements, consider the regulatory addition of selected chemicals, and consider whether to regulate additional industry sectors under TRI.

Achieving an environmentally sustainable future demands that the EPA address today's environmental problems by using a science-based process while simultaneously preparing for long-term challenges. The EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) recognizes this and that solutions must tackle issues collectively, rather than individually, to be effective.[7] This belief is a core philosophy of the EPA's FY 2013 research program and it will position the Agency to address the environmental challenges of the 21st Century.

Major FY 2013 Changes

Recognizing the tight limits on discretionary spending across government, the EPA has evaluated its priorities and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2013 resources on the most significant efforts that help protect health and the environment from chemical risks. The FY 2013 request reflects EPA's program priorities and needs in light of current program activity levels and fiscal constraints. The EPA requests an increase in FY 2013 of approximately $11 million over the FY 2012 enacted level for critical work in *Enhancing Chemical Safety*. This priority work targets increased support for initiating, continuing, and completing actions to reduce chemical risks; assessing chemical risks; and obtaining needed information on potentially hazardous chemicals while maximizing the availability of information to the public. In the research programs, an increase of approximately $4 million supports sustainable molecular design research. The EPA will use this program to generate the critical information needed by manufacturers to develop inherently safer processes and products that minimize or eliminate the associated adverse impacts on human health and the environment that could result from the manufacturing, use, and disposal of chemicals, including nanomaterials.

Program priorities and needs in light of current program activity levels and fiscal constraints required difficult decisions resulting in requests for program reductions and eliminations. In FY 2013, the EPA will reduce by approximately $2 million all of the non-

[7] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/E989ECFC125966428525775B0047BE1A/$File/EPA-SAB-10-010-unsigned.pdf

enforcement activities of the PCB and fibers programs, acknowledging the program's maturity, broad adoption, and well-documented and understood human health risks. In FY 2013, the EPA also will reduce the Endocrine Disruptor program by approximately $1 million as a result of progress being made to establish a full set of screening assays. The program will transition to more efficient methodologies for screening chemicals, such as computational toxicology (CompTox), as new technologies are validated, yielding benefits such as automated, rapid screening that will be used to generate data on the adverse effects of large numbers of chemicals.

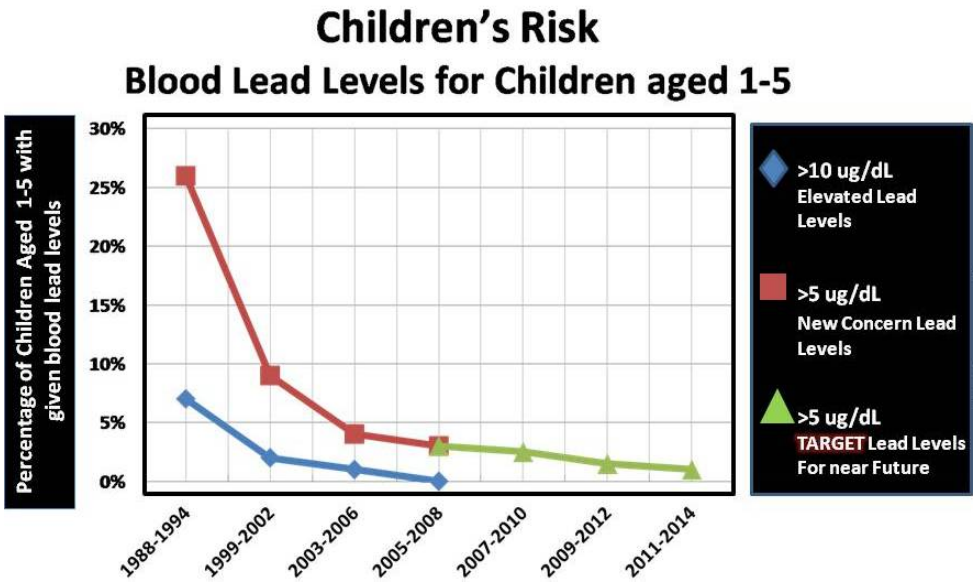
FY 2013 Activities

Chemicals Program

Existing chemicals activities fall into three major components: 1) strengthening chemical information collection, management, and transparency ($13.9 million); 2) screening and assessing chemical risks ($14.9 million); and 3) reducing chemical risks ($24.6 million). In FY 2013, the toxics program will maintain its 'zero tolerance' goal in preventing the introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce. However, thousands of existing ('pre-TSCA') chemicals already in commerce remain un-assessed.

In FY 2013, the increased resources requested will allow the EPA to complete detailed chemical risk assessments of priority chemicals that began in FY 2012 and to initiate five to ten additional assessments, several of which will be completed in FY 2013. The EPA also plans to develop hazard characterizations for 450 additional High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals using the data obtained through TSCA test rules, bringing the projected total by the end of FY 2013 to 2,433 of the 3,761 HPV chemicals identified prior to the 2011 TSCA Chemical Data Reporting rule. The major activity of the New Chemicals program is premanufacture notices (PMN) review and management, which address the potential risks from approximately 1,000 chemicals, products of biotechnology, and new chemical nanoscale materials received annually prior to their entry into the US marketplace.

In FY 2013, the Agency will continue to implement the chemicals risk management program to further eliminate risks from high-risk "legacy" chemicals. As illustrated on the opposite page, the EPA will build on the successful national effort to reduce childhood blood lead incidences and continue ongoing implementation of the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule though outreach efforts and targeted activities to support renovator certifications. In collaboration with states and local governments, the Agency will continue to address "hotspots" where there are remaining incidences of children with high blood lead levels.



Endocrine Disruptor Program

In FY 2013, the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will focus on: 1) finalizing the inter-laboratory validation of three Tier 2 assays; 2) prioritizing and selecting additional chemicals for Tier 1 screening; 3) continuing to issue Tier 1 Test Orders for selected chemicals evaluating results of Tier 1 screening data submitted for the first list of pesticide chemicals; 4) conducting weight of evidence evaluations to determine which pesticide chemicals have the potential to interact with endocrine systems (Tier 1), and if so whether they should be further tested for effects (Tier 2); and 5) continuing coordination and collaboration with the research and development program to determine the applicability of computational toxicology-based approaches to assess a chemical's potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems.

Pesticides Program

Key components of chemical safety in protecting human health, communities, and ecosystems are identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities and control animal vectors of disease. Many regulatory actions involve reduced risk pesticides that, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits.

In FY 2013, $129.0 million is requested to support the EPA pesticide review processes for all pesticide applications. The EPA also will focus on improving pesticide registrations' compliance with the Endangered Species Act and achieving broader Agency objectives for water quality protection. The EPA also will continue to emphasize

the protection of potentially sensitive groups, such as children, by reducing exposures from pesticides used in and around homes, schools, and other public areas. In addition, the Agency worker protection, certification, and training regulations will encourage safe application practices. Together, these programs will minimize exposure to pesticides, maintain a safe and affordable food supply, address public health issues, and minimize property damage that can occur from insects and pests.

Pollution Prevention Program

In FY 2013, the requested funding of $20.9 million for the EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) Program will target technical assistance, information, and assessments to encourage the use of greener chemicals, technologies, processes, and products. The EPA will continue to support programs with proven records of success, including Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), Design for the Environment (DfE), Green Suppliers Network, Pollution Prevention Technical Assistance, Partnership for Sustainable Healthcare, Green Chemistry and Green Engineering. In addition, the EPA's P2 Programs will support the Economy, Energy, and Environment (E3) Partnership among federal agencies, local governments, and manufacturers to promote energy efficiency, job creation, and environmental improvement. Work under these programs also supports the energy reduction goals under Executive Order 13514. Through these efforts, the EPA will continue to encourage government and business to adopt source reduction practices that can help prevent pollution and avoid potential adverse human health and environmental impacts.

Research

The EPA's Chemical Safety and Sustainability, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Homeland Security Research Programs underpin the analysis of risks and potential health impacts across the broad spectrum of EPA programs and provide the scientific foundation for chemical safety and pollution prevention. In FY 2013, the EPA will further strengthen its planning and delivery of science by continuing an integrated research approach that tackles problems systematically instead of individually.

The requested increase of $2.5 million to the Chemical Safety and Sustainability Research Program (CSSRP) will support the EPA's efforts to develop enhanced chemical screening and testing techniques that improve context-relevant chemical assessment and management. New tools promise to transform the way the EPA evaluates risks of chemical products. The EPA will combine these new tools with existing test methods, integrating toxicity and exposure pathways in the context of the life cycle of the chemical. This approach will yield benefits such as automated, rapid screening that will be used to generate data on the adverse effects of large numbers of chemicals. Previous approaches were more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue the multi-year transition away from the traditional assays used in Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) through efforts to

validate and use computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods. This will allow the Agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity. For example, the average cost of testing 300 chemicals with computational toxicology is about $20,000 per chemical, compared to more traditional approaches that can cost more than $6 million per chemical. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to evaluate endocrine-relevant ToxCast assays.

The CSSRP also supports decision makers in individual localities and communities with research on their priority contaminants. This will support better air toxics and drinking water-related regional and local decision-making. Under the consolidated research program, the EPA also will continue to support the scientific foundation for addressing the risks of exposure to chemicals in wildlife.

In FY 2013, the Agency's Human Health Risk Assessment Research Program will continue to develop assessments including:

- Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) health hazard and dose-response assessments,
- Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs)of criteria air pollutants;
- Community Risk and Technical Support, and
- Methods, models, and approaches to modernize risk assessment for the 21st Century.

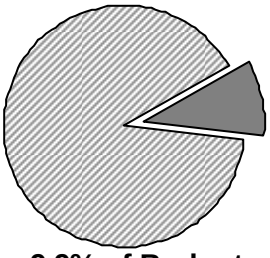
The program will release draft Integrated Science Assessments for nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide for Clean Air Science Advisory Committee review and public comment. The program will make significant progress on health hazard assessments of high priority chemicals (e.g., dioxin, methanol, cumulative phthalate assessment, benzo-a-pyrene, Libby asbestos cancer assessment, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) non-cancer assessment).

The Homeland Security Research Program (HSRP) will continue to enhance the nation's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for homeland security incidents and other hazards. The HSRP will provide stakeholders with valuable detection and response analytics for incidents involving chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The program will emphasize research needed to support response and recovery from wide-area attacks involving radiological agents, nuclear agents, and biothreat agents such as anthrax.

The EPA will allocate $164.4 million to the Chemical Safety and Sustainability, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Homeland Security Research Programs in FY 2013.

Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws

Strategic Goal: *Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.*



9.9% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2013 PresBud
1 - Enforce Environmental Laws	$799,069	$784,884	$830,412	$45,528
Goal 5 Total	**$799,069**	**$784,884**	**$830,412**	**$45,528**
Workyears	3,992	3,933	3,885	(48)

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Introduction

The EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs perform the core function of assuring compliance with our nation's environmental laws. A strong and effective enforcement program is essential to maintain respect for the rule of law and a level economic playing field, and to realize the promise of federal statutes to protect the environment and the public health of citizens.

On January 18, 2011, President Obama issued a "Presidential Memoranda – Regulatory Compliance"[1] which reaffirms the importance of effective enforcement and compliance in regulations. In part, it states "Sound regulatory enforcement promotes the welfare of Americans in many ways, by increasing public safety, improving working conditions, and protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink. Consistent regulatory enforcement also levels the playing field among regulated entities, ensuring that those that fail to comply with the law do not have an unfair advantage over their law-abiding competitors."

In FY 2013, the EPA seeks to maintain the strength of its core national Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program. Recognizing the limitations of the federal budget and the declining resources of the states, the Agency will continue to implement strategies that use resources more efficiently and find opportunities to focus and leverage efforts to assure compliance with environmental laws.

[1] For more information regarding the Regulatory Compliance Memo, please refer to: http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/presidential-memoranda-regulatory-compliance

The EPA has achieved impressive pollution control and health benefits through vigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement, but tough enforcement alone will not address all noncompliance problems. The sheer number of regulated facilities, the contribution of large numbers of smaller sources to environmental problems, and federal and state budget constraints, mean the EPA can no longer rely primarily on the traditional single facility inspection and enforcement approach to ensure widespread compliance[2]. In light of the fiscal constraints, the need to innovate is even greater if the EPA is to achieve gains in compliance over the long-term. Instead, the EPA needs to develop and implement a new paradigm that relies heavily on advances in both monitoring and information technology and that will improve oversight and reduce burdens on business.

This new paradigm is called "Next Generation Compliance." There are multiple components to this new paradigm: the use of modern monitoring technology to detect pollution problems; electronic reporting by facilities so that quality, complete and timely information on compliance and pollutants can be obtained; transparency so the public is aware of facility and government environmental performance; implementation of innovative enforcement approaches; and structuring regulations to drive compliance. In FY 2013, the national Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will increase efforts to implement Next Generation Compliance approaches to help achieve the EPA's goals more efficiently and effectively while continuing to pursue high priority work.

In FY 2013, the EPA will focus on addressing the most important public health and environmental compliance problems. In addition, the Agency proposes to accelerate its Next Generation Compliance approaches to harness the tools of 21st century technology to make this program more efficient and effective for the future. For example, the burden and costs of monitoring and compliance reporting can be reduced for the EPA, states and businesses by investing in modern monitoring and electronic reporting technology. This would allow the EPA and states to move away from the traditional model of reliance on time-consuming and expensive individual facility inspections and paper reporting. The Agency also will continue to emphasize the importance of making compliance information publicly available to better serve the American people and provide an efficient and effective incentive to promote compliance with environmental laws.

Major FY 2013 Changes

It is critically important that the EPA continually assess its priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve goals more efficiently and effectively. The EPA's FY 2013 budget submission for the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program decreases some program areas so the Agency can continue to pursue the highest priority work, including work on the national enforcement initiatives.

[2] www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/cwa/actionplan101409.pdf

In FY 2013, the Agency will redirect or refocus resources within the enforcement and compliance programs in order to accelerate efforts to increase compliance with the nation's environmental laws. This effort will enhance the EPA's ability to detect violations that impact public health, reduce transaction costs for the regulated community, and better engage the public to drive behavioral changes in compliance. The EPA will promote e-reporting by implementing new technologies, develop and disseminate advanced monitoring tools, upgrade Agency IT infrastructure to exploit more fully the wealth of new monitoring data, and modernize the EPA's approach to enforcement by ensuring new and existing rules incorporate electronic reporting. In FY 2013, a key element of this approach will be modifying data systems to implement e-reporting with regulated facilities, leading to improved compliance and transparency, and more efficient processes that do not rely on paper-based reporting. The EPA and states will have access to more complete, timely and accurate data that will improve our ability to prioritize permitting, monitoring, and enforcement actions. Funding for this effort in FY 2013 would allow the cost savings and cost avoidance to begin to accrue to the EPA, states, and industry as a result of converting paper-based reporting to electronic reporting.

The EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will see an overall reduction of 45.0 FTE, a cut of 1.3 percent from FY 2012 FTE levels. The EPA will prioritize resources to continue to address the most important public health and environmental compliance problems, and will reduce efforts in a variety of program areas based on objective factors such as relative risks to public health or the environment, levels of non-compliance, states' ability to provide compliance oversight and enforcement, and other factors such as statutory or treaty obligations. In times of declining resources, it is critical not only to carefully assess the highest priorities but also to develop strategies that can help achieve goals more efficiently and effectively.

The EPA is reducing by $1.3 million, funding associated with Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) searches and settlement activity under the Superfund Enforcement program. This reduction also would decrease funding provided to the Department of Justice for Superfund settlement efforts. The request would also reduce compliance assistance and clean up oversight activities at federal facilities under the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program.

Priority Goal

The EPA has established a FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal on electronic reporting. While the enforcement program has a lead role in implementing this goal by co-chairing a newly formed Agency task force, this is an Agency goal across EPA programs. This Priority Goal will:

- Increase transparency and reduce burden through e-Reporting. By September 30, 2013, develop a plan to convert existing paper reports into electronic

reporting, establish electronic reporting in at least four key programs, and adopt a policy for including electronic reporting in new rules.

Additional information on the Agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2013 Activities

The FY 2013 budget incorporates difficult decisions to reduce spending for lower priority activities. Nevertheless, the Agency is committed to implementing a strong enforcement and compliance program focused on identifying and reducing non-compliance and deterring future violations. To meet these goals, the program employs a variety of activities, including data collection and analysis, compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives, civil and criminal enforcement efforts and innovative problem-solving approaches to identify and address the most significant environmental issues. In FY 2013 these efforts will be enhanced through Next Generation Compliance approaches that rely on 21st century reporting and monitoring tools to advance implementation of the Administrator's priorities as well as the Agency's core program work. In FY 2013, the Agency is requesting a total of $620.1 million and 3,324.6 FTE for its Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program. The major activities include the following:

Focus Areas:

- *Protecting Air Quality:* The EPA will focus on the largest sources of air pollution, including coal-fired power plants and the cement, acid and glass sectors, to improve air quality. Enforcement to cut toxic air pollution in communities improves the health of communities, particularly those overburdened by pollution.

  The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 requires increased use of renewable fuels. The EPA's Civil Enforcement program will help the regulated community understand their statutory obligations under EISA; inspect renewable fuel production facilities; monitor compliance with renewable fuel requirements; monitor and enforce the credit trading program; and, undertake administrative and judicial enforcement actions, as appropriate.

- *Protecting America's Waters***:** Pursuant to the Clean Water Act Action Plan, the EPA is working with states to revamp compliance and enforcement approaches to more effectively and efficiently address the most important water pollution problems. This work includes getting raw sewage out of water, cutting pollution from animal waste, and reducing pollution from stormwater runoff. These efforts will help to clean up great waters like the Chesapeake Bay and will focus on revitalizing urban communities by protecting and restoring urban waters. Enforcement also will support the goal of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country.

- *Cleaning Up Our Communities:* The EPA protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, saving federal dollars for sites where there

are no viable contributing parties. Ensuring that responsible parties clean up the sites also reduces direct human exposure to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protection, and ultimately makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

The EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action enforcement program supports the goal set by the Agency and its state partners of attaining remedy construction at 95 percent of 3,747 RCRA facilities by the year 2020. In 2010, the EPA issued the "National Enforcement Strategy for Corrective Action" to promote and communicate nationally consistent enforcement and compliance assurance principles, practices, and tools to help achieve this goal. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue targeted enforcement under the Strategy and will work with its state partners to assess the contribution of enforcement in working towards the 2020 goal.

- *Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution:* Strengthening chemical safety enforcement and reducing exposure to pesticides will improve the health of Americans. Enforcement reduces direct human exposures to toxic chemicals and pesticides and supports long-term human health protection.

Compliance Monitoring

The EPA's Compliance Monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements, as well as to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and substantial endangerment exist. In FY 2013, the EPA's compliance monitoring activities will be both environmental media- and sector-based. The EPA's media-based inspections complement those performed by states and tribes, and are a key part of the strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous waste programs. The EPA will target its inspections to the highest priority areas and coordinate inspection activity with states and tribes, but noncompliance may potentially go undetected or increase. In FY 2013, as part of Next Generation Compliance, the Agency will continue to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Compliance Monitoring program by emphasizing electronic reporting (e-reporting), enhancing data systems to collect, synthesize and disseminate monitoring data, and deploying state of the art monitoring equipment to the field.

Compliance monitoring also includes the EPA's management and use of data systems to run its compliance and enforcement programs under the various statutes and programs that the EPA enforces. In FY 2013, the Agency will accelerate the process of enhancing its data systems to support electronic reporting, providing more comprehensive, accessible data to the public and improving integration of environmental information with health data and other pertinent data sources from other federal agencies and private entities. The Agency will complete Phase II of its multi-year project to modernize the Permit Compliance System (PCS) by moving all of the

remaining states from PCS to the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). The EPA will then focus its resources on the last Phase of ICIS, Phase III, to modernize the Air Facility System (AFS). ICIS supports both compliance monitoring and civil enforcement. In FY 2013, the proposed Compliance Monitoring budget is $126.6 million and 634.5 FTE.

Civil Enforcement

The Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and regulations in order to protect human health and the environment. The program collaborates with the Department of Justice, states, local agencies and tribal governments to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to protect public health and the environment and ensure a level playing field by strengthening partnerships with co-implementers in the states, encouraging regulated entities to rapidly correct their own violations, ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance and pursuing enforcement to deter future violations. In FY 2013, the Civil Enforcement program will benefit from the Next Generation Compliance initiative by deploying state of the art monitoring equipment to the field and increasing the use of e-reporting. The EPA and states will be able to target limited inspection and enforcement resources in those areas where they are most needed such as complex industrial operations requiring physical inspection, repeat violators, and cases involving significant harm to human health or the environment, or potential criminal violations.

The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. In FY 2011, the EPA's enforcement actions required companies to invest an estimated $19 billion in actions and equipment to control pollution (injunctive relief) – a record amount. Also in FY 2011, the EPA's enforcement actions required companies to reduce pollution by an estimated 1.8 billion pounds per year – the second highest amount since the EPA began measuring pollutant reductions from enforcement cases using current methodologies. In addition, the EPA's top 15 Clean Air Act enforcement actions of FY 2011 reduced emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and VOCs, resulting in projected health benefits and other environmental improvements valued at $15 to $36 billion each year.

In FY 2013**,** the EPA will focus on national priorities and repeat violators, especially in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harm from pollutants in their environment, including minority and/or low-income areas***.*** Specifically, in FY 2013, the EPA will continue to target implementation of the National Enforcement Initiatives established for FY 2011-2013. These national initiatives address problems that remain complex and challenging, including Clean Water Act "wet weather" discharges, violations of the Clean Air Act New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Air Toxics regulations, RCRA violations at mineral processing facilities, and multi-media problems resulting from energy extraction activities. Information on initiatives, regulatory requirements, enforcement alerts and

EPA results will be made available to the public and the regulated community through web sites. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program and the Administrator's priority to address pollution impacting vulnerable populations. In addition, the Civil Enforcement program will help to implement the President's directive to develop and implement a compliance and enforcement strategy for the Chesapeake Bay, providing strong oversight to ensure existing regulations are complied with consistently and in a timely manner. In FY 2013, the proposed budget for Civil Enforcement is $192.7 million and 1,205.7 FTE.

Criminal Enforcement

Criminal Enforcement underlies the EPA's commitment to pursuing the most serious pollution violations. The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute environmental violations that seriously threaten public health and the environment and involve intentional, deliberate or criminal behavior on the part of the violator. The Criminal Enforcement program deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable through jail sentences and criminal fines. Bringing criminal cases to court sends a strong deterrence message to potential violators, enhances aggregate compliance with laws and regulations, and protects communities.

The program has completed its three-year hiring strategy, raising the number of special agents to 200. To make the best use of resources, the program will work to reduce case work in lower priority areas and use the special agent capacity to address complex environmental cases in FY 2013. To accomplish this, the Criminal Enforcement program will expand its identification and investigation of cases with significant environmental, human health and deterrence impact. The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program will focus on cases across all media that involve serious harm or injury; hazardous or toxic releases; ongoing, repetitive, or multiple releases; serious documented exposure to pollutants; and violators with significant repeat or chronic noncompliance or prior criminal conviction. In FY 2013, the proposed budget for Criminal Enforcement is $59.6 million and 298.2 FTE.

Superfund Enforcement

The EPA's Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups of hazardous waste sites, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Superfund Enforcement uses an "enforcement first" approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups in both the remedial and removal programs; however, due to the fiscally constrained environment, the EPA will reduce resources that support program activities, including PRP searches, cleanup settlements, and cost recovery. Similarly, cuts in Superfund Federal Facilities enforcement will place greater focus on federal agencies actively managing their own cleanup efforts. The Agency will continually assess its priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve its goals more efficiently and effectively.

Enforcement authorities play a unique role under the Superfund program. The authorities are used to ensure that responsible parties conduct a majority of the cleanup actions and reimburse the federal government for cleanups financed by Federal resources. In tandem with this approach, various reforms have been implemented to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, promote economic development and make sites available for appropriate reuse.[3] Ensuring that responsible parties cleanup sites ultimately reduces direct human exposures to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protections and makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

The Department of Justice supports the EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies. The Agency is providing $23.7 million to the Department of Justice through an Interagency Agreement. In FY 2011, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments that exceeded $3.3 billion. Of this amount, PRPs have committed to future response work with an estimated value of approximately $3 billion; PRPs have agreed to reimburse the agency for $298.6 million in past costs; and PRPs have been billed by the EPA for approximately $74 million in oversight costs. The EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance instruments are in place and adhered to at Superfund sites and at facilities subject to RCRA Corrective Action to ensure the long-term protectiveness of cleanup actions.

The Forensics Support program provides specialized scientific and technical support for the nation's most complex Superfund civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for Agency compliance efforts. In FY 2013, the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) will continue to function under rigorous International Standards Organization 17025 requirements for environmental data measurements to maintain its accreditation. Due to reduced funding and the need to direct resources to the Agency's highest priorities, the Agency is reducing funding for the forensics laboratory at the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC). This decrease would reduce NEIC's support for civil enforcement cases under CERCLA authorities and their ability to support complex enforcement cases, and criminal investigations.

Partnering with States, Tribes and Communities

The EPA shares accountability for environmental and human health protection with states and tribes. Most states are authorized or have been delegated the legal responsibility for implementing the major federal environmental protection programs, including the compliance and enforcement responsibilities. The Agency works together with the states to target the most important pollution violations and ensure that companies that meet their obligations and are responsible neighbors are not put at a

[3] For more information regarding the EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/

competitive disadvantage. The EPA also has a responsibility to oversee state and tribal implementation of federal laws to provide that the same level of protection for the environment and the public applies across the country. In FY 2013, the Agency is requesting $24.3 million for enforcement and compliance categorical grants.

The EPA's enforcement and compliance program promotes environmental justice by targeting pollution problems that disproportionately affect low income, minority, and/or tribal communities. Compliance with environmental laws is particularly important in communities that are exposed to greater environmental health risks. The EPA also fosters community involvement by making information about compliance and government action available to the public. The Agency also strives to provide increased transparency; by making information on violations both available and understandable to communities, the EPA empowers citizens to demand, and motivates regulated facilities to provide, better compliance with environmental laws.

Appendices

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Account	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY 12 EN to FY 13 PB
Science & Technology (S&T) [1]	$813,480	$793,728	$807,257	$13,529
Environmental Programs & Management (EPM)	$2,756,470	$2,678,222	$2,817,179	$138,957
Inspector General (IG) [1]	$44,701	$41,933	$48,273	$6,340
Buildings & Facilities (B&F)	$36,428	$36,370	$41,969	$5,599
Inland Oil Spill Programs (OIL)	$18,342	$18,245	$23,531	$5,286
Superfund (SF)	$1,280,908	$1,213,808	$1,176,431	($37,377)
- Superfund Programs	*$1,244,173*	*$1,180,890*	*$1,142,342*	*($38,548)*
- Inspector General Transfer	*$9,955*	*$9,939*	*$10,864*	*$925*
- Science & Technology Transfer	*$26,780*	*$22,979*	*$23,225*	*$246*
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	$112,875	$104,142	$104,117	($25)
State & Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,758,913	$3,612,937	$3,355,723	($257,214)
Rescission or Cancellation of Prior Year Funds	($140,000)	($50,000)	($30,000)	$20,000
Agency Total:	**$8,682,117**	**$8,449,385**	**$8,344,480**	**($104,905)**

[1] Does not include Superfund transfers—see the Superfund line items below for annual amounts.

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Science & Technology				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$9,934.0	$9,082.0	$9,797.0	$715.0
Climate Protection Program	$18,487.9	$16,319.0	$7,760.0	($8,559.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$11,054.0	$7,091.0	$7,622.0	$531.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$2,540.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$100,691.6	$91,886.0	$101,929.0	$10,043.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$142,707.6	$124,378.0	$127,108.0	$2,730.0
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$446.1	$210.0	$0.0	($210.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$809.8	$370.0	$379.0	$9.0
Radiation: Protection	$2,275.4	$2,094.0	$2,126.0	$32.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$4,181.9	$4,076.0	$4,156.0	$80.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$7,713.2	$6,750.0	$6,661.0	($89.0)
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$16,354.3	$15,269.0	$15,593.0	$324.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Water Security Initiative	$12,097.2	$8,606.0	$7,023.0	($1,583.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$6,401.5	$2,755.0	$2,756.0	$1.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$18,498.7	$11,361.0	$9,779.0	($1,582.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$23,537.6	$17,356.0	$17,185.0	($171.0)
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$100.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Safe Building	$791.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$17,107.6	$12,678.0	$12,523.0	($155.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$41,536.8	$30,034.0	$29,708.0	($326.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$592.0	$578.0	$579.0	$1.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$60,627.5	$41,973.0	$40,066.0	($1,907.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,483.7	$3,652.0	$4,047.0	$395.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
Rent	$30,251.9	$35,605.0	$34,899.0	($706.0)
Utilities	$20,159.3	$20,162.0	$20,202.0	$40.0
Security	$9,300.6	$10,696.0	$11,066.0	$370.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$9,724.3	$5,556.0	$9,318.0	$3,762.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$69,436.1	$72,019.0	$75,485.0	$3,466.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$69,436.1	$72,019.0	$75,485.0	$3,466.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$4,118.8	$3,757.0	$3,919.0	$162.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$1,995.2	$2,289.0	$2,604.0	$315.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$522.8	$517.0	$575.0	$58.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$6,636.8	$6,563.0	$7,098.0	$535.0
Research: Air, Climate and Energy				
Research: Air, Climate and Energy				
Global Change	$19,416.9	$18,276.0	$20,281.0	$2,005.0
Clean Air	$91,122.7	$78,526.0	$82,853.0	$4,327.0
Research: Air, Climate and Energy (other activities)	$9,216.4	$2,043.0	$2,760.0	$717.0
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$119,756.0	$98,845.0	$105,894.0	$7,049.0
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$119,756.0	$98,845.0	$105,894.0	$7,049.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Drinking Water	$50,885.3	$50,152.0	$51,606.0	$1,454.0
Water Quality	$66,573.0	$63,274.0	$69,532.0	$6,258.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (other activities)	$0.0	$50.0	$52.0	$2.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$117,458.3	$113,476.0	$121,190.0	$7,714.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$117,458.3	$113,476.0	$121,190.0	$7,714.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities				
Human Health	$52,904.5	$45,318.0	$44,500.0	($818.0)
Ecosystems	$68,740.8	$60,806.0	$60,180.0	($626.0)
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (other activities)	$70,790.8	$64,617.0	$61,050.0	($3,567.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$192,436.1	$170,741.0	$165,730.0	($5,011.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable Communities	$192,436.1	$170,741.0	$165,730.0	($5,011.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$46,140.1	$39,553.0	$40,505.0	$952.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$10,708.8	$16,861.0	$16,253.0	($608.0)
Computational Toxicology	$22,412.4	$21,177.0	$21,267.0	$90.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)	$52,092.4	$53,697.0	$56,721.0	$3,024.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$85,213.6	$91,735.0	$94,241.0	$2,506.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$131,353.7	$131,288.0	$134,746.0	$3,458.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,724.2	$3,782.0	$3,639.0	($143.0)
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$5,582.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$0.0	$4,992.0	$0.0	($4,992.0)
Subtotal, Congressional Priorities	$5,582.0	$4,992.0	$0.0	($4,992.0)
Total, Science & Technology	$877,269.5	$793,728.0	$807,257.0	$13,529.0
Environmental Program & Management				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$20,877.3	$20,811.0	$20,888.0	$77.0
Climate Protection Program				
Energy STAR	$52,306.0	$49,668.0	$53,872.0	$4,204.0
Methane to markets	$4,863.0	$5,013.0	$4,927.0	($86.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry	$18,357.6	$15,757.0	$18,694.0	$2,937.0
Climate Protection Program (other activities)	$40,808.6	$29,043.0	$30,498.0	$1,455.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	$116,335.2	$99,481.0	$107,991.0	$8,510.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$31,296.0	$27,298.0	$34,142.0	$6,844.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$106,081.2	$123,469.0	$134,841.0	$11,372.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$24,005.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$5,157.6	$5,570.0	$5,643.0	$73.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$9,690.0	$9,479.0	$9,690.0	$211.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$313,442.8	$286,108.0	$313,195.0	$27,087.0
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$5,318.5	$3,895.0	$2,198.0	($1,697.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$21,503.0	$17,168.0	$17,393.0	$225.0
Radiation: Protection	$11,156.0	$9,616.0	$9,760.0	$144.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$3,439.8	$3,038.0	$3,083.0	$45.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$41,417.3	$33,717.0	$32,434.0	($1,283.0)
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$24,443.8	$23,642.0	$25,685.0	$2,043.0
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$671.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Compliance Incentives	$667.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Compliance Monitoring	$109,266.9	$106,707.0	$125,209.0	$18,502.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$110,606.0	$106,707.0	$125,209.0	$18,502.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$179,391.2	$177,290.0	$188,957.0	$11,667.0
Criminal Enforcement	$51,623.3	$48,123.0	$51,900.0	$3,777.0
Enforcement Training	$410.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Environmental Justice	$8,407.0	$6,848.0	$7,161.0	$313.0
NEPA Implementation	$17,105.0	$17,298.0	$17,424.0	$126.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	$256,936.8	$249,559.0	$265,442.0	$15,883.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Geographic Programs				
Great Lakes Restoration	$329,215.5	$299,520.0	$300,000.0	$480.0
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$42,414.3	$57,299.0	$72,618.0	$15,319.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$4,357.2	$5,838.0	$4,857.0	($981.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$38,113.8	$29,952.0	$19,289.0	($10,663.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida	$1,643.8	$2,058.0	$1,700.0	($358.0)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$6,154.3	$3,956.0	$2,962.0	($994.0)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$4,881.6	$5,455.0	$4,436.0	($1,019.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$6,732.1	$2,395.0	$1,399.0	($996.0)
Geographic Program: Other				
Northwest Forest	$1,246.8	$1,294.0	$1,417.0	$123.0
Lake Pontchartrain	$2,598.0	$1,952.0	$955.0	($997.0)
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	$2,697.5	$0.0	$2,069.0	$2,069.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$33,965.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$40,507.3	$3,246.0	$4,441.0	$1,195.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	$474,019.9	$409,719.0	$411,702.0	$1,983.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$4,215.9	$4,249.0	$4,217.0	($32.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$2,411.5	$1,063.0	$2,087.0	$1,024.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$791.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$481.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$1,272.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$6,497.0	$5,966.0	$5,999.0	$33.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$14,397.2	$11,278.0	$12,303.0	$1,025.0
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$8,790.8	$7,481.0	$10,923.0	$3,442.0
Environmental Education	$6,962.2	$9,699.0	$0.0	($9,699.0)
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$53,544.3	$47,638.0	$52,896.0	$5,258.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Exchange Network	$17,816.6	$17,724.0	$23,008.0	$5,284.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$3,106.9	$2,693.0	$3,018.0	$325.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$2,277.5	$2,079.0	$2,291.0	$212.0
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$13,063.2	$13,320.0	$14,852.0	$1,532.0
TRI / Right to Know	$16,634.5	$16,322.0	$17,354.0	$1,032.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	$13,892.7	$13,736.0	$15,062.0	$1,326.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	$136,088.7	$130,692.0	$139,404.0	$8,712.0
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$4,872.0	$4,313.0	$4,490.0	$177.0
International Sources of Pollution	$8,731.0	$7,659.0	$8,466.0	$807.0
Trade and Governance	$6,230.1	$5,632.0	$6,178.0	$546.0
Subtotal, International Programs	$19,833.1	$17,604.0	$19,134.0	$1,530.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$7,831.2	$6,786.0	$6,868.0	$82.0
IT / Data Management	$96,614.1	$87,939.0	$88,893.0	$954.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$104,445.3	$94,725.0	$95,761.0	$1,036.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Administrative Law	$5,260.3	$5,198.0	$5,392.0	$194.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,271.2	$1,194.0	$1,477.0	$283.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$11,740.4	$11,618.0	$13,974.0	$2,356.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$42,286.6	$40,746.0	$45,840.0	$5,094.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$15,692.6	$14,260.0	$16,064.0	$1,804.0
Regional Science and Technology	$3,178.6	$2,591.0	$3,307.0	$716.0
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$17,908.7	$14,754.0	$16,326.0	$1,572.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$20,329.8	$15,256.0	$23,345.0	$8,089.0
Science Advisory Board	$6,074.9	$5,135.0	$6,727.0	$1,592.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$123,743.1	$110,752.0	$132,452.0	$21,700.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
Rent	$161,589.3	$170,529.0	$171,152.0	$623.0
Utilities	$12,566.5	$11,205.0	$10,660.0	($545.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Security	$27,991.8	$29,216.0	$31,486.0	$2,270.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$118,392.6	$108,827.0	$118,018.0	$9,191.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$320,540.2	$319,777.0	$331,316.0	$11,539.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$85,541.1	$72,290.0	$78,817.0	$6,527.0
Acquisition Management	$30,688.2	$33,175.0	$35,727.0	$2,552.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$26,770.6	$24,002.0	$25,910.0	$1,908.0
Human Resources Management	$46,839.9	$37,839.0	$39,428.0	$1,589.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$510,380.0	$487,083.0	$511,198.0	$24,115.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$61,686.0	$58,208.0	$58,971.0	$763.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$41,265.6	$37,854.0	$37,960.0	$106.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$13,065.8	$12,532.0	$12,306.0	($226.0)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,672.9	$1,754.0	$1,770.0	$16.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$117,690.3	$110,348.0	$111,007.0	$659.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management				
eManifest	$0.0	$0.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)	$67,520.1	$63,500.0	$65,385.0	$1,885.0
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	$67,520.1	$63,500.0	$67,385.0	$3,885.0
RCRA: Corrective Action	$37,156.3	$39,422.0	$40,265.0	$843.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$12,589.6	$9,547.0	$9,648.0	$101.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	$117,266.0	$112,469.0	$117,298.0	$4,829.0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$9,624.6	$8,255.0	$7,238.0	($1,017.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$59,752.2	$56,497.0	$67,644.0	$11,147.0
Pollution Prevention Program	$15,994.6	$15,389.0	$15,888.0	$499.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$6,868.6	$6,032.0	$3,739.0	($2,293.0)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$14,140.9	$13,798.0	$14,698.0	$900.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	$106,380.9	$99,971.0	$109,207.0	$9,236.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$11,622.7	$12,846.0	$12,283.0	($563.0)
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$31,528.9	$27,014.0	$27,304.0	$290.0
Wetlands	$28,297.6	$21,160.0	$27,685.0	$6,525.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	$59,826.5	$48,174.0	$54,989.0	$6,815.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$2,896.2	$2,552.0	$702.0	($1,850.0)
Drinking Water Programs	$104,689.8	$98,547.0	$104,613.0	$6,066.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	$107,586.0	$101,099.0	$105,315.0	$4,216.0
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$15,570.5	$12,898.0	$11,587.0	($1,311.0)
Surface Water Protection	$217,119.1	$203,856.0	$211,574.0	$7,718.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	$232,689.6	$216,754.0	$223,161.0	$6,407.0
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$750.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$0.0	$14,975.0	$0.0	($14,975.0)
Subtotal, Congressional Priorities	$750.0	$14,975.0	$0.0	($14,975.0)
Total, Environmental Program & Management	$2,883,566.0	$2,678,222.0	$2,817,179.0	$138,957.0
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$46,627.9	$41,933.0	$48,273.0	$6,340.0
Total, Inspector General	$46,627.9	$41,933.0	$48,273.0	$6,340.0
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$8,269.1	$7,044.0	$8,038.0	$994.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$30,254.7	$29,326.0	$33,931.0	$4,605.0
Total, Building and Facilities	$38,523.8	$36,370.0	$41,969.0	$5,599.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$2,478.4	$2,468.0	$2,637.0	$169.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$8,943.7	$9,939.0	$10,864.0	$925.0
Compliance				
Compliance Incentives	$5.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Compliance Monitoring	$1,192.5	$1,221.0	$1,223.0	$2.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$1,198.1	$1,221.0	$1,223.0	$2.0
Enforcement				
Environmental Justice	$1,128.7	$583.0	$613.0	$30.0
Superfund: Enforcement	$179,163.7	$165,534.0	$166,309.0	$775.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$9,271.8	$10,296.0	$8,592.0	($1,704.0)
Civil Enforcement	$4.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Criminal Enforcement	$7,845.9	$7,903.0	$7,680.0	($223.0)
Enforcement Training	$20.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Forensics Support	$2,456.2	$2,419.0	$1,214.0	($1,205.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	$199,891.3	$186,735.0	$184,408.0	($2,327.0)
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$9.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$6,557.0	$5,898.0	$5,868.0	($30.0)
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$5,710.4	$5,626.0	$5,644.0	$18.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$32,036.8	$29,075.0	$29,257.0	$182.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$44,304.2	$40,599.0	$40,769.0	$170.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$669.1	$1,170.0	$1,172.0	$2.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$44,982.4	$41,769.0	$41,941.0	$172.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$2.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Exchange Network	$1,431.0	$1,431.0	$1,433.0	$2.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	$1,433.1	$1,431.0	$1,433.0	$2.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$847.2	$728.0	$728.0	$0.0
IT / Data Management	$17,640.0	$15,339.0	$14,855.0	($484.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$18,487.2	$16,067.0	$15,583.0	($484.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$814.9	$844.0	$877.0	$33.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$711.9	$682.0	$755.0	$73.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$1,526.8	$1,526.0	$1,632.0	$106.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
Rent	$43,776.9	$47,032.0	$46,005.0	($1,027.0)
Utilities	$3,320.8	$3,760.0	$3,455.0	($305.0)
Security	$7,034.5	$8,269.0	$8,594.0	$325.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$25,924.0	$21,480.0	$21,568.0	$88.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$80,056.2	$80,541.0	$79,622.0	($919.0)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,322.3	$3,128.0	$3,174.0	$46.0
Acquisition Management	$23,672.0	$24,111.0	$25,961.0	$1,850.0
Human Resources Management	$8,924.4	$6,346.0	$7,558.0	$1,212.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$30,349.3	$21,632.0	$24,066.0	$2,434.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$146,324.2	$135,758.0	$140,381.0	$4,623.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$21,347.9	$17,677.0	$17,798.0	$121.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$3,737.6	$3,337.0	$3,316.0	($21.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$242,375.9	$189,590.0	$188,500.0	($1,090.0)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$10,473.9	$9,244.0	$8,179.0	($1,065.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$32,555.5	$26,199.0	$26,765.0	$566.0
Superfund: Remedial	$707,200.8	$564,998.0	$531,771.0	($33,227.0)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	$5,908.0	$5,849.0	$0.0	($5,849.0)
Brownfields Projects	$1,403.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	$999,917.6	$795,880.0	$755,215.0	($40,665.0)
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,450,268.3	$1,213,808.0	$1,176,431.0	($37,377.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$644.0	$789.0	$792.0	$3.0
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$32.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$47.7	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
Rent	$695.0	$695.0	$636.0	($59.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$208.0	$220.0	$207.0	($13.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$903.0	$915.0	$843.0	($72.0)
Acquisition Management	$148.2	$163.0	$161.0	($2.0)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$1,093.7	$512.0	$509.0	($3.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$2,144.9	$1,590.0	$1,513.0	($77.0)
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$13,926.8	$11,962.0	$11,490.0	($472.0)
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$64,459.5	$58,956.0	$57,402.0	($1,554.0)
LUST Prevention	$37,093.9	$30,449.0	$32,430.0	$1,981.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	$115,480.2	$101,367.0	$101,322.0	($45.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$501.6	$396.0	$490.0	$94.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$118,851.3	$104,142.0	$104,117.0	($25.0)
Oil Spill Response				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$5.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Compliance Monitoring	$111.2	$138.0	$142.0	$4.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$116.6	$138.0	$142.0	$4.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,209.6	$2,286.0	$2,968.0	$682.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$15,630.7	$14,673.0	$19,290.0	$4,617.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
Rent	$437.0	$437.0	$426.0	($11.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$82.5	$98.0	$87.0	($11.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$519.5	$535.0	$513.0	($22.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$519.5	$535.0	$513.0	($22.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$1,204.3	$613.0	$618.0	$5.0
Total, Oil Spill Response	$19,680.7	$18,245.0	$23,531.0	$5,286.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,936,433.5	$1,466,456.0	$1,175,000.0	($291,456.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$1,101,827.8	$917,892.0	$850,000.0	($67,892.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$10,327.2	$9,984.0	$10,000.0	$16.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Brownfields Projects	$106,685.8	$94,848.0	$93,291.0	($1,557.0)
Clean School Bus Initiative	$35.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$53,586.9	$29,952.0	$15,000.0	($14,952.0)
Targeted Airshed Grants	$10,000.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$14,669.1	$4,992.0	$10,000.0	$5,008.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,233,565.5	$2,524,124.0	$2,153,291.0	($370,833.0)
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$11,001.3	$9,864.0	$0.0	($9,864.0)
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$51,185.5	$49,317.0	$47,572.0	($1,745.0)
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,950.4	$9,964.0	$15,200.0	$5,236.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$111,206.3	$102,974.0	$103,412.0	$438.0
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	$637.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$15,599.4	$14,512.0	$14,855.0	$343.0
Categorical Grant: Local Govt Climate Change	$10,499.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$201,615.8	$164,493.0	$164,757.0	$264.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$19,930.9	$18,644.0	$19,085.0	$441.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$13,807.8	$13,119.0	$13,140.0	$21.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$15,402.5	$18,433.0	$18,500.0	$67.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$237,114.3	$219,970.0	$246,764.0	$26,794.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$252,516.8	$238,403.0	$265,264.0	$26,861.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$5,685.0	$4,922.0	$5,039.0	$117.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$109,387.1	$105,320.0	$109,700.0	$4,380.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$8,720.0	$8,045.0	$0.0	($8,045.0)
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$249,061.4	$235,729.0	$301,500.0	$65,771.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	$1,879.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	$780.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$5,551.7	$5,081.0	$5,201.0	$120.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$14,365.8	$13,252.0	$13,566.0	$314.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$69,331.2	$67,631.0	$96,375.0	$28,744.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$11,844.3	$10,852.0	$11,109.0	$257.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$2,759.8	$1,548.0	$1,490.0	($58.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$1,335.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$26,138.1	$15,143.0	$15,167.0	$24.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	$1,204,790.2	$1,088,813.0	$1,202,432.0	$113,619.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	Change FY12 Enacted to FY13 PresBud
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$117,641.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$4,555,997.5	$3,612,937.0	$3,355,723.0	($257,214.0)
SUBTOTAL, EPA (Excludes Rescission or Cancellation of Prior Year Funds)	$9,990,785.0	$8,499,385.0	$8,374,480.0	($124,905.0)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	$0.0	($50,000.0)	($30,000.0)	$20,000.0
TOTAL, EPA	$9,990,785.0	$8,449,385.0	$8,344,480.0	($104,905.0)

Categorical Program Grants (STAG)

by National Program and State Grant

(Dollars in Thousands)

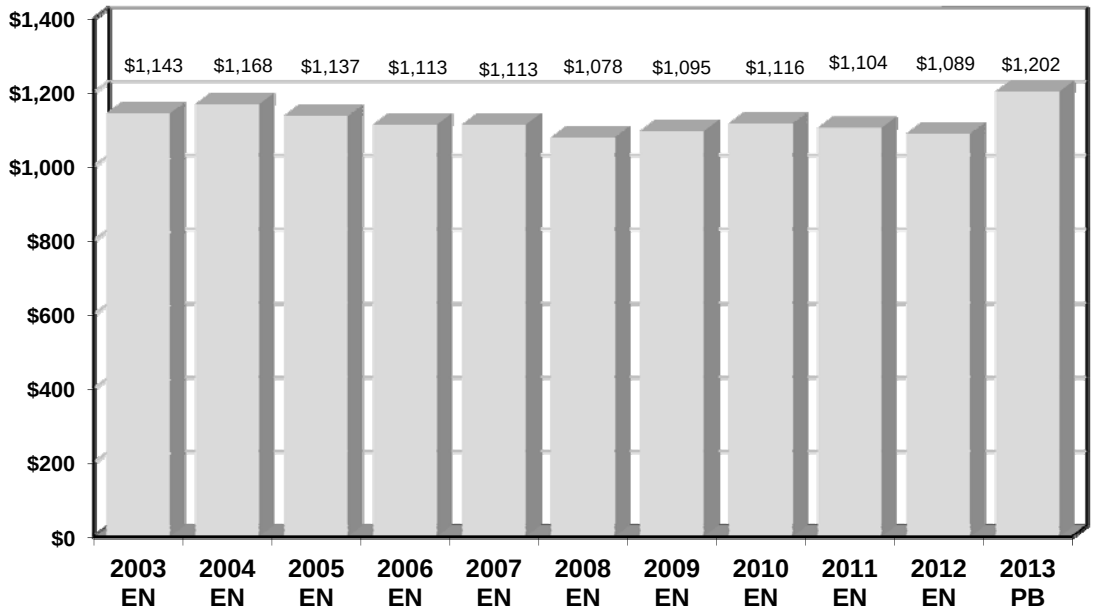
NPM / Grant	FY 2011 Actuals*	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PresBud	Delta FY 13 PB - FY 12 EN	% Change
Air & Radiation					
State and Local Assistance	$249,061	$235,729	$301,500	$65,771	27.9%
Tribal Air Quality Management	$14,366	$13,252	$13,566	$314	2.4%
Radon	$8,720	$8,045	$0	($8,045)	-100.0%
Local Government Climate Change	$10,500	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
	$282,647	**$257,026**	**$315,066**	**$58,040**	**22.6%**
Water					
Pollution Control (Section 106)	$252,517	$238,403	$265,264	$26,861	11.3%
Beaches Protection	$11,001	$9,864	$0	($9,864)	-100.0%
Nonpoint Source (Section 319)	$201,616	$164,493	$164,757	$264	0.2%
Wetlands Program Development	$26,138	$15,143	$15,167	$24	0.2%
Targeted Watersheds	$780	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$1,336	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
	$493,388	**$427,903**	**$445,188**	**$17,285**	**4.0%**
Drinking Water					
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$109,387	$105,320	$109,700	$4,380	4.2%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$11,844	$10,852	$11,109	$257	2.4%
Homeland Security	$637	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
	$121,869	**$116,172**	**$120,809**	**$4,637**	**4.0%**
Hazardous Waste					
H.W. Financial Assistance	$111,206	$102,974	$103,412	$438	0.4%
Brownfields	$51,186	$49,317	$47,572	($1,745)	-3.5%
Underground Storage Tanks	$2,760	$1,548	$1,490	($58)	-3.7%
	$165,152	**$153,839**	**$152,474**	**($1,365)**	**-0.9%**
Pesticides & Toxics					
Pesticides Program Implementation	$13,808	$13,119	$13,140	$21	0.2%
Lead	$15,599	$14,512	$14,855	$343	2.2%
Toxic Substances Compliance	$5,552	$5,081	$5,201	$120	2.2%
Pesticides Enforcement	$19,931	$18,644	$19,085	$441	2.2%
	$54,890	**$51,356**	**$52,281**	**$925**	**1.8%**
Multimedia					
Environmental Information	$9,950	$9,964	$15,200	$5,236	52.6%
Pollution Prevention	$5,685	$4,922	$5,039	$117	2.1%
Sector Program (Enf & Comp Assurance)	$1,879	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	$69,331	$67,631	$96,375	$28,744	41.5%
	$86,846	**$82,517**	**$116,614**	**$34,097**	**41.3%**
Total Categorical Grants	**$1,204,790**	**$1,088,813**	**$1,202,432**	**$113,619**	**10.4%**

NOTES: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Actuals refer to Actual Obligations

Categorical Grants Program (STAG)

(Dollars in millions)



*Does not account for rescissions or cancellations.
*EN – Enacted, PB – President's Budget

Categorical Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests a total of $1.202 billion for 17 "categorical" program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and tribal governments. The EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local, and tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the nation's environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, tribal, and local governments, organizations, and citizens.

Also, to strengthen grants management, the EPA, working with the states, has issued a new policy that replaces the State Grant Performance Measures Template. The policy is intended to 1) enhance accountability for achieving grant performance objectives; 2) ensure that State grants are aligned with the Agency's Strategic Plan; and 3) provide for more consistent performance reporting. To achieve those objectives, the policy requires that state categorical grant workplans and associated progress reports prominently display three "Essential Elements: the EPA Strategic Plan Goal; the EPA Strategic Plan Objective; and workplan commitments plus time frame. Regions and states will begin to transition to the new policy in FY 2012 with the goal of 100% compliance for all grants awarded on or after October 1, 2012.

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, the EPA and its state and tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS:

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

The FY 2013 request includes $315.1 million for grants to support state, local, and tribal air management programs, an increase of $66.1 million. Grant funds for State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management are requested in the amounts of $301.5 million and $13.6 million, respectively. These funds provide resources to multi-state, state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies for the development and implementation of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies to develop or implement state implementation plans (SIPs) for NAAQS (including the 8-hour ozone standard, the fine particle (PM-2.5) standard, the lead standard) and also for regional haze. In addition, the EPA will continue support of state and local operation of the 27-site National Air Toxics Trends Stations network. In FY 2013, states with approved or delegated permitting programs will continue to implement new greenhouse gas requirements as part of their permitting programs.

The EPA will work with federally-recognized tribal governments nationwide to continue development and implementation of tribal air quality management programs. Tribes are active in protection of air quality for the 4 percent of the land mass of the United States over which they have sovereignty and work closely with the EPA to monitor and report air quality information from over 300 monitors. Lastly, the FY 2013 budget eliminates funding for the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) program. Although the radon program continues to be important to protect human health, over the course of the 23 years the EPA has provided SIRG funding, the EPA has successfully supported states in establishing their own programs, which can continue radon protection efforts without SIRG.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

The FY 2013 EPA request includes $265.3 million for Water Pollution Control grants. The $26.9 million increase will strengthen the state, interstate and tribal programs, address water quality issues such as nutrients and new program requirements, and support expanded water monitoring and enforcement efforts. In FY 2013, the EPA will designate $15.0 million of the additional funds for states that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA Office of Water guidance issued in March 2011. These water quality programs assist state and tribal efforts to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's water quality standards, improving water quality monitoring and assessment, implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and other watershed-related plans, strengthening the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, implementing practices to reduce pollution from all nonpoint sources, and supporting sustainable water infrastructure. The EPA will work with states to implement the rules governing discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and will continue to revise the stormwater regulations to better protect the nation's waters from stormwater discharges. The EPA intends to propose more protective standards on discharges from newly developed and redeveloped sites. States and authorized tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the Clean Water Act. The EPA encourages states to continually review and update the water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from the EPA and other sources. The EPA's goal for FY 2013 is that 64.3 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years. In FY 2013, $18.5 million will be designated for states and tribes that participate in collecting statistically valid water monitoring data and implement enhancements in their water monitoring programs.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2013, the request includes $15.2 million for Wetlands Program grants, which provide technical and financial assistance to the states, tribes, and local governments. These grants support development of state and tribal wetland programs that further the national goal of an overall increase in the acreage and condition of wetlands. The Wetland Program Development Grants are the EPA's primary resource for supporting state and Tribal wetland program development. Grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and Tribal wetland programs in one or more of the following areas: (1) monitoring and assessment; (2) voluntary restoration and protection; (3) regulatory programs including Section 401 certification; and (4) wetland water quality standards.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $109.7 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. In FY 2013, the EPA is requesting a $4 million

increase to support state data management, improve data quality, and enable states to more efficiently receive drinking water data, thereby improving program management. The EPA will use the funding for associated program support costs or in-kind assistance for the benefit of states in replacing the EPA developed, state operated Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version (SDWIS/State). This should reduce the need for state resources to maintain individual compliance databases, enabling increased resources towards providing compliance assistance.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $11.1 million for the Underground Injection Control grants program. Ensuring safe underground injection of waste materials and other fluids is a main component of a comprehensive source water protection program. Grants are provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. In December 2010, a rule was finalized which established a new class of underground injection well—Class VI—with new federal requirements to allow the injection of CO_2 for the purpose of Geologic Sequestration (GS). On September 15, 2011, the EPA published a notice in the *Federal Register* indicating that the EPA will implement the Class VI GS program as no state has applied for, or received, approval for Class VI primacy either through a state UIC program revision, or a new application from states without any UIC primary enforcement authority. Therefore, in FY 2013, until states receive Class VI primacy approval, the EPA will continue to carry out regulatory functions for Class VI GS wells along with other classes of wells for which the EPA has direct implementation responsibility. The EPA will continue to process primacy applications and permit applications for carbon sequestration projects related to Class VI wells. States and the EPA also will process Underground Injection Control permits for other nontraditional injection streams such as desalination brines and treated waters injected for storage to be recovered at a later time. In addition, within the resources available, the EPA (where the EPA directly implements) will implement guidance on permitting under UIC where diesel fuels are used.

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

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $164.8 million for Nonpoint Source Program grants to states, territories, and tribes. These grants enable states to use a range of tools to implement their programs including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects. The request also eliminates the statutory one-third of one-percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to tribes. In 2013, the EPA and the USDA will work collaboratively to select and target efforts in high priority watersheds to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution, with a particular emphasis on watersheds in the Mississippi River Basin. The goal of our collaboration is to better protect water resources from nonpoint sources of pollution, including nitrogen and phosphorus. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to implement program reforms and accountability.

For FY 2013, EPA also will issue new grant guidance that will require States to update their nonpoint source management plans, implement monitoring in selected high priority watersheds, and other changes to better address nonpoint source pollution.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $96.4 million in GAP grants, an increase of $28.7 million, to provide tribes with a stronger foundation to build their capacity to address environmental issues on Indian lands. It will further the EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address a wider set of program responsibilities and challenges. The grants will assist tribal governments in building environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available federal and other information, and build and administer environmental programs tailored to their needs. This additional funding will increase the average cost of grants made to eligible tribes and will fund limited targeted assistance initiatives focused on mutually agreed-upon concerns in Indian country.

Pesticide Enforcement and Toxics Substances Compliance Grants

The FY 2013 request includes $24.3 million to build environmental enforcement partnerships with states and tribes and to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats. The enforcement state grants request consists of $19.1 million for Pesticides Enforcement and $5.2 million for Toxic Substances Compliance Grants. The Toxic Substance Compliance Grants protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint. State and tribal enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, the EPA provides resources to states and Indian tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. The program also sponsors training for state and tribal inspectors through the Pesticide Inspector Residential Program (PIRT) and for state and tribal managers through the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP). Under the Toxic Substances Compliance Grant program, "non-waiver" states inspect on behalf of the EPA and receive funding for compliance inspections of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and "waiver" states inspect under their own regulations and receive funding for compliance inspections and enforcement of the asbestos program. States also receive funding for implementation of the state lead-based paint certification and training, abatement notification and work practice standards compliance and enforcement program. The funds will complement other Federal program grants for building state capacity for lead abatement, and enhancing compliance with disclosure, certification, and training requirements.

Pesticides Program Implementation Grants

The FY 2013 request includes $13.1 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources will assist states, tribes, and partners with pesticide worker safety activities, protection of endangered species and water sources, and promotion of environmental stewardship approaches to pesticide use. The EPA's mission as related to pesticides is to protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk and to realize the value of pesticide availability by considering the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of pesticides. Pesticides Program Implementation Grants help state programs stay current with changing requirements.

Lead Grants

The FY 2013 request includes $14.9 million for lead grants. This funding will provide assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized programs for the lead-based paint abatement program to operate in lieu of the federal program. Additionally, the program will provide support to those entities to develop and implement authorized Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Programs. The EPA implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so. Activities conducted as part of this program include accrediting training programs, certifying individuals and firms, and providing education and compliance assistance to those subject to the abatement and RRP regulations and the general public

The EPA recognizes that additional attention and assistance must be given to vulnerable populations including those with rates of lead poisoning in excess of the national average. In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to award Targeted Grants to Reduce Childhood Lead Poisoning. These grants are available to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, Federally-recognized Indian tribes and intertribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations. Funding in this program also is used to track the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children. The program uses the data collected to track progress toward eliminating childhood lead poisoning in these vulnerable populations.

Pollution Prevention Grants

The FY 2013 request includes $5.0 million for Pollution Prevention grants. The program provides grant funds to deliver technical assistance to. The goal is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and state regulatory requirements. In FY 2013, the EPA is targeting a reduction of 1.0 billion pounds of hazardous materials, saving $738 million, conserving 24.8 billion gallons of water, and reducing 4.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $15.2 million for the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) grant program. These resources will help states establish and expand data systems and networks to support the exchange of regulatory, compliance, and non-regulatory data between the EPA and its state, tribal, and territorial partners and among its partners. The request level will enable partners to complete development work for reporting to priority data systems, expand the Network to include other Agency data systems, develop services to support EPA, co-regulator and public access to data, and develop and maintain shared tools and services. Grant funding will support multi-partner projects to plan, mentor and train EN partners and develop and exchange data. In addition, funding will expand Tribal participation in the EN and continue to leverage grant resources by funding Tribal partnerships that seek to build the information management capacity and fund Tribal data exchanges using cloud-based nodes. In FY 2013, an additional $5 million in funding for Environmental Information grants will help expand electronic reporting by adapting, installing and implementing a suite of data collection and publishing services. The EPA will target these additional resources toward states that do not yet have the capabilities to comply with e-reporting requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks Program

The FY 2013 request includes $1.5 million for Underground Storage Tank (UST) grants. In FY 2012, the EPA will make grants to states under Section 2007 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, available to support core program activities as well as the leak prevention activities under Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

In FY 2013, the EPA will continue to focus attention on the need to bring all UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements and continue to implement the provisions of the EPAct. States will continue to use the UST categorical grant funding to implement their leak prevention and detection programs. Specifically, with these UST categorical grants, states will fund such activities as: seeking state program approval to operate the UST program in lieu of the Federal program, approving specific technologies to detect leaks from tanks, ensuring that tank owners and operators are complying with notification and other requirements, ensuring equipment compatibility, conducting inspections, and implementing operator training.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $103.4 million for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants. Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants are used for the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program, which includes permitting, authorization, waste minimization, enforcement, and corrective action activities. In FY 2013, the EPA expects to increase the number of

hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls to prevent releases by 100 facilities.

By the end of FY 2013, the EPA and the authorized states also will control human exposures to contamination at 85 percent of the 2020 universe of 3,747 facilities that may need cleanup under the RCRA Corrective Action Program. The EPA also will control migration of contaminated groundwater at 73 percent of these facilities and complete the construction of final remedies at 51 percent of these facilities.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2013, the EPA requests $47.6 million for the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and tribes to develop and enhance their state and Tribal Brownfields response programs. This funding will help states and tribes develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of their response programs.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Resources

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Resources

State-by-State distribution of Actual and Estimated Obligations
Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013 – Dollars in Thousands

The following tables show state-by-state distribution of resources for EPA's two largest State and Tribal Grant Programs, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. These tables do not reflect total resources that EPA provides to individual states.

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2011 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2012 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2013 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$167.0	$16,132.0	$12,876.0
Alaska	$8,927.0	$8,601.0	$6,892.0
American Samoa	$8,065.0	$7,786.0	$6,238.0
Arizona	$16,181.7	$9,707.0	$7,778.0
Arkansas	$9,757.0	$9,401.0	$7,533.0
California	$110,411.7	$102,398.0	$82,356.0
Colorado	$12,508.5	$11,496.0	$9,211.0
Connecticut	$25,150.4	$17,606.0	$14,107.0
Delaware	$7,340.1	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
District of Columbia	$24,448.3	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Florida	$50,439.6	$48,511.0	$38,869.0
Georgia	$25,251.5	$24,299.0	$19,469.0
Guam	$7,316.6	$5,634.0	$4,514.0
Hawaii	$27,492.0	$11,131.0	$8,918.0
Idaho	$7,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Illinois	$66,784.0	$64,612.0	$52,079.0
Indiana	$36,287.8	$34,635.0	$27,751.0
Iowa	$27,756.3	$19,527.0	$15,585.0
Kansas	$31,890.9	$12,972.0	$10,394.0
Kentucky	$44,916.0	$18,291.0	$14,656.0
Louisiana	$22,562.0	$15,861.0	$12,659.0
Maine	$11,546.5	$11,125.0	$8,914.0
Maryland	$36,075.0	$34,759.0	$27,850.0
Massachusetts	$50,642.0	$48,794.0	$39,096.0
Michigan	$151,743.0	$61,794.0	$49,513.0
Minnesota	$27,415.1	$26,414.0	$21,165.0
Mississippi	$13,438.0	$12,948.0	$10,375.0
Missouri	$56,483.0	$40,804.0	$31,922.0
Montana	$10,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Nebraska	$7,629.0	$7,351.0	$5,890.0
Nevada	$7,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
New Hampshire	$35,267.0	$14,362.0	$11,507.0
New Jersey	$60,342.0	$58,728.0	$47,056.0
New Mexico	$13,811.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
New York	$168,656.5	$158,242.0	$127,099.0
North Carolina	$670.8	$25,937.0	$20,782.0
North Dakota	$10,103.0	$7,056.0	$5,653.0
Northern Mariana Islands	$3774.4	$3,619.0	$2,899.0
Ohio	$199,830.0	$80,520.0	$64,825.0
Oklahoma	$14,332.0	$11,611.0	$9,303.0
Oregon	$16,850.0	$16,235.0	$13,008.0
Pennsylvania	$59,159.4	$56,927.0	$45,613.0
Puerto Rico	$27,957.6	$19,198.0	$15,019.0
Rhode Island	$10,015.0	$9,650.0	$7,732.0
South Carolina	$21,046.4	$14,780.0	$11,797.0
South Dakota	$7,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Tennessee	$21,668.0	$20,877.0	$16,728.0
Texas	$68,174.8	$65,301.0	$52,631.0
Utah	$7,859.0	$7,572.0	$6,067.0
Vermont	$7,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$6,606	$4,614.0	$3,621.0
Virginia	$30,584.2	$29,412.0	$23,566.0
Washington	$25,939.0	$24,992.0	$20,025.0
West Virginia	$23,658.3	$22,403.0	$17,951.0
Wisconsin	$55,486.0	$39,007.0	$31,131.0
Wyoming	$7,322.0	$7,055.0	$5,653.0
Tribal Resources	$16,556.3	$29,329.0	$23,500.0
Undistributed National Resources	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL:	**$1,863,903.7**	**$1,466,456.0**	**$1,175,000.0**

Notes: Estimated Obligations are based on the FY 2012 Enacted Budget and the FY 2013 President's Budget.
FY 2012 estimates do not reflect proposed $10 million rescission.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2011 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2012 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2013 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$0.0	$11,190.0	$10,300.0
Alaska	$9,418.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
American Samoa	$1,404	$1,360.0	$1,259.0
Arizona	$21,969.6	$18,025.0	$16,689.0
Arkansas	$20,539.0	$13,582.0	$12,575.0
California	$87,586.8	$83,012.0	$77,739.0
Colorado	$16,439.0	$15,919.0	$14,739.0
Connecticut	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Delaware	$22,841.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
District of Columbia	$18,234.5	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Florida	$75,067.0	$28,361.0	$27,133.0
Georgia	$0.0	$26,911.0	$19,636.0
Guam	$7,174.7	$3,398.0	$3,146.0
Hawaii	$22,841.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Idaho	$9,418.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Illinois	$35,644.0	$32,934.0	$31,366.0
Indiana	$15,709.0	$14,970.0	$13,860.0
Iowa	$23,169.0	$15,321.0	$14,185.0
Kansas	$28,127.0	$10,981.0	$10,167.0
Kentucky	$32,971.0	$12,956.0	$11,996.0
Louisiana	$7,695.0	$16,961.0	$15,704.0
Maine	$9,268.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Maryland	$20,065.9	$13,926.0	$12,893.0
Massachusetts	$17,278.0	$16,732.0	$15,492.0
Michigan	$28,703.0	$26,319.0	$25,242.0
Minnesota	$0.0	$15,062.0	$13,945.0
Mississippi	$0.0	$9,697.0	$8,648.0
Missouri	$26,234.0	$17,348.0	$16,062.0
Montana	$9,268.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Nebraska	$9,418.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Nevada	$9,268.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
New Hampshire	$22,841.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
New Jersey	$20,120.0	$18,230.0	$17,752.0
New Mexico	$18,560.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
New York	$62,099.1	$58,193.0	$54,753.0
North Carolina	$35,593.0	$23,537.0	$21,792.0
North Dakota	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Northern Mariana Islands	$4,250.9	$4,066.0	$3,764.0
Ohio	$89,194.0	$27,895.0	$26,701.0
Oklahoma	$11,570.9	$10,208.0	$10,325.0
Oregon	$9,418.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Pennsylvania	$27,154.0	$25,352.0	$24,347.0
Puerto Rico	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Rhode Island	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
South Carolina	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
South Dakota	$9,268.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Tennessee	$10,300.0	$9,975.0	$9,235.0
Texas	$0.0	$57,038.0	$52,810.0
Utah	$9,268.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Vermont	$13,573.0	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$7,851.0	$4,640.0	$4,296.0
Virginia	$15,711.0	$15,215.0	$14,087.0
Washington	$24,044.0	$21,970.0	$21,215.0
West Virginia	$9,596.6	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Wisconsin	$23,399.0	$18,789.0	$14,327.0
Wyoming	$10,420.9	$8,976.0	$8,310.0
Tribal Resources	$13,979.9	$18,358.0	$17,000.0
Undistributed National Resources	$924.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
TOTAL:	**$1,102,751.8**	**$917,893.0**	**$850,000.0**

Notes: Estimated Obligations are based on the FY 2012 Enacted Budget and the FY 2013 President's Budget.
FY 2012 Estimated Obligations do not add due to rounding.

Infrastructure / STAG Project Financing

(Dollars in Thousands)

Type / Grant	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PresBud	Delta FY 13 PB – FY 12 EN
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	$1,521,950	$1,466,456	$1,175,000	-$291,456
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	$963,070	$917,892	$850,000	-$67,892
State Revolving Funds	**$2,485,020**	**$2,384,348**	**$2,025,000**	**-$359,348**
Mexico Border	$9,980	$4,992	$10,000	$5,008
Alaska Native Villages	$9,980	$9,984	$10,000	$16
Special Needs Projects	**$19,960**	**$14,976**	**$20,000**	**$5,024**
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	**$49,900**	**$29,952**	**$15,000**	**-$14,952**
Brownfields Projects	**$99,800**	**$94,848**	**$93,291**	**-$1,557**
Infrastructure Assistance Total	**$2,654,680**	**$2,524,124**	**$2,153,291**	**-$370,833**

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The FY 2013 President's Budget includes a total of $2.2 billion for the EPA's Infrastructure programs in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) account. This budget continues funding for the SRFs at $2.0 billion.

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

Providing STAG funds to capitalize State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, the EPA works in partnership with the states to provide low-cost loans to municipalities for infrastructure construction. All drinking water and wastewater projects are funded based on state developed priority lists. Through SRF set-asides, grants are available to Indian tribes and U.S. territories for infrastructure projects.

The resources included in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with the EPA's state, local, and tribal partners, to achieve important goals for FY 2013. For example: 92 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards.

Capitalizing Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

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

The EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include nonpoint source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 84 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities. As of 2008 (from most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey), over 99 percent of community wastewater treatment plants, serving 222.6 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water infrastructure projects supported by the program contribute to direct ecosystem improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters. While great progress has been made, many rivers, lakes and ocean/coastal areas still suffer an significant influx of pollutants after heavy rains resulting in beach closures, infected fish, and degradation of the ability of watersheds to sustain a healthy ecosystem.

The FY 2013 request includes $1.2 billion in funding for the CWSRF. Approximately $36.3 billion has been appropriated as of FY 2011 to capitalize the CWSRF. Total CWSRF funding available for loans from 1988 through June 2008 exceeds $89.5 billion. This total reflects loan repayments, state match dollars, as well as other funding sources. The EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed, more than two dollars are provided to municipalities.

Since its inception in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program has made $24.14 billion available to finance 9,031 infrastructure improvement projects nationwide, with an average of $1.77 made available to localities for every $1 of federal funds invested. As of June 30, 2011, $13.7 billion in capitalization grants have been awarded, amounting to loans/assistance of $21.7 billion. The DWSRF helps address the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

EPA will work to target assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans, while maintaining state program integrity. A number of systems could have access to capital through the Administration's proposed Infrastructure Bank.

For FY 2013, the EPA requests not more than 30 percent of the CWSRF funds be made available to each state to be used to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans, or grants (or a combination of these). This provision would only apply to the portion of the appropriation that exceeds $1 billion. Similarly, as outlined in Section 1452(d)(2) of the SDWA, up to 30 percent of a state's Drinking Water capitalization grant may be used for subsidization. For FY 2013, the EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small drinking water systems with standards compliance. The EPA also is requesting, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, that not less than 20 percent of a portion of a CWSRF capitalization grant and 10 percent of a portion of a DWSRF grant be made available for projects, or portion of projects, that include green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial, and financial capacity. Important to the technical capacity will be enhancing alternatives analysis to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the SRFs will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. Overall, the Administration requests a combined $2.0 billion for the SRFs.

Set-Asides for Tribes and Territories

To improve public health and water quality on tribal lands, the Agency is requesting increases to the tribal set asides in the CWSRF and DWSRF from 1.5 percent to up to 2 percent. The EPA also is requesting an increase to the SRF set aside for territories from 0.25 percent to up to 1.5 percent for the CWSRF and from 0.33 percent for the DWSRF to up to 1.5 percent.

Alaska Native Villages

The President's Budget requests $10 million for Alaska native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities to address serious sanitation problems. The EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Council, and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

Diesel Emission Reduction Grants

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) authorizes a grant program that provides immediate, cost-effective emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction strategies; and other clean diesel strategies. Retrofitting or replacing diesel engines reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions up to 95 percent, smog-forming emissions, such as hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxide (NOx), up to 90 percent, and greenhouse gases up to 20 percent in the upgraded vehicles.

The FY 2013 budget includes a new approach designed to transition the program away from ongoing Federal support. The modified funding strategy will use rebates and revolving loan funds to concentrate resources on communities in a limited set of high exposure areas such as near ports and freight distribution hubs. Through the rebate mechanism, the Agency would be able to more efficiently target the awards toward the dirtiest, most polluting engines.

The federal monies spent under the $15 million request would be split into two categories. The first category would allocate funds to a new rebate program established under DERA's reauthorization. The second component would allocate funds towards national low-cost revolving loans or other financing programs that help fleets reduce diesel emissions. Both approaches would be available to private fleets for the first time. Upon awarding these funds in FY 2013, funding for DERA grants would be phased out.

Brownfields Projects

The President’s Budget requests $93 million for Brownfields projects. With the FY 2013 request, the EPA plans to fund an estimated 155 assessment cooperative agreements and 56 direct cleanup cooperative agreements. The EPA also will support cleanup of approximately 45 sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products and award an estimated $3 million in environmental workforce development and job training grants. In FY 2013, the funding provided is expected to result in the assessment of 1,200 brownfields properties. Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees will leverage 5,000 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and $1.2 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

During FY 2013, the Brownfields program will continue to support the Agency’s ongoing brownfields area-wide planning efforts. The cooperative agreements and technical assistance provided for brownfields area-wide planning helps communities identify viable reuses of brownfields properties, as well as associated infrastructure investments and environmental improvements needed, which will help lead to site cleanup and area revitalization.

In FY 2013, the Agency will redirect $150 thousand to Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE). These resources will support the application of CARE principles as they interact with brownfields area-wide planning projects and support sustainable

redevelopment approaches on brownfields. The EPA will continue to provide technical assistance for brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition which are struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies. In addition, the Brownfields program will continue to work closely with the EPA's Sustainable Communities program to address critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, greener development practices, and other factors that influence the economic viability of brownfields redevelopment. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the Sustainable Communities program will directly inform and assist the EPA's efforts to increase area-wide planning for assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfields sites. In FY 2013, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public/private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities. The Brownfields projects funding also supports participation in the Administration-wide initiative, the America's Great Outdoors (AGO), by promoting the planning of urban parks and greenways on once abandoned or scarred lands.

Mexico Border

The President's Budget requests a total of $10 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico Border. The goal of this program is to reduce environmental and human health risks along the U.S.-Mexico Border. The EPA's U.S.-Mexico Border program provides funds to support the planning, design, and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects along the border. The Agency's goal is to provide protection to people in the U.S.-Mexico border area from health risks by connecting homes to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2011 Enacted Budget[1]		FY 2012 Enacted Budget[1]		FY 2013 President's Budget[1]	
	$	FTE	$	FTE	$	FTE
Superfund[2]	$1,244	3,030	$1,181	2,961	$1,142	2,906
Inspector General (Transfers)	$10	66	$10	65	$11	66
Research & Development (Transfers)	$27	108	$23	105	$23	106
Superfund Total	**$1,281**	**3,203**	**$1,214**	**3,132**	**$1,176**	**3,079**
Base Realignment and Closure[3]	**$0**	**29**	**$0**	**28**	**$0**	**26**
LUST[4]	**$113**	**74**	**$104**	**70**	**$104**	**68**
Trust Funds Total[5]:	**$1,394**	**3,306**	**$1,318**	**3,230**	**$1,281**	**3,172**

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2.] FTE numbers include all direct and reimbursable Superfund employees, excluding Base Realignment and Closure which is discussed below.
[3] Funding for reimbursable FTE provided by the Department of Defense via an Interagency Agreement.
[4] EPAct Grants for Prevention activities are included in the FY 2011 Enacted, FY 2012 Enacted, and FY 2013 President's Budget.
[5] Trust Funds Total includes reimbursable FTE for Base Realignment and Closure as well as other Superfund reimbursable FTE.

Superfund

In FY 2013, the President's Budget requests a total of $1,176 million in discretionary budget authority and 3,079 FTE for Superfund. This funding level will address environmental and public health risks resulting from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances associated with any emergency site, as well as the over 13,700 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites. It also provides funding to pursue responsible parties for cleanup costs, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of the end of FY 2011, there are 1,652 sites on the NPL. 1123 sites (68 percent) are construction completed or are deleted, 319 sites (19 percent) are undergoing cleanup construction, 210 sites (13 percent) are pending investigation or being investigated. The EPA will continue to give attention to all phases of the investigation and cleanup of NPL and Non-NPL sites, including post-construction completion activities to ensure that Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. A

significant statutorily required post-construction activity is a Five-Year Review[1], which generally is necessary when hazardous substances remain on-site above levels that permit unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. In FY 2013, the EPA plans to conduct over 200 Five-Year Reviews.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, $755 million and 1,412 FTE are for Superfund cleanups which include the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. The Superfund program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up sites which pose an imminent or long term risk of exposure and harm to human health and the environment. In FY 2013, the Agency will maintain the funding level necessary to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances, but, in recognition of budget constraints, will downsize the Superfund Remedial program including site assessment, remedial investigation/feasibility studies, remedial designs, remedial action, and post-construction operations. As a result, the number of sites assessed, site-wide construction completions, sites ready for anticipated use, and remedial action project completions will also be reduced. The EPA and its partners will focus on completing construction activities at 19 site wide construction completions as well as 115 individual project completions by the end of FY 2013, while also maintaining the level of sites achieving human exposure and groundwater migration under control. Due to program reductions in FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Agency will place a priority on completing projects at various stages as opposed to starting new project phases.

The Agency works with several federal agencies that provide essential services in areas where the Agency does not possess the specialized expertise. Over the last 30 years of operations, the relationship between the federal agencies for cleanup activities has become more defined and the agencies that received automatic transfers from the EPA have developed their own mission-specific funding for the purposes that the EPA had previously subsidized. In FY 2013, the Agency is proposing to eliminate the last remaining automatic transfers to other federal agencies, including the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Department of the Interior (DOI). The Agency has determined an automatic transfer is no longer needed and interagency assistance agreements are more appropriate for this activity. Funding for the other federal agencies may be pursued by Superfund-related support services, on an as-needed basis.

Of the total funding requested, $186 million and 989 FTE are for Superfund enforcement-related activities. One of the Superfund program's primary goals is to have responsible parties pay for and conduct cleanups at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The Agency focuses on maximizing all aspects of Potentially

[1] Five-Year Reviews are used to evaluate the implementation and performance of all components of the implemented remedy and to determine whether the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Five-Year Review includes not only the physical remedy itself, but also institutional controls necessary to manage the use of the site. The EPA develops an annual Report to Congress describing the protectiveness of remedies as found through Five-Year Reviews including those conducted by federal agencies and reviewed by the EPA through the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program.

Responsible Party (PRP) participation; including reaching a settlement with or taking an enforcement action by the time of a Remedial Action start at 99 percent of non-federal Superfund sites. The Agency has reached a settlement or taken an enforcement action on 98 percent or more of non-federal Superfund sites with viable, liable parties since FY 2010.

CERCLA authorizes the Agency to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a potentially responsible party (PRP) to carry out the purpose of that agreement. The EPA retains such funds in special accounts and uses them to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions in accordance with the settlement agreement, including, but not limited to, investigations, construction and implementation of the remedy, post-construction activities, and oversight of PRP's conducting the cleanup. Through the use of special accounts, the EPA pursues its "enforcement first" policy – ensuring responsible parties pay for cleanup – so that appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are conserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs have been identified. Because response actions may take many years and the use of special account funding is limited by the terms of the settlement agreements, the full use of special account funds may also take many years. Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2011, the EPA has collected approximately $3.7 billion from PRPs and earned approximately $391.4 million in interest. In addition, the EPA has transferred over $19.2 million to the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2011, over $1.9 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and over $287.0 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed, which is more than 54 percent of the cumulative funds available in special accounts. In FY 2011, the EPA increased disbursements from special accounts by almost 24 percent compared to FY 2010. Both special account resources and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

The EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2013 President's Budget requests $42 million to: maintain its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological substances; operate the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN); maximize the effectiveness of its involvement in national security events through pre-deployments of assets such as emergency response personnel and field detection equipment; maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP); and manage, collect, and validate new information for new and existing weapons of mass destruction agents as decontamination techniques are developed or as other information emerges from the scientific community.

The FY 2013 President's Budget also includes resources supporting Agency-wide resource management and control functions. This includes essential infrastructure, contract and grant administration, financial accounting, and other fiscal operations.

In addition, the Agency provides funds for Superfund program research and for auditing. The President's Budget requests $23 million and 106 FTE to be transferred to Research and Development. Research will enable the EPA's Superfund program to accelerate

scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup at complex contaminated Superfund sites. The Superfund research program is driven by program office needs to reduce the cost of cleaning up Superfund sites, improve the efficiency of characterizing and remediating sites, identify effective remediation technologies, and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision-making at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also requests $11 million and 66 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

There are still sites where no viable PRP has been identified and there are many activities that the EPA performs that are not otherwise reimbursed. For this reason, the FY 2013 Budget supports reinstatement of the Superfund tax. The Superfund tax on petroleum, chemical feedstock and corporate environmental income expired in 1995. Since the expiration of Superfund tax, Superfund program funding (the "Superfund appropriation") has been largely financed from General Revenue transfers to the Superfund Trust Fund, thus burdening the general public with the costs of cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Reinstating the Superfund taxes would provide a stable, dedicated source of revenue for the Superfund Trust Fund and restore the historic nexus that parties who benefit from the manufacture and sale of substances found in hazardous waste sites contribute to the cost of cleanup. The reinstated Superfund taxes are estimated to generate a revenue level of approximately $1.6 billion beginning in January 2013 to more than $2.6 billion annually by 2022. Total tax revenue over the period 2013 to 2022 is predicted to be $23.7 billion. The revenues will be placed in the Superfund Trust Fund and would be available for appropriation from Congress to support the assessment and cleanup of the Nation's highest risk sites within the Superfund program.

Base Realignment and Closure Act

The FY 2013 President's Budget requests 26 reimbursable FTE to conduct the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program (BRAC I-IV). The EPA's participation in the first four rounds of BRAC has been funded by an interagency agreement which expires on September 30, 2016. Since 1993, the EPA has worked with the Department of Defense (DOD) and state environmental programs to make property environmentally acceptable for transfer, while protecting human health and the environment at realigning or closing military installations. Between 1988 and 2005, over 500 major military installations representing the Army, Navy, Air Force**,** and Defense Logistics Agency have been slated for realignment or closure. Under the first four rounds of BRAC (BRAC I-IV), 107 of those sites were identified as requiring accelerated cleanup. The EPA provided critical environmental support to DOD and participated in the acceleration process of the first four rounds of BRAC. The accelerated cleanup process strives to make parcels available for reuse as quickly as possible, by transfer of uncontaminated or remediated parcels, lease of contaminated parcels where cleanup is underway, or "early transfer" of contaminated property undergoing cleanup. Seventy-two Federal facilities currently listed on the NPL were identified under the fifth round of BRAC (BRAC V) as closing, realigning, or gaining personnel.

The FY 2013 request does not include support for BRAC-related services to DOD at BRAC V facilities. Rather, the EPA services and resources to support the BRAC V installations may be requested from DOD, on an as-needed basis.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2013 President's Budget requests $104 million and 68 FTE for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund program. The Agency, working with states and tribes, addresses public health and environmental threats from releases through prevention and cleanup activities. As required by law (42 U.S.C. 6991c(f)), not less than 80 percent of LUST appropriated funds will be used for reasonable costs incurred under a cooperative agreements with any state to carry out specific purposes. The EPA will continue to work with the states to achieve more cleanups, and reduce the backlog of over 87,900 cleanups not yet completed. Between 1986 and 2011, the LUST program addressed over 82 percent (or 413,740) of all reported releases. In FY 2013, working with state partners, the LUST program will strive to achieve 10,500 cleanups, a decrease relative to the FY 2012 target. This reduction is attributed to the complexity of remaining sites that have been assessed, increased state staff workload in a fiscally constrained/reduced economic environment, decrease in available state resources and the increasing cost of cleanups. Additionally, the downward adjustment is attributed to the completion of 1,000 Recovery Act-funded sites in FY 2011.

The LUST Trust Fund financing tax expired on September 30, 2011 and was extended through March 30, 2012 as part of the Surface and Air Transportation Programs Extension Act of 2011. The FY 2013 Budget supports the "polluter pays" principle and proposes to continue the LUST Trust Fund financing tax. While tank owners and operators are liable for the cost of cleanups at sites for which they have responsibility, EPA and State regulatory agencies are not always able to identify responsible parties and sometimes responsible parties are no longer financially viable or have a limited ability to pay. In those cases, the cost of the cleanup is distributed among fuel users through the targeted fuel tax, which is available for appropriation from Congress to support the prevention and cleanup of sites within the LUST program. Annually, the Trust Fund receives more than $150 million in tax receipts.

Environmental Protection Agency
List of Acronyms

AA	Assistant Administrator
ACE/ITDS	Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGO	America's Great Outdoors
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARA	Assistant Regional Administrator
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
B&F	Buildings and Facilities
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAP	Clean Air Partnership Fund
CARE	Community Action for a Renewed Environment
CASTNet	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
CBEP	Community-Based Environmental Protection
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCTI	Climate Change Technology Initiative
CEIS	Center for Environmental Information and Statistics
CENRS	Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CG	Categorical Grant
CSI	Common Sense Initiative
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflows
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWAP	Clean Water Action Plan
DBP	Disinfection Byproducts
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting System
DfE	Design for the Environment
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
EJ	Environmental Justice
ELP	Environmental Leadership Project
EN	Enacted (Budget)
EPAct	Energy Policy Act of 2005
EPCRA	Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPM	Environmental Programs and Management
ERRS	Emergency Rapid Response Services
ESC	Executive Steering Committee
ETI	Environmental Technology Initiative
ETV	Environmental Technology Verification
EU	European Union
FAN	Fixed Account Numbers
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FCO	Funds Certifying Officer
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

FLC	Federal Leadership Committee
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FQPA	Food Quality Protection Act
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FSMA	Food Safety Modernization Act
FSMP	Financial System Modernization Project
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GAPG	General Assistance Program Grants
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HPV	High Production Volume
HS	Homeland Security
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
HWIR	Hazardous Waste Identification Media and Process Rules
IAG	Interagency Agreements
ICR	Information Collection Rule
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IRM	Information Resource Management
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITMRA	Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1995-AKA Clinger/Cohen Act
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
M&O	Management and Oversight
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MTM	Mountaintop Mining
NAAEC	North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
NAAQs	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NATA	National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment
NCDC	National Clean Diesel Campaign
NCEA	National Center for Environmental Assessment
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NDPD	National Data Processing Division
NEP	National Estuary Program
NEPPS	National Environmental Performance Partnership System
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NOA	New Obligation Authority
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWRs	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
NPL	National Priority List
NPM	National Program Manager
NPR	National Performance Review
NPS	Nonpoint Source

NVFEL	National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory
OA	Office of the Administrator
OAM	Office of Acquisition Management
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OARM	Office of Administration and Resources Management
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCHP	Office of Children's Health Protection
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
OEI	Office of Environmental Information
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OFA	Other Federal Agencies
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
OGC	Office of General Counsel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMTR	Open Market Trading Rule
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPAA	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability
ORD	Office of Research and Development
OSRTI	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OTAG	Ozone Transport Advisory Group
OW	Office of Water
PB	President's Budget
PBTs	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PC&B	Personnel, Compensation and Benefits
PESP	Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program
PG	Priority Goal
PIRT	Pesticide Inspector Residential Program
P2	Pollution Prevention
PM	Particulate Matter
PNGV	Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles
POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPG	Performance Partnership Grants
PRC	Program Results Code
PREP	Pesticide Regulatory Education Program
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act
PRIRA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act
PWSS	Public Water System Supervision
RC	Responsibility Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RGI	Regional Geographic Initiative
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RPIO	Responsible Planning Implementation Office
RR	Reprogramming Request
RRP	Renovation, Repair and Painting
RWTA	Rural Water Technical Assistance
S&T	Science and Technology
SALC	Sub-allocation (level)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBIR	Small Business Innovation Research
SBEAPs	Small Business Environmental Assistance Program
SBO	Senior Budget Officer
SBREFA	Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SITE	Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation
SLC	Senior Leadership Council
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SRO	Senior Resource Official
SSWR	Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
STAR	Science to Achieve Results
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
STORS	Sludge-to-Oil-Reactor
SWP	Source Water Protection
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USGCRP	U.S. Global Change Research Program
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WIF	Water Infrastructure Funds
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Project
WSI	Water Security Initiative
WTO	World Trade Organization

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