FY 2012
EPA Budget in Brief

United States Environmental Protection Agency
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Budget in Brief

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Mission

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

Budget in Brief Overview

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget request reflects the tough choices needed for our nation's short- and long-term fiscal health. The President directed EPA and other federal agencies to reduce funding levels out of an understanding that the same sacrifices are being made by American families every day. While this budget includes significant cuts, it is designed to ensure that EPA can effectively carry out its core mission to protect public health and our environment, including reductions of air and water pollution, ensuring the safety of chemicals, providing for the strong enforcement of environmental standards, as well as the cleanup of contaminated sites that Americans expect. It also reflects EPA's overarching commitment to science and our focus on the concerns of underserved communities and at-risk populations.

As it does every year, EPA has worked to find efficiencies within our programs while protecting the most vulnerable in our communities, maintaining hard-won momentum in improving compliance, revitalizing key ecosystems and following the science that will help the Agency sustain progress and foster innovation. FY 2010's Budget of $10.3 billion was EPA's highest funding level since its creation; the FY 2012 Budget request stands at $8.973 billion. For FY 2012, funding is maintained for EPA's core priorities, such as enforcement of the environment and public health protections.

While this budget includes significant cuts, such as a combined $947 million reduction to EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds (SRFs), as with any smart budget, EPA plans to make targeted investments to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency in protecting our health and environment. The FY 2012 Budget maintains funding to update the Clean Air Act's standards and our efforts to assist in transitioning America to a clean energy economy. It continues the critical work necessary for protecting and restoring America's waters. This budget seeks to sustain progress in assuring the safety of chemicals in our products, our environment and our bodies through strategic investments and new approaches. It reflects a commitment to close loopholes for big polluters, better ensuring that our federal laws are enforced effectively and leverages new technologies to improve data processes, reducing the burden on states, tribes, affected industry and the Agency. It also focuses on community-level engagement to reach a broader range of citizens. Finally, it continues to reflect our core

values of science and transparency in addressing America's complex environmental protection challenges.

Although these difficult choices may unfortunately slow the pace of progress toward performance measures established in our FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan, the FY 2012 budget maintains the fundamental mission of the Agency: to protect the health of the American people and our environment.

Below are the FY 2012 funding points of focus:

Improving Air Quality and Supporting Action on Greenhouse Gas Pollution

EPA will continue to protect American families' health by enforcing the Clean Air Act's updated air pollution standards that rein in big polluters by cutting back on mercury, carbon dioxide, arsenic and other life-threatening pollution in the air we breathe. EPA will take measured, common-sense steps to address greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution and improve air quality. Taking these reasonable steps to update standards now will allow the Agency to better protect people's health, drive technology innovation for a stronger economy, and protect the environment cost-effectively. In fact, creating more sustainable materials and products is an opportunity for American innovators, investors, and entrepreneurs.

EPA is requesting $5.1 million in additional resources for Air Toxics and $6.2 million in upgrades to the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). Additional resources for air toxics will be used to improve EPA's air toxic monitoring capabilities and to improve dissemination of information between and among the various EPA offices, the state, local and tribal governments, and the public. Additional resources for the NVFEL will begin to address the anticipated more than four-fold increase in the number of vehicle and engine certificates EPA issues and the much more challenging oversight requirements for both the vehicle/engine compliance program and fuels programs due to the diversity of sophisticated technologies.

EPA's FY 2012 budget requests $46 million for efforts aimed to reduce GHG pollution and address the Climate and Clean Energy Challenge. This includes the $25 million described below for state grants focused on developing the technical capacity for addressing GHG pollution in their Clean Air Act permitting activities and an additional $5 million for related EPA efforts. $6 million in additional funding is included for the implementation of new emission standards that will reduce GHG pollution from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium duty passenger vehicles. These funds also will support EPA's assessment and potential development, in response to legal obligations, of standards for other mobile sources. Also included is $7 million for the

assessment and potential development of New Source Performance Standards for several categories of major stationary sources through means that are flexible and manageable for business. Finally, this amount includes $2.5 million for priority measurement, reporting and verification activities related to implementing the Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule, to ensure the collection of high quality data.

Protecting America's Water

Many of America's waterbodies are imperiled from a variety of stressors, and EPA will work to confront the challenges from multiple angles – local and national, traditional and innovative. In FY 2012, EPA will concentrate on a few targeted waterbodies. As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, 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. Future year budgets for the SRFs gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually. When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure. 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 $2.5 billion for the SRFs. This request brings the four year total for SRFs to nearly $17 billion (FY 2009 – FY 2012).

EPA is increasing resources to address upstream pollution resources in the Mississippi River Basin. The Mississippi River Basin Program is funded at $6.0 million and will focus on nonpoint source program enhancements to spur water-quality improvement. This is supported by $600,000 for enforcement activities in the Basin. Resources for the Chesapeake Bay Program are increased by $17.4 million to $67.4 million to support our work under the President's Executive Order on the Chesapeake Bay, for implementing a strategy to restore Bay water quality. While funding has gone down from 2010 levels, EPA will also continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, providing $350 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem. Continuing efforts in these and other clean water and drinking water projects reflects a commitment to leverage Federal agency partnerships to strengthen disadvantaged communities by reconnecting them with their waters and achieving community-based goals.

Building Strong State and Tribal Partnerships

The mission of EPA is achieved through strong collaboration with states and tribes and reflects the Agency's overarching commitment to address the legitimate concerns of underserved communities and at-risk populations. This budget includes $1.2 billion for State and Tribal categorical grants, an increase of $85 million, to support States and Tribes to implement their environmental programs. Our partners are working diligently to implement updated standards under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Clean Water Act (CWA) and need additional support during this time of constrained state budgets.

The $306 million in State grant funding for air programs is above historical levels and necessary to meet the additional responsibilities associated with achieving air quality standards that better protect people's health and the environment. Increases for air grants include $25 million for development and deployment of technical capacity needed to address GHG pollution in permitting under the CAA and $54 million to support increased state workload for implementation of updated National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

An additional $21 million is requested for Water Pollution Control (Sec 106) grants. This increase addresses issues that continue to degrade water quality issues nationwide by supporting states as they focus on the continued development of water quality standards, identification of impaired waters, development of Total Maximum Daily Loads for use in permit actions, and targeted enforcement to address the most serious instances of noncompliance. An additional $4 million is requested for Public Water Systems Supervision (PWSS) grants to support management of state and drinking water system data. This will improve transparency and efficiency as it will replace the outdated Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version (SDWIS/State) and improve reporting and dissemination of drinking water system compliance information. $20 million is requested for the Tribal Multimedia Implementation grant program in order to help tribes move beyond building the capacity to plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs under the GAP program to implementation. This is intended to advance negotiated environmental plans and activities on a cooperative basis between tribes and EPA, ensuring that tribal environmental priorities are adequately addressed.

Strengthening Enforcement and Compliance

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes approximately $621 million for EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program. EPA enforcement programs face complex challenges that demand both traditional and innovative strategies to improve our effectiveness and efficiency in protecting the health of American families. Through

the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas initiative, EPA will begin to harness the tools of modern technology to address some of these challenges and make EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program more efficient and effective. EPA will start using 21st century electronic reporting (e-reporting), monitoring tools, and market-based approaches to ensure a level playing field for American businesses.

Maximizing the use of advanced data and monitoring tools will allow EPA to focus its limited inspection and enforcement resources in those areas where they are most effective or most necessary. These include complex industrial operations that require physical inspection, cases involving potentially significant harm to human health or the environment, potential criminal violations or repeat violators. In FY 2012, EPA will begin to review existing compliance reporting requirements to identify opportunities to use objective self-monitoring, self or third party certification, public accountability, advanced monitoring techniques, and electronic reporting requirements.

EPA has focused on identifying where the most significant vulnerabilities exist, in terms of scale and potential risk and proposes to increase oversight/monitoring of regulated high risk facilities in order to better implement prevention approaches. In FY 2012, as part of the Regaining Ground initiative, EPA will invest an additional $5 million to increase the number of inspections at high risk facilities like oil facilities regulated under the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) and the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations. Funding will also be used to develop and implement a third party audit program for non-high risk SPCC facilities, in order to improve the efficiency of targeting resources and inspectors at these facilities in the future.

Enhancing Chemical Safety

America's citizens deserve to know the products they use are safe. To sustain progress in assuring the safety of chemicals in our products, our environment and our bodies, EPA is improving how it assesses the safety of chemicals in the environment and the marketplace. FY 2012 represents a crucial stage in EPA's approach for enhancing chemical safety. The program has attained its 'zero tolerance' goal in preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce but many 'pre-TSCA' chemicals already in commerce remain un-assessed.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue with the transformation of its approach for ensuring chemical safety. EPA's approach will be centered on increasing the pace in assessing chemicals, strengthening information management, taking immediate and lasting actions to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks, and developing proven safer alternatives.

This budget request includes a $16 million investment to more fully implement the Administrator's Enhancing Chemical Safety initiative by taking action to reduce chemical risks, increase the pace of chemical hazard assessments, and provide the public with greater access to toxic chemical information. Funding will support implementation of chemical risk reduction actions that consider the impact of chemicals on children's health and on disadvantaged, low income, and indigenous populations. The additional funding will help to close knowledge and risk management gaps for thousands of chemicals already in commerce by updating regulatory controls and other actions that decrease potential impacts to human health and the environment. EPA also will continue promoting use of safer chemicals, chemical management practices and technologies to enable the transition away from existing chemicals that present unreasonable human health and environmental risks.

Supporting Healthy Communities

The Environmental Protection Agency, along with other federal agencies, is committed to protect, sustain or restore the health of communities and ecosystems by bringing together a variety of programs, tools, approaches and resources directed to the local level. A diversity of perspectives and experiences brings a wider range of ideas and approaches and creates opportunities for innovation. Results are drawn from both regulatory mechanisms and collaborative partnerships with stakeholders. Partnerships with international, Federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-governmental organizations have long been a common thread across EPA's programs.

The FY 2012 budget includes a $19.8 million multidisciplinary initiative for Healthy Communities. It supports states and communities in promoting healthier school environments by increasing technical support, outreach and co-leading Federal interagency coordination and integration efforts. It also provides resources to address air toxics within at-risk communities and to support the important joint DOT/HUD/EPA outreach and technical assistance efforts to encourage and facilitate sustainable development within communities.

EPA supports the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative to develop a community-based 21st century conservation agenda that can also spur job creation in the tourism and recreation industries. EPA will join the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Council on Environmental Quality to lead the coordinated effort to leverage support across the Federal Government to help community-driven efforts to protect and restore our outdoor legacy. The area-wide planning and community support focus of existing EPA programs and initiatives like Urban Waters and Brownfields programs align well with the goals and objectives of this new initiative.

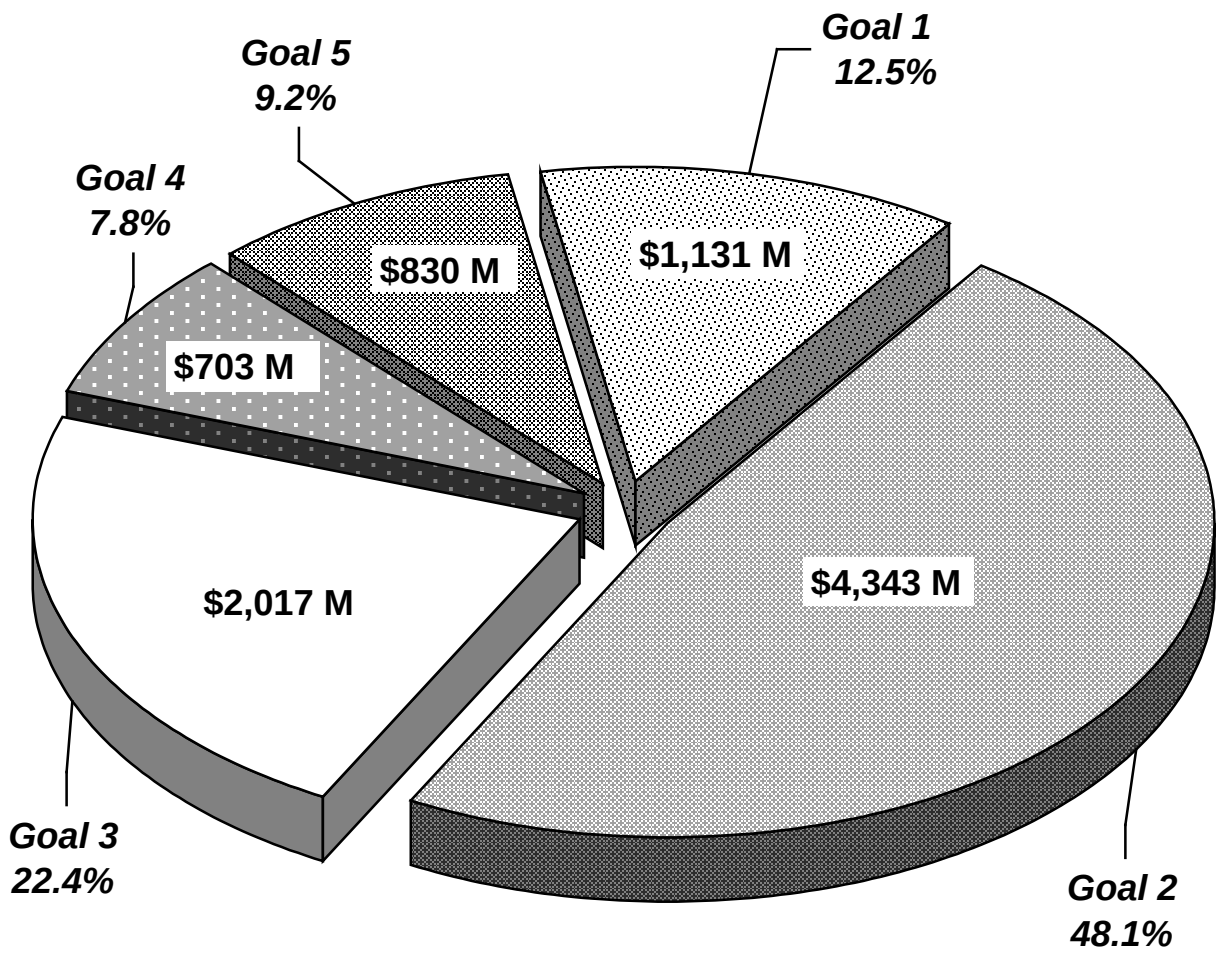
Maintaining a Strong Science Foundation

In FY 2012, EPA is restructuring our scientific research program to be more integrated and cross-disciplinary, allowing our scientific work to be more transformational. EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science to more deeply examine our environmental and public health challenges and inform sustainable solutions to meet our strategic goals. By looking at problems from a systems perspective, this new research approach will create synergy and produce more timely and comprehensive results beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. In FY 2012, we are requesting a science and technology budget of $826 million. This amount includes increases to research on endocrine disrupting chemicals, green chemistry, e-waste and e-design, green infrastructure, computational toxicology, air monitoring, drinking water and Science, Technology, Engineering, or Mathematics (STEM) Fellowships.

Science is – and must continue to be – the foundation of all our work at EPA. Good science leads to shared solutions; everyone benefits from clean air and clean water. Rigorous science leads to innovative solutions to complex environmental challenges. Most of the scientific research increases will support additional Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants and fellowships to make progress on these research priorities and leverage the expertise of the academic research community. This budget also supports the study of computational toxicology and other priority research efforts with a focus on advancing the design of sustainable solutions for reducing risks associated with environmentally hazardous substances. Two million dollars is also included to conduct a long-term review of EPA's laboratory network.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2012 Budget by Goal

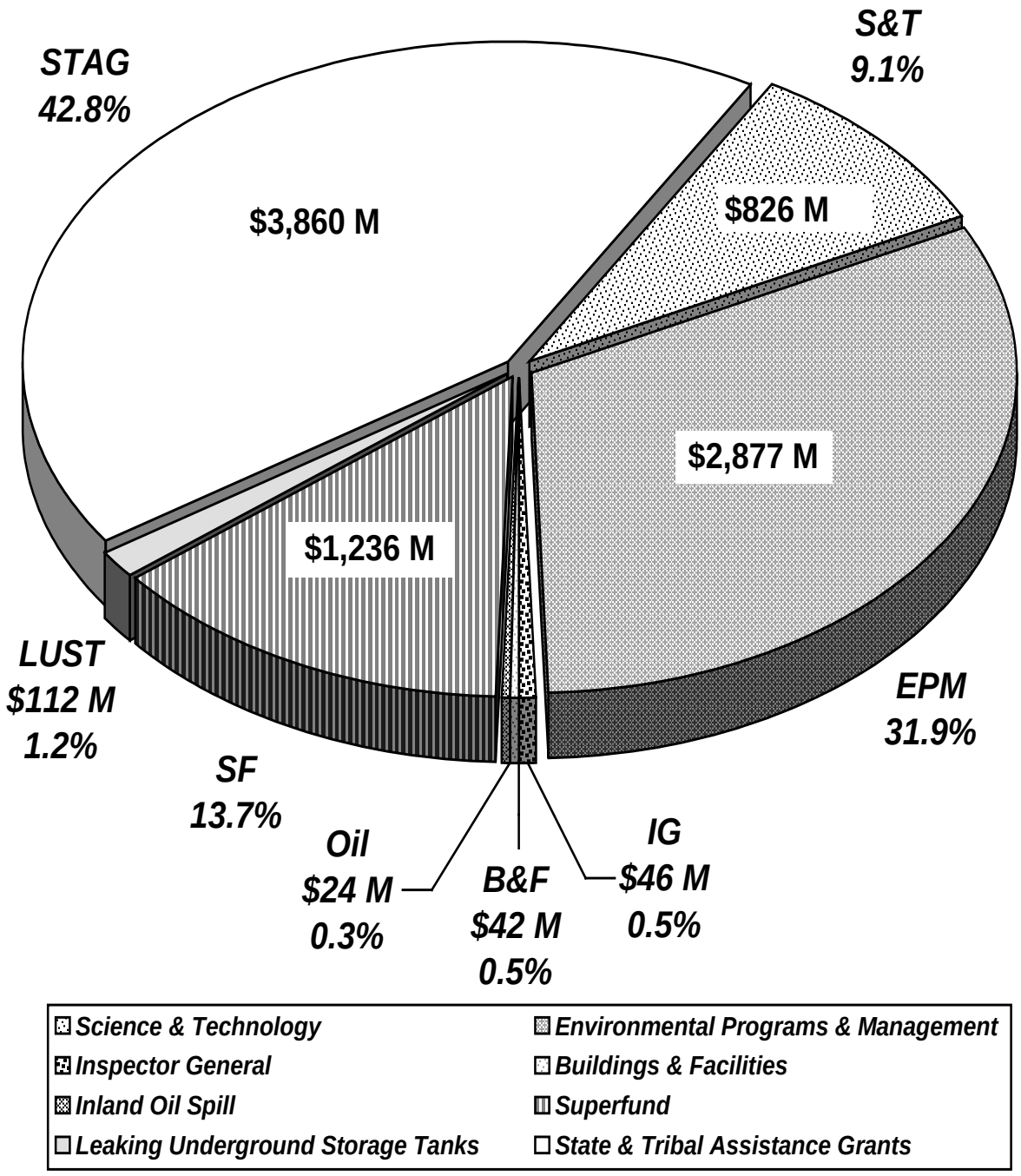
Total Agency: $8,973 Million



Note: Dollar totals and percentages in chart exclude a $50 million cancellation of prior year funds. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2012 Budget by Appropriation

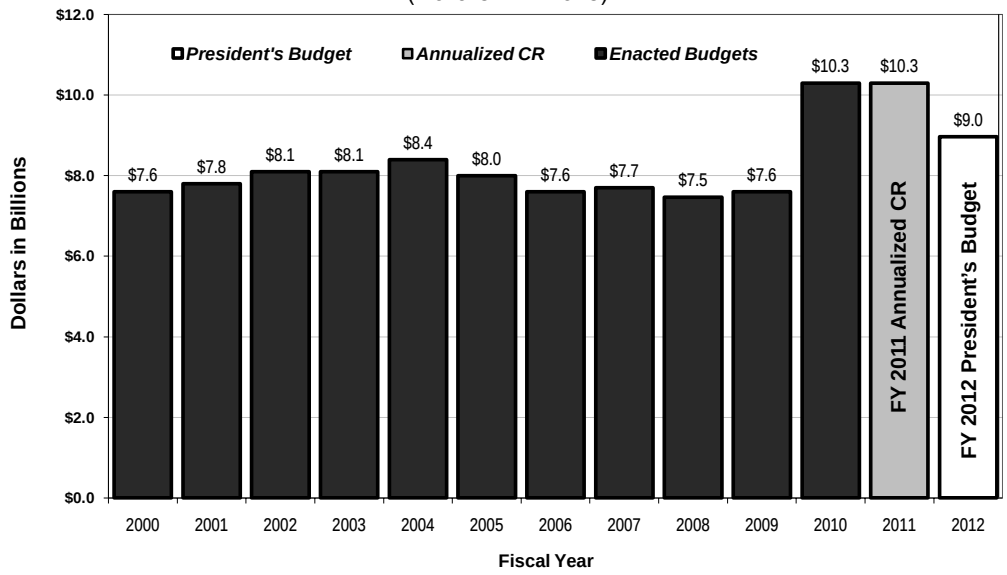
Total Agency: $8,973 Million



Note: Dollar totals and percentages in chart exclude a $50 million cancellation of prior year funds. Totals may not add due to rounding.

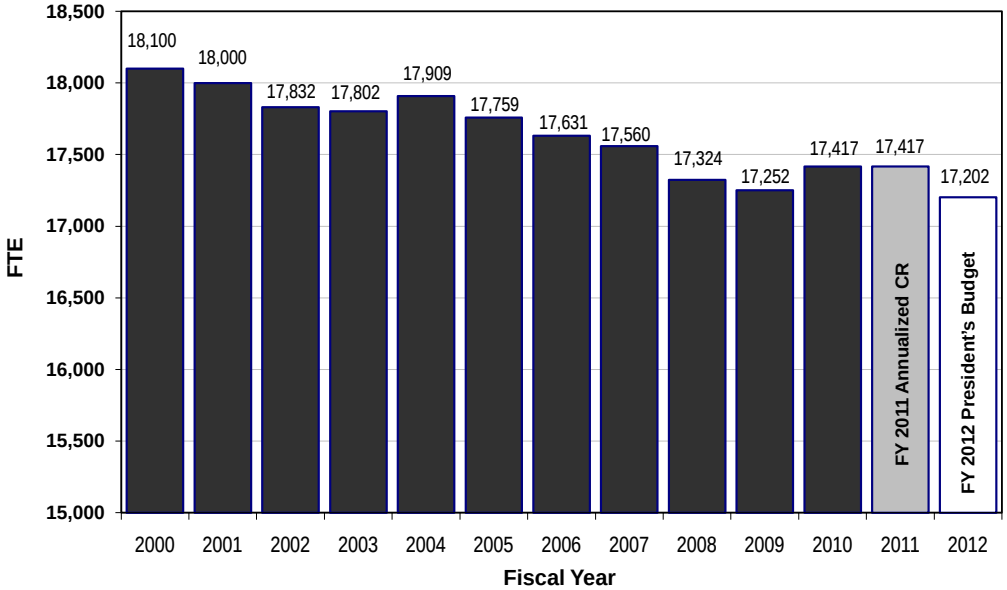
EPA's Enacted Budget FY 2000 to 2012

(Dollars in Billions)



Notes: FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.
FY 2002 Enacted includes $175.6 M provided for Homeland Security in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.
FY 2006 Enacted excludes hurricane supplemental funding.
All Enacted Budgets and Annualized CR include rescissions; President's Budget includes cancellation of prior year funds.

EPA's FTE Ceiling History*



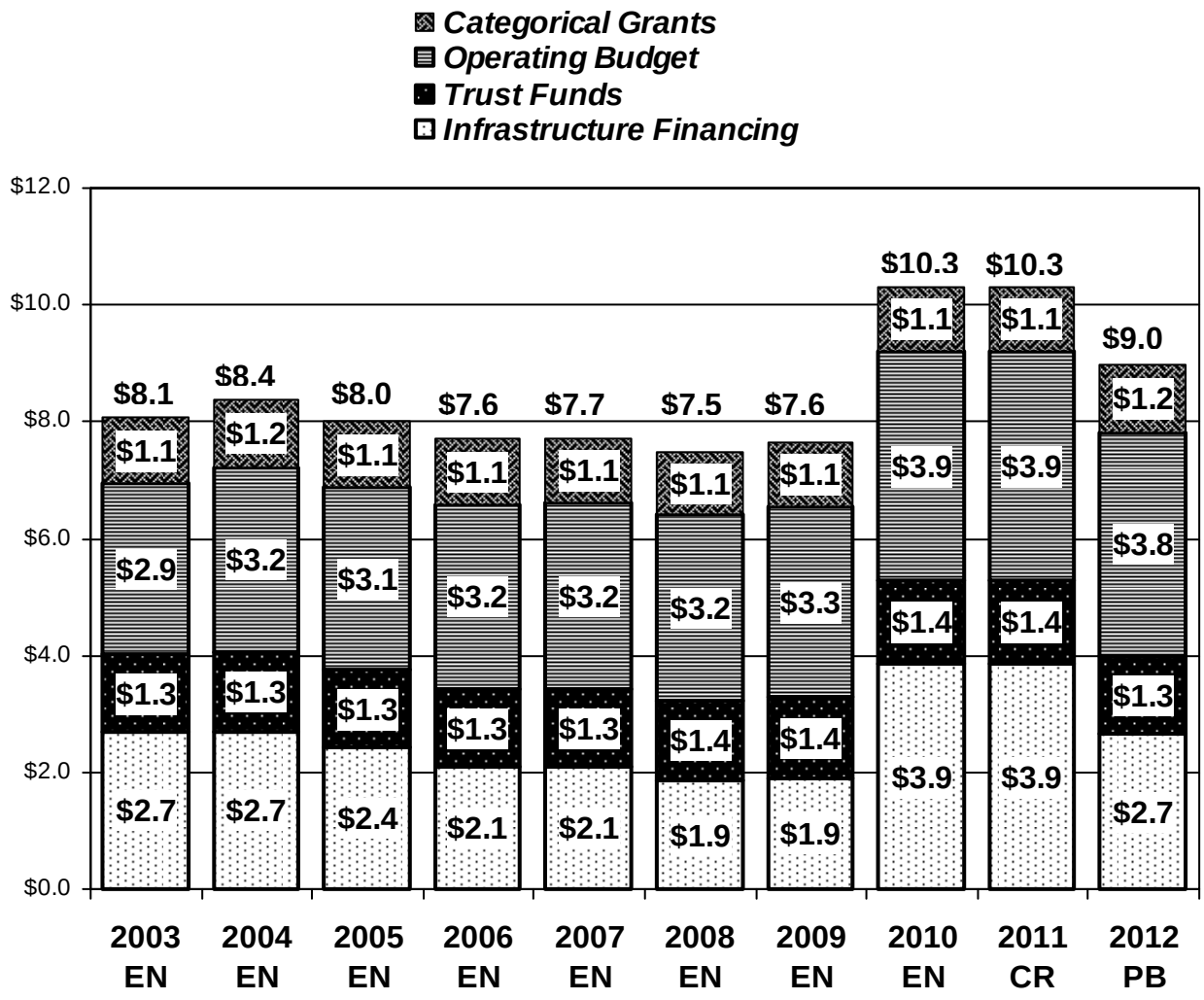
* FTE (Full Time Equivalent) = one employee working full time for a full year (52 weeks X 40 hours = 2,080 hours), or the equivalent number of hours worked by several part-time or temporary employees.

Notes: FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

FY 2012 President's Budget FTE level reflects a realignment of total FTEs to better reflect utilization rates and excludes projected 69 reimbursable FTE for Pesticides Registration Fund which do not count against FTE ceiling.

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 2010 Enacted reflects a $40 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2011 CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations. This total reflects a $40 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2012 President's Budget reflects a $50 M cancellation of prior year funds

Highlights of Major Budget Changes

Climate Change and Air Quality

CAA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Permitting

(FY 2012 PB: $30.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0M, FY 2012 Change: +$30.0M)

- Supports states in developing and deploying the technical capacity needed to address greenhouse gas emissions in permitting large sources as part of their Clean Air Act programs.

GHG New Source Performance Standards

(FY 2012 PB: $7.6M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$7.6M)

- In response to legal obligations regarding NSPS, funding will support the assessment, and potential development, of greenhouse gas limits for several categories of major stationary sources of greenhouse gases through means that are flexible and manageable for businesses.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Rule

(FY 2012 PB: $19.2M, FY 2010 Enacted: $16.7M, FY 2012 Change: +$2.5M)

- Increase to support implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule.

GHG Standards for Transportation Sources

(FY 2012 PB: $6.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$6.0M)

- $2.0 million increase to support the implementation of GHG standards for passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles.
- $4.0 million increase to support the analysis and potential development and subsequent implementation of GHG standards for heavy-duty trucks and for initial analysis in support of other mobile-source categories such as locomotives, marine, and aircraft engines, in order to respond to rulemaking petitions.

Carbon Capture and Sequestration

(FY 2012 PB: $10.1M, FY 2010 Enacted: $7.9M, FY 2012 Change: +$2.2M)

- Increase to address several critical air and climate-related issues and assist State in implementing new federal requirements for underground injection of carbon dioxide.

Air Toxics Initiative

(FY 2012 PB: $26.6M, FY 2010 Enacted: $21.5M, FY 2012 Change: +$5.1M)

- Requested increase of $3.7 million will be targeted at improvements in monitoring capabilities on source-specific and ambient bases. These funds will also improve the dissemination of information between and among the various EPA offices, the state, local and tribal governments, and the public.
- An additional $1.4 million will support the development of regulations that are needed to meet court-ordered deadlines, including MACT standards that have been found deficient by the courts.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Grants

(FY 2012 PB: $0.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $60.0M, FY 2012 Change: -$60.0M)

- This reduction reflects the elimination of DERA grant funding for FY 2012.
- Grants focus on emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction strategies; and other clean diesel strategies.

America's Waters

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

(FY 2012 PB: $350.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $475.0M, FY 2012 Change: -$125.0M)

- Programs and projects will be strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem, a $125 million decrease from FY 2010, the first year of the initiative.
- The initiative will implement the most important projects for Great Lakes Restoration and achieve visible results. FY 2012 activities will emphasize implementation and include grants to implement the Initiative by funding states, tribes and other partners.

Chesapeake Bay Program

(FY 2012 PB: $67.4M FY 2010 Enacted: $50.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$17.4M)

- Increase for implementation of the President's Executive Order on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.
- Funding will support Bay watershed States as they implement their plans to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in an unprecedented effort to restore this economically important ecosystem.

Mississippi River Basin

(FY 2010 PB: $6.6M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$6.6M)

- Through a competitive grant process with States, the Mississippi River Basin program will address excessive nutrient loadings that contribute to water quality impairments in the basin and, ultimately, to hypoxic conditions (dead zones) in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Working with the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, EPA will help target efforts within critical watersheds to implement effective strategies that can yield significant progress in addressing nonpoint source nutrient pollution.
- A key emphasis will be coordinating with USDA and USGS to promote sustainable agricultural practices, to reduce nutrient loadings in the Mississippi River Basin and to implement monitoring programs to measure nutrient reductions.
- Included within this total is $0.6M for enforcement actions in the Basin.

Water Infrastructure

State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

(FY 2012 PB: $2,540.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $3,487.0M, FY 2012 Change: -$947.0M)

- The FY 2012 Budget request of $2,540 million reflects $1,550 million for the Clean Water SRF and $990 million for the Drinking Water SRF.
- As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity.
- Future year budgets for SRF Budget gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually.
- When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure, respectively.

State and Tribal Partnerships

State and Local Air Quality Management Grants

(FY 2012 PB: $305.5M, FY 2010 Enacted: $226.6M, FY 2012 Change: +$78.9M)

- Increase of $37.4 million to support expanded core state workload for implementing additional NAAQS and reducing public exposure to air toxics. This will support state workload when implementing updated NAAQS resulting from EPA's commitment to review each NAAQS according to the CAA deadlines.
- $15.0 million specifically for additional state air monitors required by new or revised NAAQS. States previously could use grant funding to procure monitors, but this is the first time funding will be specifically for monitors.
- Includes $25.0 million state grant increase to support state efforts to develop and deploy the technical capacity needed to address greenhouse gas emissions in permitting large sources under the Clean Air Act.
- $1.5 million will support the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule to be used by states to facilitate the collection, review and use of greenhouse gas emissions data.

Water Pollution Control Grants (Sect. 106)

(FY 2012 PB: $250.3M, FY 2010 Enacted: $229.3M, FY 2012 Change: +$21.0M)

- Increase to strengthen the base state, interstate and Tribal programs.
- Increase reflects recognition of the growing workload for State Water programs to address post-construction runoff and other new or anticipated regulatory requirements and address emerging water quality issues such as nutrient pollution.

Multi-Media Tribal Implementation Grants

(FY 2012 PB: $20.0M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$20.0M)

- Funds a new grant program that will allow the Agency to provide multi-media grants to tribes to augment capacity building efforts and begin implementing Federal environmental protection programs.
- Tribes will be able to develop and implement programs consistent with EPA statutory authorities such as CAA 105, CWA 106, RCRA and other tribal priorities. This may include tribal activities such as monitoring, permitting, and other implementation responsibilities.

Tribal General Assistance Grants

(FY 2012 PB: $71.4M, FY 2010 Enacted: $62.9M, FY 2012 Change: +$8.5M)

- Increase will provide tribes with a stronger foundation to build tribal environmental protection capacity.
- Furthers EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address a wider set of program responsibilities and challenges. EPA also will fund targeted assistance initiatives focused on long-standing and mutually agreed-upon concerns in Indian country.

Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) Grants

(FY 2012 PB: $164.8M, FY 2010 Enacted: $200.9M, FY 2012 Change: -$36.1M)

- Decreases funding for nonpoint source programs, including implementation of nonpoint source projects and statewide nonpoint source protection activities.
- Reforms to program in FY 2012 will increase program's effectiveness and help maximize its impact.

Enforcement and Compliance

Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas
(FY 2012 PB: $68.3M, FY 2010 Enacted: $40.8M, FY 2012 Change: +$27.5M)
- Increase to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the compliance monitoring program with an emphasis on electronic reporting (e-reporting), enhanced data systems to collect, synthesize and disseminate monitoring data, and deployment of state of the art monitoring equipment to the field.
- EPA will increase the number of inspections at high risk chemical and oil facilities regulated under the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC), the Facility Response Plan (FRP), and the Risk Management Plan (RMP) regulations.
- This proposal will begin to usher in a new enforcement paradigm, helping EPA and its state partners effectively protect communities, keep up to pace with our responsibilities and assure a level playing field for corporate America.

Deepwater Horizon Litigation
(FY 2012 PB: $4.1M, FY 2010 Enacted: $1.1M, FY 2012 Change: +$3.0M)
- EPA's response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will continue in FY 2012 as the Agency provides support for the U.S. Department of Justice's civil action and criminal investigations against those responsible for the Deepwater Horizon incident.

Chemical Safety

Chemical Risk Review and Reduction
(FY 2012 PB: $71.0M, FY 2010 Enacted $54.9M, FY 2012 Change: +$16.1M)
- This investment will more fully implement the Administrator's *Enhancing Chemical Safety* Initiative.
- Assuring the Safety of Chemicals is one of the Administrator's highest priorities. The Agency will work to sustain significant and long overdue progress in assuring the safety of chemicals in our products, our environment and our bodies.
- Additional funding will help EPA take action to strengthen information management and transparency, increase the pace of chemical hazard assessments, and reduce identified chemical risks.

Healthy Communities

Clean, Green, and Healthy Schools
(FY 2012 PB: $4.8M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.1M, FY 2012 Change: +$4.7M)
- As part of the Healthy Communities Initiative: Clean, Green and Healthy Schools, the program will continue working internally and with other agencies, states and tribes to expand coordinated implementation of successful community-based programs to improve children's health outcomes, including increased technical assistance on school siting, environmental health guidelines, and Integrated Pest Management in schools.

Air Toxics in Communities
(FY 2012 PB: $6.4M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$6.4)
- Increase to conduct integrated pilots in several communities, particularly those including disadvantaged groups, to systematically evaluate and reduce risks from air toxics through regulatory, enforcement, and voluntary efforts.
- Resources will support expanded analyses and information access by enhancing tools such as the National Air Pollution Assessment (NAPA), National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), BenMAP, and Air Facility System (AFS).

Sustainable Communities

(FY 2012 PB: $9.9M, FY 2010 Enacted: $5.7M, FY 2012 Change: +$4.2M)

- Increase allows EPA to more fully implement the Partnership for Sustainable Communities with U.S. Department of Transportation and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban and Development.
- Increases technical assistance provided to Tribal, state, Regional, and local governments in integrating smart growth.

Urban Waters

(FY 2012 PB: $5.1M, FY 2010 Enacted: $0.0M, FY 2012 Change: +$5.1M)

- Funds for grants and targeted technical assistance to communities, especially disadvantaged communities to restore urban waters.
- Will help address water quality challenges in urban watersheds and build the capacity of disadvantaged communities to protect and restore their environment through projects that revitalize these watersheds.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

(FY 2012 PB: $116.9M, FY 2010 Enacted: $123.3M, FY 2012 Change: -$6.4M)

- Includes a request of $2 million in new funding to support development of an electronic hazardous waste manifest system which will result in reduced reporting burdens for regulated entities.
- As a result of this net reduction EPA will not offer tribal grants for integrated solid waste management planning and will reduce extramural support for regulation development.
- Reduction will result in EPA discontinuing support for several voluntary programs including Carpet America and the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) program in order to enhance program focus on emerging priorities.

Pollution Prevention

(FY 2012 PB: $15.7M, FY 2010 Enacted: $18.1M, FY 2012 Change: -$2.4M)

- Resulting reduction will eliminate support to “green” the Agency’s facilities and procurement actions, and reduce the Green Chemistry program’s communications and outreach efforts.
- Also, results in the termination of ongoing Design for the Environment partnerships, including those with the photovoltaic and automotive refinishing industries.

Research

Research Program

(FY 2012 PB: $584.1M, FY 2010 Enacted: $596.7M, FY 2012 Change: -$12.6M)

- Highlights of the request include a $24.7 million increase to support Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants to conduct research in key areas in support of the Administrator’s priorities.
- Requested STAR grant increases include resources for Hydraulic Fracturing ($4.2 million), Endocrine Disruptors ($7 million), Green Infrastructure ($6 million), and STAR fellowships ($6 million) in support of the Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) government wide initiative.
- Also requests an additional $2 million for Computational Toxicology to speed development of next generation tools and facilitate implementation of the Agency’s Endocrine Disruptor Screening program.
- Finally, a $2 million increase is requested to support the plan for a long-term review of EPA’s laboratory network.
- These increases are offset by reductions to Sustainable and Healthy Communities research ($17.5 million), Homeland Security Research ($8.2 million), Air, Climate, and Energy Research ($3.4), and other targeted reductions.

Superfund

Superfund Program

(FY 2012 PB: $1,236.2M, FY 2010 Enacted: $1,306.5M, FY 2012 Change: -$70.3M)

- Request includes $810.8 million for the Superfund Cleanup programs to address emergencies (Superfund Emergency Response and Removal) and the Nation's most contaminated hazardous waste sites (Superfund Remedial and Federal Facilities).
- $30.9 million and 13.2 FTE reduction in the Remedial program explores program efficiencies and recognizes fiscal constraints, will postpone new remedial construction starts and may slow down steps that lead up to being ready for construction, including site assessment and characterization projects and site analytical services support.
- $7.4 million and 10.8 FTE reduction in the Removal program will be primarily applied to reductions in Superfund-lead removal actions while EPA continues to focus on encouraging PRPs to conduct removal actions and undertakes an effort to identify efficiencies in program operations and management.
- $5.9 million and 16.0 FTE reduction in the Federal Facilities program will reduce EPA's work at non-NPL sites to minimize impacts in meeting our statutory requirements at federal NPL sites. Combined with the reduction to Superfund Remedial, the Agency's ability to achieve goals such as the annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed may also be affected going forward.
- $2.8 million and 30.0 FTE reduction will decrease EPA enforcement staff available to identify, locate and reach settlement with PRPs to clean up sites or recover trust fund dollars expended.

Other Significant FY 2012 Changes

The Agency also proposed a number of changes to increase program effectiveness as well as to reflect programmatic and administrative efficiencies. The reductions, savings, and policy recommendations reflect our commitment to being thoughtful stewards of public funds.

Administrative Efficiency Initiative

- Total $40.0 million reduction across multiple program projects is part of the government-wide initiative. This initiative targets certain categories of spending for efficiencies and reductions, including advisory contracts, general services, printing and supplies. EPA will continue its work to redesign processes and streamline activities in both administrative and programmatic areas to achieve these savings.

Superfund Tax Reinstatement

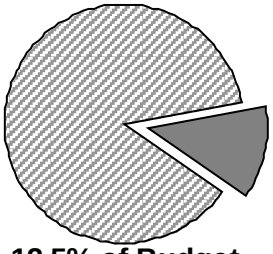
- The Administration supports reinstating the Superfund taxes to ensure that parties who benefit from the manufacture or sale of substances commonly found in hazardous waste sites contribute to the cost of cleanup.
- Since the expiration of Superfund tax, Superfund program funding has been largely financed 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 to be placed in the Superfund Trust Fund where the revenues would be available for appropriation by Congress to support the cleanup of the Nation's most contaminated sites.

LUST Trust Fund Financing Tax

- The LUST Trust Fund financing tax on fuel was most recently reauthorized in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and expires on September 30, 2011.
- The Administration supports reauthorizing the LUST Trust Fund financing tax which funds clean-ups in cases where tank owners and operators are unable to pay for cleanups at sites for which they have responsibility, or where a responsible party cannot be identified.

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.*



12.5% of Budget

Resource Summary

($ in 000)

	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Difference FY 2010 EN to FY 2012 PresBud
1 - Address Climate Change	$196,886	$196,886	$252,854	$55,968
2 - Improve Air Quality	$872,147	$872,147	$820,451	($51,696)
3 - Restore the Ozone Layer	$18,663	$18,663	$18,160	($503)
4 - Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation	$42,732	$42,732	$39,454	($3,278)
Goal 1 Total	**$1,130,428**	**$1,130,428**	**$1,130,919**	**$491**
Workyears	2,735	2,735	2,809	74

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

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, radon, 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, about 127 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 in 2009. 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; additional impacts associated with increased air pollution levels include missed work and school days.

Because people spend much of their lives indoors, the quality of indoor air also is a major concern. Twenty percent of the population spends the day indoors in elementary and secondary schools, where problems with leaky roofs and with heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems can lead to increased presence of molds and other environmental allergens which can trigger a host of health problems, including asthma and allergies. Exposure to indoor radon is related to an estimated 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year.

The issues of highest importance facing the air program over the next few years will be ozone and particulate air pollution, interstate transport of air pollutants, emissions from transportation sources, toxic air pollutants, indoor air pollutants (including radon), and GHGs. EPA uses a variety of approaches to reduce pollutants in indoor and outdoor air. The Agency works with other federal agencies; state, Tribal, and local governments; and international partners and stakeholders; and employs strategies that 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.

EPA's air toxic control programs are critical to EPA's continued progress in reducing public health risks and improving the quality of the environment. EPA has been unable to meet many of the statutory deadlines for air toxics standards established in the Clean Air Act due to numerous unfavorable court decisions, inherent management challenges, complexity of risk modeling frameworks, and budget constraints over the past decade as resources have shifted to managing criteria pollutants that pose higher overall health risks. Lawsuits over missed deadlines have in many cases set the Agency's agenda, rather than health and environmental outcomes. Working with litigants and informed by analysis of air quality health risk data, EPA is working to prioritize key air toxics regulations for completion in 2011 and 2012 that can be completed expeditiously and that will address significant risks to the public health.

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, is literally "hitting the road" this year. Because EPA is responsible for establishing the test procedures needed to estimate the fuel economy of new vehicles, and for verifying car manufacturers' data on fuel economy, the Agency is investing in additional 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 additional testing. Current electric vehicle dynamometer testing can occupy test cells for several shifts, since the current test procedures require the vehicles run through their entire battery charge. Improved, shortened EV test procedures are under development by EPA. PHEV testing may actually consume more time than EV testing, due primarily to the requirement that PHEVs be tested in both electric/electric assist mode and in hybrid mode. Without

testing PHEVs in both modes, EPA cannot accurately determine PHEV fuel economy and emissions compliance. The new standards for vehicle greenhouse gas emissions in particular will require EPA to more frequently verify car manufacturers' data for a greater variety of vehicle engine technologies. To prepare for this workload, the Agency will continue its support of the multi-year National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) modernization effort.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Air Toxics

In FY 2012, EPA will invest $6.1 million in several activities that support the air toxics program. $3.1 million will be targeted at improvements in monitoring capabilities on source-specific and ambient bases. These funds will also improve the dissemination of information between and amongst the various EPA offices, the state, local and tribal governments, and the public. The remaining $2.9 million of this investment will be used for enhancing tools such as the National Air Pollution Assessment (NAPA), National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), BenMAP, and Air Facility System (AFS), which will also improve monitoring capabilities. EPA anticipates that this investment will substantially increase the Agency's ability to meet aggressive court ordered schedules to complete rulemaking activities, such as standards to address the refining sector where 25 rules must be acted upon in the fiscal year. This investment will also assist the Agency in its work to complete or develop an additional 150 rules in FY 2013 that are under legal or statutory deadlines.

Support for State Air Quality Management

EPA is investing an additional $77 million in state assistance grants to support NAAQS implementation and greenhouse gas permitting. Specific increases include $25 million to assist in permitting greenhouse gas emissions sources. These funds will develop and deploy to states the technical capacity needed to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in permitting under the Clean Air Act. An additional $52 million will support increased state workload for implementation of updated National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This investment includes requested funding of $15 million for additional state air monitors, as required by the revised NAAQS The request also includes an additional $37.0 million to support state activities, including revising state implementation plans (SIPs) and developing models and emissions inventories needed for multi-state air quality management strategies.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

In order to promote fiscal responsibility EPA is also making the tough choices, including:

- In the face of significant budget constraints, EPA has made the difficult budget decision to not propose new DERA grant funding in FY 2012. During this time, the program will continue to support already on-going projects funded through

DERA and stimulus funds, adding to the tremendous public health benefits associated with the program that have resulted from significant reductions in air pollution, particularly in our cities and around our ports and transportation hubs.

- Discontinuing the Climate Leaders program as large businesses find assistance with their energy-saving and GHG reducing actions through private entities.

- Reducing funding for the Indoor Air program's partnership and outreach to external stakeholders and for the Radiation and Indoor Environments laboratories.

Priority Goals

EPA has established two Priority Goals to improve the country's ability to measure and control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The Priority Goals are:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Mandatory Reporting Rule

- By June 15, 2011, EPA will make publically available 100 percent of facility-level GHG emissions data submitted to EPA in accordance with the GHG Reporting Rule, compliant with policies protecting Confidential Business Information (CBI).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Light Duty Vehicles

- In 2011, EPA, working with DOT, will begin implementation of regulations designed to reduce the GHG emissions from light duty vehicles sold in the US starting with model year 2012.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

Reducing GHG Emissions and Developing Adaptation Strategies to Address Climate Change

Climate change poses risks to public health, the environment, cultural resources, the economy, and quality of life. Many effects of climate change are already evident and some will persist into the future regardless of future levels of GHG emissions. Climate change impacts include higher temperatures and may lead to more stagnant air masses which are expected to make it more challenging to achieve air quality standards for smog in many regions of the country, adversely affecting public health if areas cannot attain or maintain clean air. Another example is that a rise in sea level or increased precipitation intensity may increase flooding, which could affect water quality if large volumes of water transport contaminants and overload storm and wastewater systems. In order to protect public health and the environment, EPA and air and water quality managers at the state, tribal, and local levels must recognize and consider the challenge a changing climate poses to their mission.

Responding to the threat of climate change is one of the Agency's top priorities. EPA's strategies to address climate change support the President's GHG emissions reduction goals. We will work with partners and stakeholders to provide tools and information related to GHG emissions and impacts, and will reduce GHG emissions domestically and internationally through cost-effective, voluntary programs while pursuing additional regulatory actions as needed.

In FY 2012, the Agency will begin some new areas of activity, expand some existing strategies, and discontinue others.

These efforts include:

- Implementing new standards to reduce emissions from cars and light-duty trucks for model years 2012 through 2016, extending that program to model year 2017 and beyond, and creating a similar program to reduce GHGs from medium- and heavy-duty trucks for model years 2014-2018.
- Establishing permitting requirements for facilities including utilities and refineries that emit large amounts of GHGs to encourage design and construction of more efficient and advanced processes that will contribute to a clean energy economy.
- Promulgating New Source Performance Standards for greenhouse gases for the electric utility generation and refinery sectors.
- Implementing voluntary programs that reduce GHGs through the greater use of energy efficient technologies and products.
- Implementing a national system for reporting GHG emissions; implementing permitting requirements for new and modified facilities that emit substantial amounts of GHGs.
- Working with Congress on options for cost-effective legislation to promote a clean energy future and address GHG emissions.
- Developing a comprehensive report to Congress on black carbon that will provide a foundation for evaluating future approaches to black carbon mitigation.
- Identifying and assessing substitute chemical and ozone-depleting substances and processes for their global warming potential.
- Educating the public about climate change and actions people can take to reduce GHG emissions.

Improving Air Quality

Clean Air

Addressing outdoor air pollution and the interstate transport of air pollution are top priorities for the Agency. Elevated levels of air pollution are linked to thousands of asthma cases and heart attacks, and almost 2 million lost school or work days. EPA recently strengthened the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide, is in the process of reviewing the particulate matter and carbon monoxide standards, and is reconsidering the 2008 ozone standard. Over

the next few years, EPA will work with states and Tribes to designate areas where the air does not meet these standards, and develop and implement plans to meet the NAAQS. In FY 2011, EPA plans to finalize the Transport Rule, which is expected to be implemented in FY 2012. This rule will reduce power plant emissions that drift across the borders of 31 eastern states and the District of Columbia. The new transport rule, along with local and state air pollution controls, is designed to help areas in the eastern United States meet existing health standards for ozone and particulate matter. As EPA addresses these pollutants, the Agency also is working to improve the overall air quality management system and address the air quality challenges expected over the next 10 to 20 years. This includes working with partners and stakeholders to develop comprehensive air quality strategies that address multiple pollutants and consider the interplay between air quality and factors such as land use, energy, and transportation.

Mobile sources (including light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles; on-road vehicles and off-road engines; as well as ships, aircraft and trains) contribute a substantial percentage of the nation's pollution burden. EPA addresses emissions from motor vehicles, engines, and fuels through an integrated strategy that combines regulatory approaches that take advantage of technological advances and cleaner and higher-quality fuels with voluntary programs that reduce vehicle, engine, and equipment activity and emissions. Future regulatory activity includes proposing Tier 3 vehicle and fuel standards in FY 2012 in response to the May 2010 Presidential Directive and new on-board diagnostic requirements for non-road diesel engines. In the fuels area, EPA is working with refiners, renewable fuel producers, and others to implement regulations to increase the amount of renewable fuel blended into gasoline.

Air Toxics

As part of the investment in air toxics, EPA will work with affected communities to address risks and track progress, with additional emphasis on communities that may be disproportionately impacted by toxic air emissions. 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 where the most vulnerable members of our population live, work, and go to school. EPA is implementing a sector-based strategy to develop rules that will achieve the greatest reductions in risks from air toxics, provide regulatory certainty for sources, and meet the statutory requirements of the Clean Air Act. The sector-based strategy and the investment in FY 2012 will assist EPA in addressing 25 rules in the refining sector that are under legal deadlines and various Risk Technology Reviews (RTR) that are under legal deadlines.

This strategy includes:

- Prioritize rules for large stationary sources of air toxics, providing the greatest opportunity for cost-effective emissions reductions; including petroleum refining; iron and steel; chemical manufacturing; utilities; non-utility boilers; oil and gas; and Portland cement. Emissions from every one of these seven key categories occur in areas where there is the potential to disproportionately affect minority communities.

- Reduce air toxic emissions from chemical plants and refineries. While many chemical and refining emission points are well understood, some sources, such as leaks from process piping, startups and shutdown, malfunctions, flaring, and wastewater are more difficult to characterize, and may not be sufficiently controlled.
- Provide better information to communities through monitoring, including facility fence line and remote monitoring, and national assessments.
- Involve other related organizations and stakeholders in planning and implementation.
- Improve data collection both through efforts directed by OAR and through enhanced data collection during enforcement activities.

Indoor Air

The Indoor Air Program characterizes the risks of indoor air pollutants to human health including radon, environmental triggers of asthma, and tobacco smoke; develops techniques for reducing those risks; and educates the public about indoor air quality (IAQ) actions they can take to reduce their risks from IAQ problems. Often the people most exposed to indoor air pollutants are those most susceptible to the effects—the young, the elderly, and the chronically ill. In FY 2012, funding will be reduced for partnership and outreach support with external stakeholders and the Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (R&IE), and the Tools for Schools program will be eliminated. Despite these reductions, EPA will continue to educate and encourage individuals, local communities, school officials, industry, the health-care community, Tribal programs, and others to take action to reduce health risks in indoor environments such as homes, schools, and workplaces. Outreach includes national public awareness and media campaigns, as well as community-based outreach and education. EPA also uses technology-transfer to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings – including schools, homes, and workplaces – to promote healthier indoor air. The focus of all these efforts is to support communities' and state and local agencies' efforts to address indoor air quality health risks.

The Radon Program promotes action to reduce the public's risk to indoor radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer). In FY 2012, EPA will reduce regional support for Radon Program outreach, education, guidance, and technical assistance. Despite these reductions, this non-regulatory program will continue to encourage and facilitate national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that support initiatives targeted to radon testing and mitigation, as well as to radon resistant new construction. Funding is maintained for the State Indoor Radon Grant Program, which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risks. In FY 2011, EPA launched a new radon initiative with other federal agencies to significantly increase attention to radon testing, mitigation and public education opportunities within each agency's sphere of responsibility. Implementation of these strategies will be pursued in FY 2012.

Stratospheric Ozone – Domestic and Montreal Protocol

EPA's stratospheric ozone protection program 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), continuing the control and reduction of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S. and lowering health risks to the American public. As ODS and many of their substitutes are also 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). The Act also prohibits venting ODS or their substitutes, including other Fluorinated gases (F-gases) such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. 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 2012, 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 2012, EPA will continue to work with other federal agencies, states, Tribes, stakeholders, and international radiation protection organizations to develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to reduce public exposure to radiation. Responding 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, to ensure that they continue to be protective of public health and the environment. In FY 2012, EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), a component of the Agency's emergency response structure, will continue to ensure that it maintains and improves 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).

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing a more integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will create synergy and yield benefits beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of twelve of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Highlighted programs section of the appendix):

- Air, Climate, and Energy
- Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

- Sustainable and Healthy Communities
- Chemical Safety and Sustainability

The new Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) program (Figure 1) integrates existing EPA research programs on environmental and human health impacts related to air pollution, mercury, climate change, and biofuels. Protecting human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution and climate change, while sustainably meeting the demands of a growing population and economy, is critical to the well-being of the nation and the world. As we explore emerging technologies to reduce emissions, we are challenged by uncertainties surrounding human health and environmental risks from exposure to an evolving array of air pollutants. This multifaceted environment reflects the interplay of air quality, the changing climate, and emerging energy options. By integrating air, climate and energy research EPA will conduct research to understand the complexity of these interactions and provide models and tools necessary for communities and for policy makers at all levels of government to make the best decisions.

The ACE research program is working with partners from across EPA, as well as applicable external stakeholders, to identify the critical science questions that will be addressed under three major research themes.

- *Theme 1:* Develop and evaluate multi-pollutant, regional, and sector-based approaches and advance more cost-effective and innovative strategies to reduce air emissions that adversely affect atmospheric integrity.
- *Theme 2*: Assess the impacts of atmospheric pollution, accounting for interactions between climate change, air quality, and water quality.
- *Theme 3*: Provide environmental modeling, monitoring, metrics, and information needed by communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

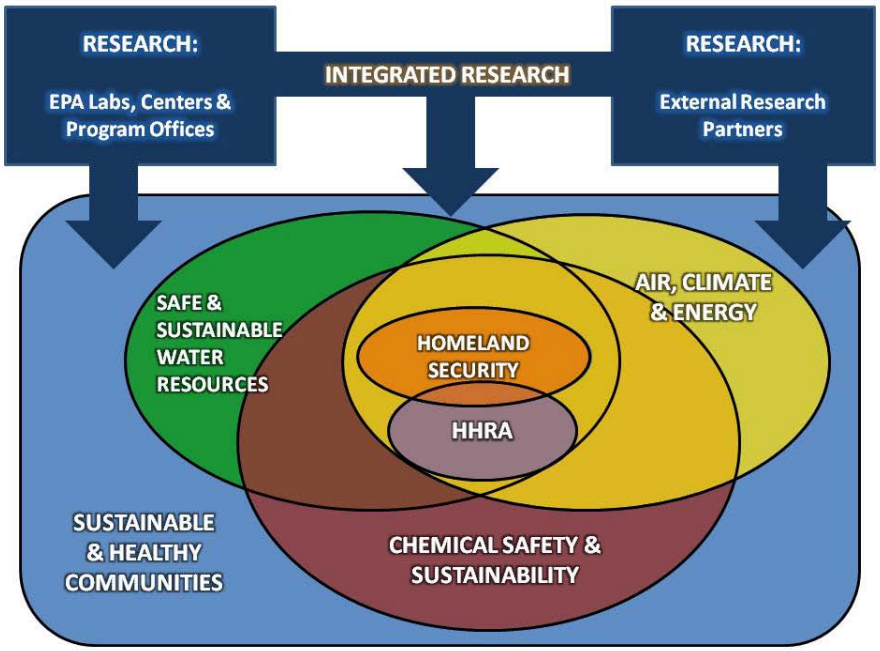
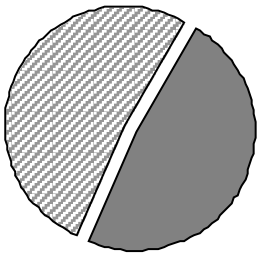


Figure 1: This illustrates the EPA Research budget under the FY 2012 Budget Request, which includes 4 new integrated programs and continues 2 programs. The new integrated Air, Climate and Energy Research program will address EPA Strategic Plan Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Ensuring Air Quality. This budget structure will maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of EPA's new integrated, transdisciplinary approach to research, which will catalyze innovative, sustainable solutions to the problems being addressed by our research partners.

In FY 2012, the ACE research program will study the generation, fate, transport, and chemical transformation of air emissions to identify individual and population health risks. The program will incorporate air, climate, and biofuel research to ensure the development of sustainable solutions and attainment of statutory goals in a complex multipollutant 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 (e.g. for biofuel feedstocks), human health and social well being and will conduct systems-based sustainability analyses that include environmental, social and economic dimensions. Research will also determine how the use of new and existing biofuels will affect critical ecosystem services and human health. The goal of this work is to explore how modified behaviors and technology designs could decrease the potential impacts of biofuels. EPA will continue to leverage the success of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program, which supports innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts.

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.*



48.1% of Budget

Resource Summary

($ in 000)

	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Difference FY 2010 EN to FY 2012 PresBud
1 - Protect Human Health	$1,837,338	$1,837,338	$1,369,962	($467,376)
2 - Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems	$3,808,001	$3,808,001	$2,972,683	($835,318)
Goal 2 Total	**$5,645,340**	**$5,645,340**	**$4,342,646**	**($1,302,694)**
Workyears	3,502	3,502	3,434	(68)

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.
FY 2012 President's Budget totals exclude a $50 million cancellation, which will impact Goal 2.

Introduction

While much progress has been made, America's waters remain imperiled. From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff to invasive species and drinking water contaminants, water quality and enforcement programs face complex challenges that demand both traditional and innovative strategies. EPA will work hand-in-hand with states and tribes to develop 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 also 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. EPA will continue to work on measures to address post-construction runoff, water-quality impairments from surface mining, and drinking water contamination.

Recent national surveys[1] have found that our waters are stressed by nutrient pollution, excess sedimentation, and degradation of shoreline vegetation, which affect upwards of 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 include loss of habitat and habitat fragmentation, and hydrologic alteration.

To continue making progress, the Agency needs effective partnerships with the states, tribes and communities. We will continue the increased focus on communities, particularly those disadvantaged communities facing disproportionate impacts or having been historically underserved.

As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, 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. Future year budgets for the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually. When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure. 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 $2.5 billion for the SRFs.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Water Quality

The Section 106 grant program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2012, EPA is requesting a total additional investment of $21 million in Section 106 funding of which $18.3 million will strengthen state and interstate programs to address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), nutrient and wet weather issues. Approximately $2.7 million of the additional funding will be directed to eligible tribes to meet funding needs for tribal water quality programs.

[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.

Drinking Water

In FY 2012, an additional $5.2 million is being requested to replace obsolete and expensive to maintain drinking water information system technology, support state data management, develop the capability to post drinking water compliance monitoring data on a secured internet portal, facilitate compliance monitoring data collection and transfer, and improve data quality. EPA, in concert with states, is working to collect and display all compliance monitoring data as part of the Drinking Water Strategy. This increase will also be used to replace SDWIS-State, reducing state need to keep individual compliance databases.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Reducing funds for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, while continuing federal support for safe drinking water, will result in fewer new projects.

- Reducing funds for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, while continuing federal support clean water infrastructure, will result in fewer projects.

- Reducing funds for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, while maintaining a significant investment in activities such as sediment cleanup and habitat restoration.

- Reducing funds for state Nonpoint Source grants will result in 100 to 150 fewer projects as compared to 716 projects funded in FY 2010.

Priority Goals

EPA has established two Priority Goals to improve water quality. The Priority Goals are:

Improve Water Quality: Chesapeake Bay

- Chesapeake Bay watershed states (including the District of Columbia) will develop and submit approvable Phase I watershed implementation plans by the end of CY 2010 and Phase II plans by the end of CY 2011 in support of EPA's final Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Improve Water Quality: Drinking Water Standards

- Over the next two years, EPA will initiate review/revision of at least 4 drinking water standards to strengthen public health protection.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

EPA has identified core water program activities within its safe and clean water programs in FY 2012 to highlight three of the Administrator's priority areas: Urban Waters, the Drinking Water Strategy, and Climate Change.

The National Water Program will continue to place emphasis on watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices through Environmental Management Systems. EPA will specifically focus on green infrastructure, nutrients, and trading among point sources and non-point sources for water quality upgrades. In FY 2012, the Agency will continue advancing the water quality monitoring initiative and a water quality standards strategy under the Clean Water Act, as well as important rules and activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

In FY 2012, the Agency will begin some new areas of activity, expand some existing strategies, and discontinue others.

Drinking Water

To help achieve the Administrator's priority to protect America's waters, in FY 2012, EPA will continue to implement the new Drinking Water Strategy, a new approach to expanding public health protection for drinking water. The Agency will focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, improving water treatment technology, utilizing the authority of multiple statutes where appropriate, and, expanding its communication with states, tribes and communities. to increase confidence in the quality of drinking water.

During FY 2012, EPA, the states, and community water systems will build on past successes while working toward the FY 2012 goal of assuring that 91 percent of the population served by community water systems receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. States carry out a variety of activities, such as conducting onsite sanitary surveys of water systems and working with small systems to improve their capabilities. EPA will work to improve implementation by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance; ensuring proper certification of water system operators; promoting consumer awareness of drinking water safety; and maintaining 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 because aging drinking water infrastructure can impact water quality, EPA requests $990 million to continue EPA's commitment for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This request will fund new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems. EPA will, in concert with the states, focus this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water standards. EPA will also work with utilities to

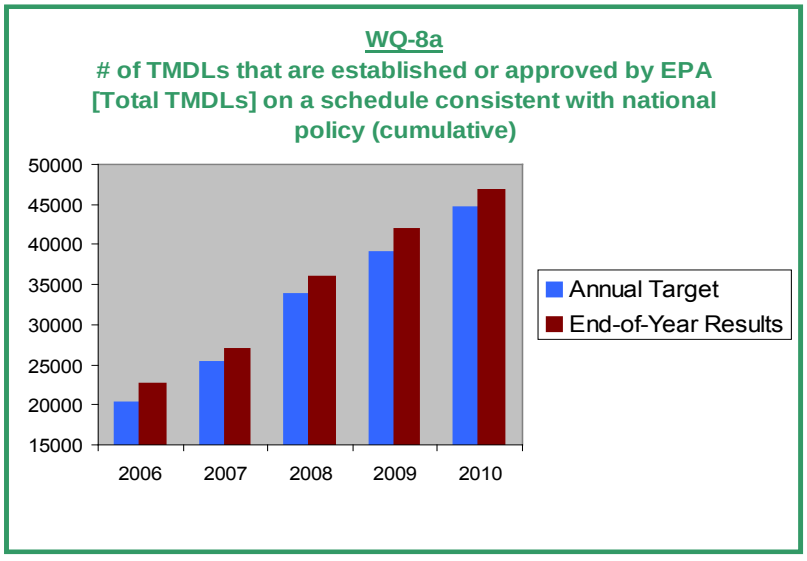
promote technical, financial, and managerial capacity as a critical means to meet infrastructure needs, and further enhance program performance and efficiency.

Homeland Security

EPA has a major role in supporting the protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats. In FY 2012, EPA will continue efforts towards protecting the nation's water infrastructure. In FY 2012, the Agency will provide technical support to the existing Water Security Initiative (WSI) pilots, assist in conducting outreach efforts to migrate lessons learned from the pilots to the water sector, and develop and execute an approach to promote national voluntary adoption of effective and sustainable drinking water contamination warning systems. The FY 2012 request includes $7.4 million for WSI pilot support and evaluation activities, as well as dissemination of information and transfer of knowledge. Additionally, the FY 2012 request includes $1.3 million for Water Laboratory Alliance for threat reduction efforts.

Clean Water

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to collaborate with states and tribes to make progress toward EPA's clean water goals. EPA's FY 2012 request includes a total of $444 million in categorical grants for clean water programs. EPA will implement core clean water programs and promising innovations on a watershed basis to accelerate water quality improvements. Building on 30 years of clean water successes, EPA, in conjunction with states and tribes, will implement the Clean Water Act by focusing on TMDLs and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits built upon scientifically sound water quality standards, technology-based pollutant discharge limits, effective water monitoring, strong programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution, stringent discharge permit programs, and revolving fund capitalization grants to our partners to build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure.



The Agency's FY 2012 request continues the monitoring initiative begun in 2005 to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete statistically-valid surveys of the nation's waters. The results of these efforts are scientifically-defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. Progress in improving coastal and ocean waters documented in the National Coastal Condition Report, will focus on assessing coastal conditions, reducing vessel discharges, implementing coastal nonpoint source pollution programs, managing dredged material and supporting international marine pollution control. EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) to enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, non-point sources of pollution, and estuary revitalization. Realizing the long-term benefits derived from the CWSRF, EPA is continuing our CWSRF commitment by requesting $1.55 billion in FY 2012.

By integrating sustainable community efforts and urban water quality efforts, EPA plans to assist communities, particularly underserved communities, in restoring their urban waters. EPA will help communities become active participants in restoration and protection by helping to increase their awareness and stewardship of local urban waters. Safe and clean urban waters can enhance economic, educational, recreational, and social opportunities. By linking water quality improvement activities to these community priorities and partnering with federal, state, local, and non-governmental partners, EPA will help to sustain local commitment over the longer time frame that is required for water quality improvement. In FY 2012, EPA will provide grants to reconnect communities with their local urban waters and engage them in local restoration efforts. Focus areas may include: promoting green infrastructure to reduce contaminated, urban runoff; promoting volunteer monitoring; and tailoring outreach to communities. As urban waters impact large populations in both urban and upstream areas, this grants program will offer visibility to innovative approaches for water quality improvement that can be adapted in surrounding communities, thus promoting replication of successful practices.

EPA will continue to address climate change impacts to water resource programs as well as to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions resulting from water activities by building capacity to consider climate change as core missions under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act are implemented. Climate change will exacerbate water quality stressors such as stormwater and nutrient pollution and could add new stressors such as those related to the 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 2012, and programs targeted at vulnerable populations will be increasingly important. Efforts to incorporate climate change considerations into key programs will help protect water quality as well as the nation's investment in drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.

Geographic Water Programs

The Administration has launched numerous cross-agency collaborations to promote coordination among agencies toward achieving Presidential priorities, which include a suite of large aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts. Three prominent examples of this kind of cross-agency collaboration for EPA are cooperative restoration efforts in the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. These three large water bodies have been exposed to substantial pollution over many years and a coordinated federal response is critical for maintaining progress on environmental priorities. Coastal estuaries and wetlands are also vulnerable. Working with stakeholders, EPA has established special programs to protect and restore each of these unique resources.

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. EPA and Federal partners will continue to coordinate with States, Tribes, municipalities, and industry to restore the integrity of imperiled waters of the United States.

Great Lakes:
EPA is providing $350 million in funding for ecosystem restoration efforts for the Great Lakes, the largest freshwater system in the world. This EPA-led interagency effort to restore the Great Lakes focuses on priority environmental issues such as contaminated sediments and toxics, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species.

To restore and protect this national treasure, the Obama Administration developed the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). Led by EPA, the GLRI invests in the region's environmental and public health through a coordinated interagency process. Principal agencies involved in the GLRI are USDA, NOAA, HHS, DHS, HUD, DOS, DOD-Army, DOI, and DOT. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, implementing both federal projects and projects with states, tribes, municipalities, universities, and other organizations. Progress will continue in each of the GLRI's five focus areas through implementation of on-the-ground actions. The GLRI provides the level of investment and the interagency coordination required to successfully address these five issues across the region. The initiative will specifically target work to restore beneficial uses in Areas of Concern, including Great Lakes Legacy Act projects, nearshore work, and habitat restoration, prioritizing delistings of Areas of Concern.

The initiative identifies $350 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem, a $125 million decrease from FY 2010, the first year of the initiative. The initiative will implement the most important projects for Great Lakes Restoration and achieve visible results. FY 2012 activities will emphasize implementation and include grants to

implement the Initiative by funding states, tribes and other partners. EPA expects substantial progress within each of the Initiative's focus areas by focusing on the following actions within them:

- **Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern:** EPA is working closely with non-Federal partners to address beneficial use impairments in areas of concern including Great Lakes Legacy Act clean-ups of contaminated sediments.
- **Invasive Species:** GLRI has supported priority Asian Carp work including; the installation of structures by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) at the electric barrier site to reduce the risk of bypass by Asian carp; and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Illinois Department of Natural Resource efforts to detect and remove Asian Carp from the system. As needed, GLRI will invest in additional efforts to keep Asian Carp from becoming established in the Great Lakes while continuing to address Invasive Species –priorities such as the development of Ballast Water Treatment technologies; assistance to states and communities in preventing the introduction of invasive species and controlling existing populations; establishing early detection and rapid response capabilities; and the implementation of Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans by the FWS partnership.
- **Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source:** Targeted watershed plan implementation will be undertaken by EPA, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), FWS, USGS, state programs, and tribal governments. Additionally, GLRI funds have been marked for NRCS to work directly with agricultural producers in specific, high priority watersheds to install conservation practices on their operations to reduce soil erosion and non-point source nutrient loading to waters of the Great Lakes Basin.
- **Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration:** GLRI funding has been targeted for FWS efforts to fund projects related to species and habitat management such as restoring wetlands, improving the hydrology of Great Lakes tributaries, reforesting habitats, reducing impacts of invasive species, and creating and/or improving corridors between habitats. Additionally, NRCS supports habitat restoration and protection efforts of agricultural lands through the programs such as the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
- **Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication, and Partnerships:** EPA's National Coastal Condition Assessment will provide a framework and organization for a Comprehensive Great Lakes Coastal Assessment that will establish baseline conditions of environmental quality and variability of the near-shore waters, bottom substrate, and biota. All agencies will participate in the Great Lakes Accountability System where partner agencies will report quality controlled information regularly on GLRI progress in meeting the objectives and targets of this Action Plan.

EPA expects to reach a target of 23.9 using a 40.0 scale for improving the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protect aquatic

systems. Also by FY 2012, EPA expects to have removed 26 beneficial use impairments from AOCs within the basin.

Chesapeake Bay:
Increased funding for the Chesapeake Bay will support Bay watershed States as they implement their plans to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in an unprecedented effort to restore this economically important ecosystem. President Obama's 2009 Executive Order (EO) tasked a team of federal agencies to draft a way forward for protection and restoration of the Chesapeake watershed. This team—the Federal Leadership Committee (FLC) for the Chesapeake Bay—is chaired by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and includes senior representatives from the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior and Transportation.

The FLC developed the *Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed*, which was released in May 2010. Work that has taken place under the EO can be categorized according to the Goal Areas and Supporting Strategies identified in the EO Strategy, specifically around its four "Goal Areas" of work:

- **Restore Water Quality:** Examples of efforts in this area include: EPA issuance of a TMDL for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment to meet water quality standards; USDA development of suites of conservation practices to improve water quality and targeting of technical and financial assistance in high-priority watersheds; EPA/DOI/NOAA research and partnerships to address toxic pollutant contamination in the Bay
- **Restore Habitat:** Examples of efforts in this area include: the partnership among USFWS, NOAA, USGS, NRCS, FHWA, and NPS to restore and enhance wetlands and to conduct supporting research; the partnership among USDA, USFS, and USFWS to restore riparian forest buffers; work by USFWS, NOAA, and NRCS to restore historical fish migratory routes; and work by Federal agencies in general, including USFWS, USGS, NOAA, EPA, USACE, NRCS, and USFS, to strengthen science support for habitat restoration
- **Sustain Fish and Wildlife:** Examples of efforts in this area include: work by NOAA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to restore native oyster habitat and populations; NOAA's work to rebuild the blue crab population target; work by USFWS, USFS, and NOAA to restore brook trout, black duck, and other species; NRCS's work to support the establishment and protection of terrestrial habitat on private lands; the partnership among NOAA, USACE, USFWS, USGS, states and local organizations to strengthen science support to sustain fish and wildlife.
- **Conserve Land and Increase Public Access:** Examples of efforts in this area include: collaboration among DOI, USDA, NOAA, DOT, DOD, states and local agencies on the launch of a Chesapeake Treasured Landscape Initiative; work by NPS, USFWS, USDA, NOAA, USGS, DOT, and HUD on coordinated conservation actions, watershed-wide GIS-based land

conservation targeting system, and developing integrated transportation, land use, housing and water infrastructure plans for smart growth.

The $67.4 million Chesapeake Bay program FY 2012 budget request will allow EPA to continue to implement the President's Executive Order (E.O.) on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, to implement the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), to facilitate coordination of goals and activities of federal, state and local partners in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to support the Chesapeake Bay jurisdictions in implementing the TMDL, to assist program partners in their protection and restoration efforts, to increase the accountability and transparency of the program, to continue responding to oversight reports, and to address other priority initiatives as they arise.

The Chesapeake Bay TMDL, the nation's largest and most complex TMDL, will necessitate significant scientific, technical, and programmatic support to states and local jurisdictions in developing and implementing the most appropriate programs for meeting their responsibilities under the TMDL allocations. EPA has engaged multiple programs and offices to provide the regulatory, legal, enforcement, and technical support necessary to meet these challenges.

EPA is committed to its ambitious long-term goals of 100 percent attainment of dissolved oxygen standards in waters of the Chesapeake Bay and 185,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). Along with its federal and state partners, EPA has stated its intention to establish two-year milestones for all actions needed to restore water quality, habitats, and fish and shellfish.

Other Geographic Programs:
In FY 2012 EPA will continue cooperation with federal, state and Tribal governments and other stakeholders toward achieving the national goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Clean Water Action Section 404 regulatory program. The FY 2012 budget request for NEPs and coastal watersheds is $27.5 million to help accomplish a target of 100,000 acres protected or restored within National Estuary Program study areas.

After the recent catastrophe from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, President Obama signed Executive Order 13554 which established the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, chaired by EPA Administrator Jackson. The Task Force will 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 NRD Trustee Council. The Trustee Council will focus on restoring, rehabilitating, or replacing the natural resources damaged by the oil spill, while the Task Force and its Federal agency partners will focus their individual efforts on the broader suite of impacts afflicting the Gulf Coast region. The Task Force will provide a broad vision and strategy to guide federal cooperative efforts to address the degradation of this region and to reverse longstanding problems that have contributed to its decline.

The Executive Order tasked the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force with developing a Gulf of Mexico Regional Ecosystem Restoration Strategy within one year. The Strategy will identify major policy areas where coordinated Federal-state action is necessary and will also consider existing restoration planning efforts in the region to identify planning gaps and restoration needs, both on a state-by-state basis and on a broad regional scale, setting milestones and performance indicators by which to measure progress of the long-term restoration effort. This strategy, combined with the NRD restoration plan, will likely serve to inform Federal investments in ecosystem restoration in the Gulf region over the next decade. EPA will provide assistance to other federal, state, and local partners to ensure that the water, wetlands, and beaches will be restored, and the surrounding communities will be revitalized.

As a complement to the Agency's actions in the immediate Gulf coast, EPA's Mississippi River Basin program will address excessive nutrient loadings that contribute to water quality impairments in the basin and, ultimately, to hypoxic conditions in the Gulf of Mexico. Working with the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, Gulf of Mexico Alliance and other states within the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basins, and other federal agencies, EPA will help target efforts within 2-3 critical watersheds to implement effective strategies that can yield significant progress in addressing nonpoint source nutrient pollution.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will allow EPA to consider a broader set of issues and objectives while bridging traditional scientific disciplines. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of twelve of its base research programs into four new research programs (as discussed further in the Goal 1 overview and appendix):

- Air, Climate, and Energy
- Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
- Sustainable and Healthy Communities
- Chemical Safety and Sustainability

EPA will use these integrated research programs to develop a deeper understanding of our environmental challenges and inform sustainable solutions to meet our strategic goals. In FY 2012, the Agency proposes to realign elements of the Water Quality and Drinking Water research programs into the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research (SSWR) Program.

Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and climate variability, pose challenges to our nation's water resources. Such competing interests require the development of innovative new solutions for water resource managers and other decision makers. To address these challenges, EPA research will enable the following in FY 2012:

- Protection and restoration of watersheds to provide water quality necessary for sustained ecosystem health.
- Treatment technologies and management strategies needed to ensure water is safe to drink.
- Water infrastructure capable of the sustained delivery of safe water, providing for the removal and treatment of wastewater consistent with its sustainable and safe re-use, and management of stormwater in a manner that values it as a resource and a component of sustainable water resources.

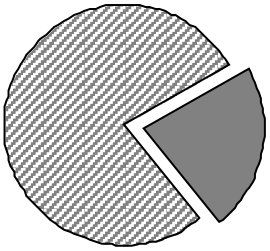
The new SSWR research program will address and adapt to future water resources management needs to ensure that natural and engineered water systems have the capacity and resiliency to meet current and future water needs to support the range of growing water-use and ecological requirements.

Through the SSWR program, the research program is investing an additional $6.1 million to address potential water supply endangerments associated with hydraulic fracturing (HF). Congress has urged EPA to conduct this research, which supports the Agency's efforts to ensure the protection of our aquifers. The Agency proposes to conduct additional case studies on a greater number of geographic and geologic situations to reflect the range of conditions under which HF operates, and on HF practices that will help more fully characterize the factors that may lead to risks to public health. In addition, the Agency will develop models to assess risk to water resources based on geologic, geographic, hydrologic, toxicological and biogeochemical factors and thus support identification of situations that could be more susceptible to infiltration from hydraulic fracturing fluids.

Within the SSWR program, green infrastructure research will continue to assess, develop, and compile scientifically rigorous tools and models that will be used by EPA's Office of Water, states, and municipalities. EPA will continue to leverage the success of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program, which supports innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts.

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.*



22.4% of Budget

Resource Summary

($ in 000)

	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Difference FY 2010 EN to FY 2012 PresBud
1 - Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities	$522,239	$520,239	$504,465	($17,774)
2 - Preserve Land	$273,342	$273,342	$264,903	($8,439)
3 - Restore Land	$1,198,660	$1,198,660	$1,133,624	($65,035)
4 - Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country	$80,827	$80,827	$114,069	$33,243
Goal 3 Total	**$2,075,067**	**$2,073,067**	**$2,017,062**	**($58,005)**
Workyears	4,484	4,484	4,338	(146)

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.
FY 2012 President's Budget totals exclude a $50 million cancellation, which will impact Goal 3.

Introduction

Land is one of America's most valuable resources and EPA strives to clean up communities to create a safer environment for all Americans. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes on the land can migrate to the air, groundwater and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems in urban, rural, and suburban areas. EPA will continue efforts to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances to land; to clean up communities; to strengthen state and Tribal partnerships; and to expand the conversation on environmentalism and work for environmental justice. The Agency also will work to advance sustainable development and to protect disproportionately

impacted low-income, minority, and Tribal communities through outreach and protection efforts for communities historically underrepresented in EPA decision-making.

In FY 2012, 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 rulemaking and increased inspections will help prevent exposure by encouraging compliance with environmental regulations. This is another focus of the FY 2012 investments. In order to address exposures to releases that have already occurred and/or will occur in the future, EPA will continue implement the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) program. The purpose of ICI is to coordinate the relevant tools available in each of the clean-up programs in order to accelerate the pace of cleanups in the most effective and efficient manner to appropriately service communities. These efforts will be supported by sound scientific data, research, and cost-effective tools that alert EPA to emerging issues and inform Agency decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties.

Improving a community's ability to make decisions that affect its environment is at the heart of 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 weigh down an entire community. Oftentimes, there is no obvious reuse for a contaminated property and communities struggle with what will happen at the site. This dilemma results in long-term environmental and economic community distress. As multiple sites are often 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 in isolation of the surrounding area.

Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of harmful substances into the environment. EPA and its state partners issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for approximately 2,500 hazardous waste facilities. In addition, there are over 1,627 sites total on NPL nationwide. Contaminants at these hazardous waste sites are often complex chemical mixtures affecting multiple environmental media. In other words, operations at a site may have contaminated groundwater, surface water, and soil, at times also impacting indoor and outdoor air quality. 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. In FY 2012, EPA will continue its work to cleanup, redevelop, and revitalize contaminated sites.

There is a critical need for the Agency to increase its capacity 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 have resulted in human injuries and deaths,

severe environmental damage, and great financial loss. The BP Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill disaster resulted in 11 deaths, millions of gallons of spilled oil, and untold environmental damage. Likewise, accidents reported to EPA by the current universe of Risk Management Program (RMP) facilities have resulted in over 40 worker deaths, nearly 1,500 worker injuries, more than 300,000 people sheltered in place, and more than $1 billion in on-site and off-site damages. EPA will increase its capacity for compliance monitoring and inspections at these facilities in FY 2012.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in High Risk Oil and Chemical Facilities

The Oil Spill program helps protect U.S. waters by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. EPA also works with state and local partners through the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness Program to help protect the public and the environment from catastrophic releases of hazardous substances that occur at chemical facilities. EPA currently conducts over 550 inspections at chemical facilities per year (approximately 5 percent of the universe of RMP facilities in non-delegated states) and 1,100 SPCC inspections and 250 FRP inspections and drills at oil facilities per year (0.2 percent of the universe of 640,000 SPCC facilities, 6 percent at FRP facilities). In FY 2012, the Agency will expand its current prevention activities at high risk oil and chemical facilities by investing $1 million and 5 FTE to increase oversight of high risk chemical facilities; $5.1 million and 16 FTE to increase inspections of high risk oil facilities; and $1.4 million and 1 FTE to improve compliance and develop a new database as part of leveraging technology to enhance EPA's compliance efforts under the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas initiative.

Support for Tribes

As the largest single source of EPA funding to tribes, the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) provides grants to build capacity to administer environmental programs that may be authorized by EPA in Indian country. These grants provide technical assistance in the development of programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands. An $8.5 million increase to funding 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.

Many tribes have expressed the need to start implementing high priority environmental programs, but GAP funding may only be used for capacity building. Increasing GAP grant funding will allow tribes to continue to develop stronger, more sustainable environmental programs, while allowing more tribes to take advantage of the new multi-media tribal implementation program. The $20 million investment in a new multi-media tribal implementation grant program will support tribes in addressing individual tribe's most serious environmental needs through the implementation of environmental programs and projects, an ongoing top priority for both tribes and the Agency.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

In order to promote fiscal responsibility EPA is also making the tough choices, including:

- Reducing FTE and funding for waste minimization activities as the program is redirected to sustainable materials management and existing efforts aimed at promoting the reduction, reuse and recycling of municipal solid waste and industrial materials are discontinued or scaled back.

- Reducing resources devoted to Regional response activities under the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program, continuing to focus on encouraging PRPs to conduct removal actions and looking for ways to find efficiencies and lessen the impact of the reduction.

- Reducing Federal Facilities and Restoration Program work at non-NPL sites cleaned up by other federal agencies and focusing efforts on meeting statutory oversight responsibilities at federal NPL sites.

- Reducing Superfund remedial construction funding which may have the effect of postponing new remedial construction starts, slowing down the pace of ongoing construction projects, and delaying certain site assessment and characterization projects. EPA is exploring program efficiencies that may be achieved to limit the impact of this reduction.

- Decreasing funding for the Agency's homeland security response and preparedness program while maintaining the current level of preparedness.

Priority Goal

EPA has established a Priority Goal to highlight progress made under the Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot Program. The Priority Goal is:

- By 2012 EPA will have initiated 20 enhanced Brownfields community level projects that will include a new area-wide planning effort to benefit under-served and economically disadvantaged communities. This will allow those communities to assess and address a single large or multiple Brownfields sites within their boundaries, thereby advancing area-wide planning to enable redevelopment of Brownfields properties on a broader scale. EPA will provide technical assistance, coordinate its enforcement, water and air quality programs, and work with other Federal agencies, states, tribes and local governments to implement associated targeted environmental improvements identified in each community's area-wide plan.

EPA awarded Brownfields Area-Wide Planning assistance to 23 pilot communities in FY 2011. Consistent with EPA's Priority Goal commitment, throughout FY 2012 the 23 pilot

communities will continue to use the grant and/or direct contract assistance they received from EPA to initiate development of a brownfields area-wide plan and determine the next steps and resources needed to implement the plan. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its priority goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

Work under this Goal supports 4 objectives: 1) Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities, 2) Preserve Land; 3) Restore Land; and 4) Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country. It is also supported by science and research to enhance and strengthen these objectives.

Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

In FY 2012, 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:
EPA's Brownfields program supports states, local communities, and Tribes in their efforts to assess and clean up potentially contaminated and lightly contaminated sites within their jurisdiction. This support includes emphasis and participation in Administration-wide initiatives such as the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative (promoting urban parks and greenways) and the Partnership for Sustainable Communities (supporting area-wide planning for sustainable redevelopment). EPA will provide technical assistance for Brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition which are areas struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies. In addition, the Brownfields program works closely with EPA's Smart Growth program to address critical issues for Brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, parking and street standards, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, and other factors that influence the economic viability of Brownfields redevelopment. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the smart growth program will directly inform and assist EPA's efforts to increase area-wide planning for assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of Brownfields sites.

Smart Growth:
The Agency's Smart Growth Program works across and within EPA and other federal agencies to help communities grow in ways that strengthen their economies, protect the environment, and preserve their heritage. This program focuses on streamlining, concentrating, and leveraging state and federal assistance in places with the greatest need. By concentrating and leveraging federal and state resources in areas with specific needs, EPA hopes to create an inviting atmosphere for economic development

on which urban, suburban, and rural communities can capitalize. In FY 2012, EPA will continue its strong support for the Federal DOT, HUD, and EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities, promote smart growth, and provide green building technical assistance to states and local communities. EPA will also continue to develop additional tools to best assist communities, particularly those that are disadvantaged or have been adversely impacted by contamination and environmental degradation, in implementing sustainable community strategies and approaches.

Environmental Justice:
EPA is committed to ensuring 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 from adverse health and environmental effects and to ensure they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in environmental decisions, including clean-ups. In FY 2012, EPA's Environmental Justice (EJ) program will intensify its efforts to incorporate environmental justice considerations in the rulemaking process. An ongoing challenge for EPA has been to develop rules that implement existing statutory authority while working to reduce disproportionate exposure and impacts from multiple sources. In FY 2012, the EJ program will work to apply effective methods suitable for decision-making involving disproportionate environmental health impacts on minority, low-income, and Tribal populations. EPA is also working on technical guidance to support the integration of EJ considerations in analysis that support EPA's actions.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE):
In FY 2012, EPA will continue its successful and innovative Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program to assist distressed communities in addressing critical human health and environmental risks. Since its launch in 2005, the CARE program has awarded 91 grants to communities across 39 states to address key environmental priorities and achieved results in predominantly environmental justice communities. Since CARE is a multi-media program, projects often address more than one medium. To date, Fifty percent of the grants have addressed air pollution; 50 percent chemical safety; 30 percent cleanup of contaminated lands; 30 percent water issues; and 25 percent climate change. With the FY 2012 funding, the CARE program will reach approximately 10 new communities. EPA will provide technical support for underserved and other communities, help them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and award federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to pollutants and local environmental problems. Under this program, EPA will create – and in several Regions pilot – a Partners Program to provide technical support and access to EPA programs while outside organizations provide funding to the community. The Partners Program will provide the opportunity to leverage EPA's investment and allow CARE to reach more communities than EPA could with increased grant funding alone.

U.S.-Mexico Border:
The U.S.-Mexico Border region hosts a growing population of more than 14.6 million people, posing unique drinking water and wastewater infrastructure shortages. In addition, 432 thousand 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. The Border 2012 framework agreement is intended to protect the environment and public health along the U.S.-Mexico Border region, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The key areas of focus for EPA's Border 2012 Program continue to include: 1) increasing access to drinking water and wastewater infrastructure; 2) building greenhouse gas (GHG) information capacity and expanding voluntary energy efficiency reduction programs to achieve GHG reduction; 3) developing institutional capacity to manage municipal solid waste; 4) piloting projects that reduce exposure to pesticides; 5) conducting bi-national emergency preparedness training and exercises at sister cities; and 6) continuing to test and update the emergency notification mechanism between Mexico and the United States. In addition, in FY 2012, EPA also will focus its efforts towards the development of the next generation of the Border program.

Preserve and Restore Land

EPA leads the country's activities to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances and to preserve and restore land with effective waste management and cleanup methods. In FY 2012, the Agency is requesting $1.4 billion to continue to apply the most effective approach to preserve and restore land by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions. This approach will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use.

In FY 2012, EPA also 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 especially is 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 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, EPA works in partnership with states and tribes to address risks associated with leaking underground storage tanks and to manage solid and hazardous 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 2012, 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 strengthening 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. EPA's land program activities for FY 2012 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:
In an effort to improve the accountability, transparency, and effectiveness of EPA's cleanup programs, EPA initiated the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI), a multi-year effort to better use the most appropriate assessment and cleanup authorities to address a greater number of sites, accelerate cleanups, and put those sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. By bringing to bear the relevant tools available in each of the cleanup programs, including enforcement, EPA will better leverage the resources available to address needs at individual sites. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to examine all aspects of the cleanup programs, identifying key process improvements and enhanced efficiencies. In addition, in order to better measure the performance and progress made in advancing cleanups and addressing potentially contaminated sites, EPA developed two new performance measures under ICI that will support comprehensive management of the cleanup life cycle: Site Assessments (to track all of the sites for which EPA performs an assessment of environmental condition) and Remedial Action Project Completions (to track the progress in completing phases of constructing the remedy at Superfund sites). When added to the existing suite of performance measures, EPA's measures now address three critical points in the cleanup process—starting, advancing, and completing site cleanup.

EPA also will implement its Community Engagement Initiative designed to enhance involvement with local communities and stakeholders so that they may meaningfully participate in decisions on land cleanup, emergency response, and management of hazardous substances and waste. 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 EPA produce outcomes that are more responsive to community perspectives and that ensure timely cleanup decisions.

Land Cleanup and Revitalization:
In addition to promoting sustainable and livable communities, 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. In FY 2012, 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, EPA will continue to support the RE-Powering America's Land initiative[3] in partnership with the Department of Energy. These projects advance cleaner and more cost effective energy technologies, and reduce the environmental impacts of energy systems.

RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action:
In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to work in partnership with the states to coordinate RCRA program goals and direction. EPA will continue to assist states in permit development, permit renewals, or other approved controls at facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. EPA will work to meet its annual target of implementing initial approved or updated controls at 100 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities. In addition to meeting these goals, the program is responsible for the continued maintenance of the regulatory controls at approximately 2,500 facilities in the permitting baseline.[4]

EPA's RCRA Corrective Action program will focus on site investigation, identification of interim remedies to eliminate exposures to human health or the environment, and selection of safe, effective long-term remedies. Sites will see the results of this funding in FY 2012 and beyond, as the number of sites achieving the Agency's environmental indicators including control of human exposures and migration of contaminated groundwater increase over time.

Recycling and Waste Minimization:
In FY 2012, EPA will complete this program's redirection to sustainable materials management. This redirection is a significant step that will allow EPA to consider 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, and use, as well as re-use, recycling and disposal.

The EPAct and Underground Storage Tanks:
The EPAct[5] contains numerous provisions that significantly affect federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2012, EPA will provide assistance 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

[3] Additional information on this initiative can be found on http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/.
[4] The permitting baseline universe currently has 2,446 facilities with approximately 10,000 process unit groups.
[5] 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).

delivery for non-complying facilities[6]; and 4) secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

Additionally, there are an unknown number of petroleum Brownfields sites that are predominately old gas stations that blight the environmental and economic health of surrounding neighborhoods. In FY 2012, EPA's UST and Brownfields program will continue to jointly focus attention and resources on the cleanup and reuse of petroleum-contaminated sites.

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. EPA conducts oil spill prevention, preparedness, and enforcement activities associated with the 640,000 non-transportation-related oil storage facilities that EPA regulates through its Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) program. EPA currently conducts approximately 1,100 inspections per year at SPCC-regulated facilities (representing 0.2 percent of the total universe of 640,000) and 250 FRP inspections and drills at 6 percent of the FRP facilities. In FY 2012, as part of the Oil Spill investments, the Agency will broaden and expand its prevention and preparedness activities.

In addition to its prevention responsibilities, 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 2012, EPA will continue to review and revise, as appropriate, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, including Subpart J which regulates the use of dispersants and other chemicals as a tool in oil spill response.

EPA also works with state and local partners to help protect the public and the environment from catastrophic releases of hazardous substances at chemical handling facilities through the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA regulations require that facilities handling more than a threshold quantity of certain extremely hazardous substances must implement a risk management program and submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) to EPA among others entities. Facilities are required to update their RMP at least once every five years and sooner if changes are made at the facility. EPA currently conducts over 550 inspections or unannounced exercises per year (approximately 5 percent of the universe of 13,100 RMP facilities in non-delegated states), including over 140 at high risk facilities. In FY 2012, through the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas investment, the Agency will expand its current activities.

Homeland Security:
EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. EPA will continue to provide Homeland Security

[6] 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.

emergency preparedness and response capability. In FY 2012, the Agency requests $38.7 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.

Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

In FY 2012, EPA will assist Federally-recognized tribes in assessing environmental conditions in Indian country, and will help build their capacity to implement environmental programs though the $8.5 million investment in funding for the Tribal GAP program. EPA will also 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 as well as through EPA's Tribal Science Council.

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, 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 2012, EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) will continue to lead an Agency-wide effort to work with tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and inter-tribal consortia to fulfill this responsibility. 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 Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) so each federally-recognized tribe can establish an environmental presence.

- **Provide Access to Environmental Information:** EPA will provide the information tribes need to meet EPA and Tribal environmental priorities, as well as 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, or directly by EPA, as necessary through 1) media-specific programs, 2) tribes themselves, or 3) directly by EPA if necessary.

Additionally, in FY 2012, EPA is investing in the multi-media Tribal implementation grant program which allows the Agency to build upon the successful capacity-building work of the GAP program through full program implementation.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Goal 1 overview and appendix) The new Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program will focus on the integration, translation and coordinated communication of research on sustainability, land use, protection and restoration, human health, ecological risk assessment modeling, and ecosystem services. The SHC research program will provide innovative and creative management approaches and decision support tools for communities, regions, states and tribes to protect and ensure a sustainable balance between human health and the environment.

Communities are increasingly challenged to improve and protect the health and well-being of their residents and the ecosystem services upon which they depend, in the face of increasing resource demands and changing demographics, economic, social, and climate patterns. Research will be conducted in broad areas, which will support the many aspects of community health described above:

I. Research to Address Specific Community Needs and Improve Our Understanding of Community Sustainability:
As specific research questions are formulated in the areas of human health, ecosystems and ecosystem services, land and waste management, innovative technologies and life cycle analysis, EPA will begin conducting pilot projects that explore and address problems in an integrated manner by focusing specifically on 1) an urban community, 2)multiple communities in the Gulf of Mexico region, and3) certain high-priority problems facing communities across the nation.

II. Decision Analysis and Support for Conducting Integrated Assessments:
While communities often have creative and well-trained government staff, NGOs, and citizen groups, they usually *do not have the capacity* to rapidly develop and/or customize advanced decision tools and supporting data sets that will enable effective, real-time community investment decisions. This research will focus on developing practical decision support tools and analytic methods that enable communities to effectively use information developed by the SHC research program and other programs to support community decision making related to environmental sustainability.

III. Superfund:
The SHC research program will focus on innovative remediation options for contaminated sediments and the development of new alternatives to dredging. In addition, the program will develop solutions to contaminated ground water by evaluating subsurface and above-ground alternatives to pump-and-treat, particularly for recalcitrant contaminants such as chlorinated solvents and other contaminants that do not dissolve easily in water, and will evaluate chemical

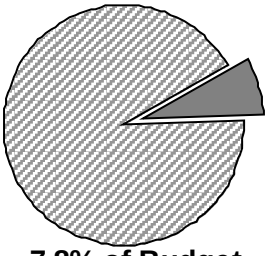
oxidation and permeable reactive barriers, including those using nanoscale materials. The SHC research program will continue to provide technical support and technology transfer to support ground water modeling needs in communities.

IV. Oil Spill Research:
In FY 2012, the SHC program will focus on two areas related to oil spill research: 1) EPA will develop protocols to revise or test oil spill control agents or products for listing on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule and other activities deemed necessary by EPA's Office of Emergency Management (OEM), and 2) the Agency will conduct studies on the effectiveness of bioremediation for freshly spilled oil and aged residuals of petroleum-based oil, biodiesel, and biodiesel blends, and the performance of dispersants for deep water applications.

EPA also conducts research supporting Goal 3 through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which leverages innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts. The Agency is enhancing its investment in areas critical to support the Administration's science priorities, including strengthening the future scientific workforce through investment in fellowships to students in pursuit of careers and advanced degrees in environmental science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. In FY 2012, EPA will provide $14 million for STAR Fellowships, including support for an estimated 243 continuing fellows and 105 new STAR fellows.

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.*



7.8% of Budget

Resource Summary

($ in 000)

	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Difference FY 2010 EN to FY 2012 PresBud
1 - Ensure Chemical Safety	$618,182	$618,182	$642,722	$24,539
2 - Promote Pollution Prevention	$62,945	$62,945	$59,821	($3,124)
Goal 4 Total	**$681,127**	**$681,127**	**$702,542**	**$21,416**
Workyears	2,693	2,693	2,706	14

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

Chemicals have become ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products, because 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 are often 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 even are given solid food[1,2,3]. Other vulnerable groups, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, may also be disproportionately impacted by and thus particularly at risk from chemical exposure[4,5,6]. While TSCA authorizes review of new chemicals before

[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)

they enter the market and provides authority for EPA to mandate industry to conduct testing, there remain gaps in the available use and exposure data and state of knowledge on many widely used chemicals in commerce. EPA programs work to ensure chemical safety, including pesticides, and to manage the chemicals already in the environment that may have adverse affects. EPA is also promoting sustainable, lower risk processes and working with communities to improve overall environmental quality.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to make substantial progress in transitioning from an approach dominated by voluntary data submissions by industry, to a more aggressive action-oriented approach to ensure chemical safety through four areas of focus: 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) prevent introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

EPA's Pesticide Licensing program screens new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures 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), EPA is responsible for registering pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. EPA also reviews potential impacts on the environment, with particular attention to endangered species.

In 1990, the Pollution Prevention Act established preventing pollution before it is generated as national environmental policy. EPA is enhancing cross-cutting efforts to advance sustainable practices, safer chemicals and sustainable lower risk processes and practices, and safer products. The combined effect of community level actions, geographically targeted investments, attention to chemicals, and concern for ecosystems, implemented through the lens of science, transparency and law, will bring real improvements and protections.

Achieving an environmentally sustainable future demands that EPA make smarter, faster decisions guided by sound science on environmental problems facing the country today. It is also crucial to anticipate tomorrow's problems and identify approaches to better inform environmentally sustainable behavior. The EPA Science Advisory Board

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

[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)

has recognized[7] that the improved understanding of today's environmental problems requires an integrative, transdisciplinary approach that considers multi-media, integrated, and non-traditional approaches to achieve more effective and efficient solutions. EPA's research request reflects the necessity to increase synergies among programs using systems thinking and catalytic innovation in order to meet the problems of the 21st century.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Enhancing Chemical Safety

EPA will invest an additional $16 million and 5.5 FTE to continue implementing its *enhanced chemical management* strategy to make long-overdue progress in ensuring the safety of existing chemicals: 1) obtaining, managing and making public chemical information; 2) screening and assessing chemical risks; and 3) managing chemical risks. In FY 2012, EPA's approach will be centered on immediate and lasting actions to identify and mitigate unreasonable chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals.

The FY 2012 investment will provide for action needed to 1) increase the Agency's pace in obtaining and making public TSCA chemical health and safety and other information; 2) conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on priority chemicals and accelerating progress in characterizing the hazards posed by HPV chemicals 3) undertake appropriate risk management actions on chemicals identified as posing significant human health or environmental risks.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Funding reductions reflect expected program efficiencies and reprioritization of targeted activities. Specifically, EPA will reduce support for non-regulatory activities including pollinator protection, urban pest management and the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program. Funding reductions may also delay development and implementation of some risk assessment policies.

FY 2012 Activities

Toxics Programs

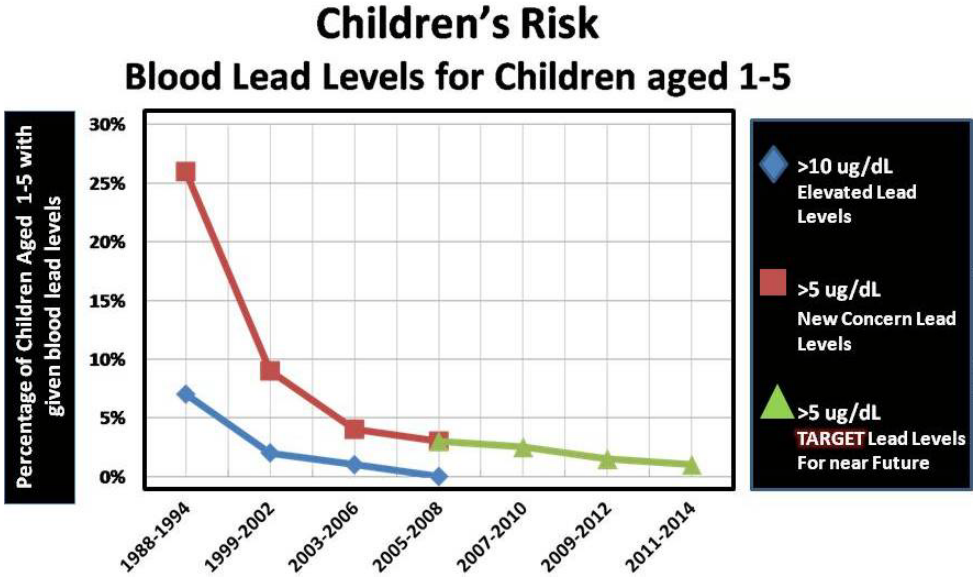
FY 2012 represents a crucial stage in EPA's approach for ensuring chemical safety. The program has attained its 'zero tolerance' goal in preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce but many existing ('pre-TSCA') chemicals already in commerce remain un-assessed. The Existing Chemicals can be split into three major component activities: 1) strengthening chemical information collection, management,

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

and transparency ($14.7M); 2) Screening and Assessing Chemical Risks ($15.6M); and 3) Reducing Chemical Risks ($26.4M).

Also in FY 2012, EPA will continue to prevent the entry of new chemicals into the US market which pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. The major activity of the New Chemicals program ($14.3M) is PMN review and management, which addresses the potential risks from approximately 1,100 chemicals, products of biotechnology and new chemical nanoscale materials received annually prior to their entry into the US marketplace.

In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to implement the Chemicals Risk Management program to further eliminate risks from high-risk "legacy" chemicals, such as Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury. The Lead program will continue efforts to further reduce childhood blood lead incidence, and will continue implementing the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule though increased outreach efforts and targeted activities to support renovator certifications. EPA will allocate $35.3 million to undertaking existing chemical risk management actions in FY 2012.



Pesticides Programs

A key component of chemical safety and to protecting the health of people, communities, and ecosystems, is identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend. EPA will continue to manage a comprehensive pesticide risk reduction program through science-based registration and reevaluation processes, a worker safety program, and support for integrated pest management. The pesticide review processes will continue to increasingly focus on improving pesticide registrations compliance with the Endangered Species Act and achieve broader Agency objectives for water quality protection.

EPA will continue to place emphasis on 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 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. As part of the Agency's review of non-regulatory efforts, the Strategic Agriculture Initiative program will shift its emphasis to the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, providing a more focused effort in IPM to address a wide range of agricultural risk issues in food safety as well as minimizing exposure from pesticide drift.

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 which, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits. In addition to collecting a total of $82 million in anticipated fee-funded activities in FY 2012, $32 million which can be obligated EPA is funding $128.7 million in Pesticides Licensing programs.

Pollution Prevention

EPA will continue to promote innovation through environmental stewardship strategies that promote economic revitalization. EPA will draw on innovative and cross media strategies to focus analysis and coordination across the Agency, with States, and with other Federal agencies.

In FY 2012, EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) programs will target technical assistance, information and supporting assessments to encourage the use of greener chemicals, technologies, processes, and products through programs with proven records of success such as: Green Suppliers Network, Regional Grants, Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange, Partnership for Sustainable Healthcare, Green Chemistry and Green Engineering. In addition, EPA's P2 programs will continue to support the new Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) partnership among federal agencies, local governments and manufacturers to promote energy efficiency, job creation and environmental improvement.

Through these efforts, EPA will encourage government and business to adopt source reduction practices that can help to prevent pollution and avoid potential adverse health and environmental impacts. P2 grants to states and tribes provide support for technical assistance, education, and outreach to assist businesses. Work under these programs also supports the energy reduction goals under E.O. 13514. In FY 2012, the total funding for P2 programs is $20.7 million and 72.7 FTE.

International Affairs

Environmental pollution and contamination often extend well beyond a country's individual borders. In the face of shared environmental challenges, such as global climate change and improving children's environmental health outcomes, cooperation with global partners can catalyze even greater progress toward protecting our domestic environment. By partnering with and assisting other nations to improve their environmental governance, EPA also helps protect the U.S. from pollution originating outside our borders from reaching our citizens. These collaborative efforts are the key to sustaining and enhancing progress, both domestically and internationally.

EPA's international priorities include: building strong environmental institutions and legal structures; improving access to clean water; improving urban air quality; limiting global GHG emissions and other climate-forcing pollutants, reducing exposure to toxic chemicals, and reducing hazardous waste and improve waste management.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to prepare environmental impact statements (EISs) for actions that have the potential to cause significant environmental effects, and develop appropriate plans to mitigate or eliminate those impacts. EPA's unique role in this process is reviewing and commenting on all Federal EISs and making the comments available to the public. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to work with other Federal agencies to streamline and to improve their NEPA processes. Work also will focus on a number of key areas such as review and comment on mining on-shore and off-shore liquid natural gas facilities, coal bed methane development and other energy-related projects, nuclear power/hydro-power plant licensing/re-licensing, highway and airport expansion, military base realignment/redevelopment (including the expansion in Guam), flood control and port development, and management of national forests and public lands. EPA also will conduct work pursuant to the Appalachian Coal Mining Interagency Action Plan.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will create synergy and yield benefits beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Goal 1 overview and appendix).

The new Chemical Safety and Sustainability (CSS) Program will develop enhanced chemical screening and testing approaches for improving context-relevant chemical assessment and management. New computational, physico-chemical, and biological and exposure science tools promise to transform the way risks of chemical products are evaluated. Development and validation will proceed on broadly applicable, predictive,

high-throughput tools to be combined with existing test methods, integrating toxicity and exposure pathways in the context of the life cycle of the chemical. In FY 2012, EPA will begin a multi-year transition from the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) to validate and more efficiently use computational toxicology methods and high throughput screens that will allow the Agency to more quickly and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity. As reflected in Figure V, testing 300 chemicals with computational toxicology methods costs on average about $20,000 per chemical compared to more traditional approaches that can cost more than $6 million per chemical. In FY 2012 EPA will begin to evaluate endocrine-relevant ToxCast assays.

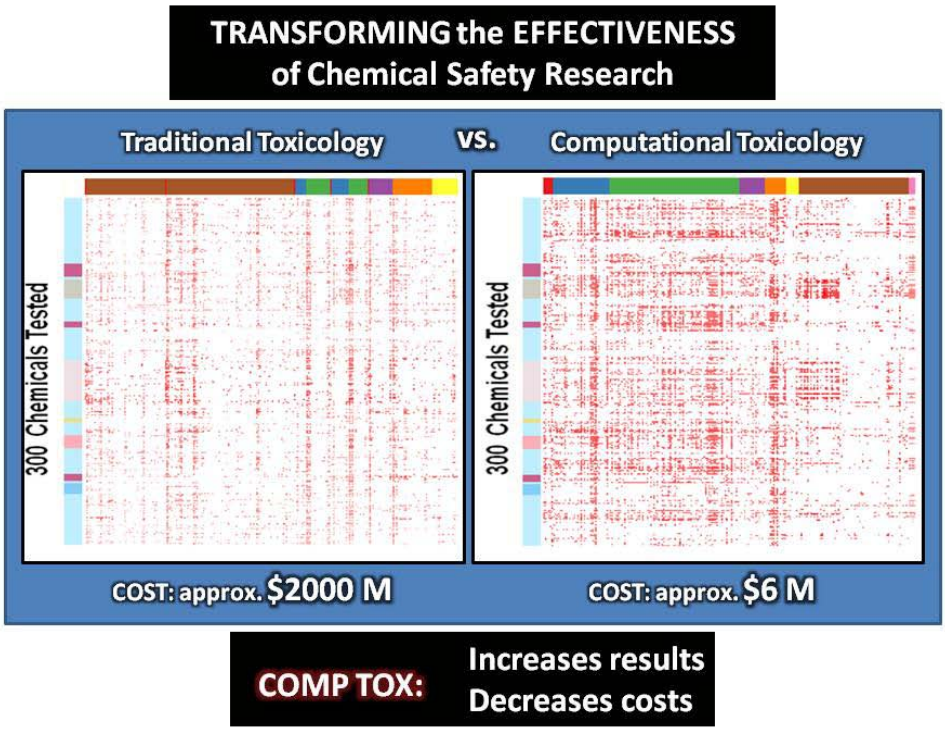


Figure V: EPA research is developing computational toxicology tools that are faster, more efficient, and have the capacity to test thousands of chemicals at a fraction of the cost for traditional animal-based testing (e.g., $2 billion versus $6 million for 300 chemicals). This innovative research is critical to catalyzing sustainable solutions that inform decisions on chemical safety.

CSS will also contribute to the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program by providing decision makers in individual localities and communities with research and support on contaminants of highest priority and concern to them. Better and more integrated approaches to chemical testing and assessment also will lead to better air toxics and drinking water-related regional and local decision making. Under this newly consolidated research program, EPA will continue to support the scientific foundation for addressing the risks of exposure to chemicals in humans and wildlife. Resources requested total $95.7 million and 292.7 FTE.

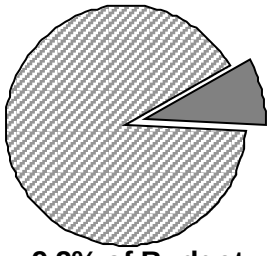
In FY 2012, the Agency's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) program will continue to develop assessments including Integrated Science Assessments (ISA) of criteria air pollutants, Integrated Risk Information Systems (IRIS) Assessments of high priority chemicals, and Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTV). The program will release draft ISAs for ozone and lead for Clean Air Science Advisory

Committee review and public comment. The program will strive to post numerous completed human health assessments (e.g. dioxin, methanol, cumulative phthalate assessment, benzo-a-pyrene, Libby asbestos cancer assessment, and PCB noncancer assessment) in IRIS.

EPA also conducts research supporting Goal 4 through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which leverages innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts. 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.

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.*



9.2% of Budget

Resource Summary

($ in 000)

	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Difference FY 2010 EN to FY 2012 PresBud
1 - Enforce Environmental Laws	$807,903	$807,903	$829,831	$21,929
Goal 5 Total	**$807,903**	**$807,903**	**$829,831**	**$21,929**
Workyears	4,003	4,003	3,914	(89)

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

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 to realize the promise of our federal statutes to protect our environment and the public health of our citizens.

On January 18, 2011, President Obama issued a "Presidential Memoranda – Regulatory Compliance" 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."

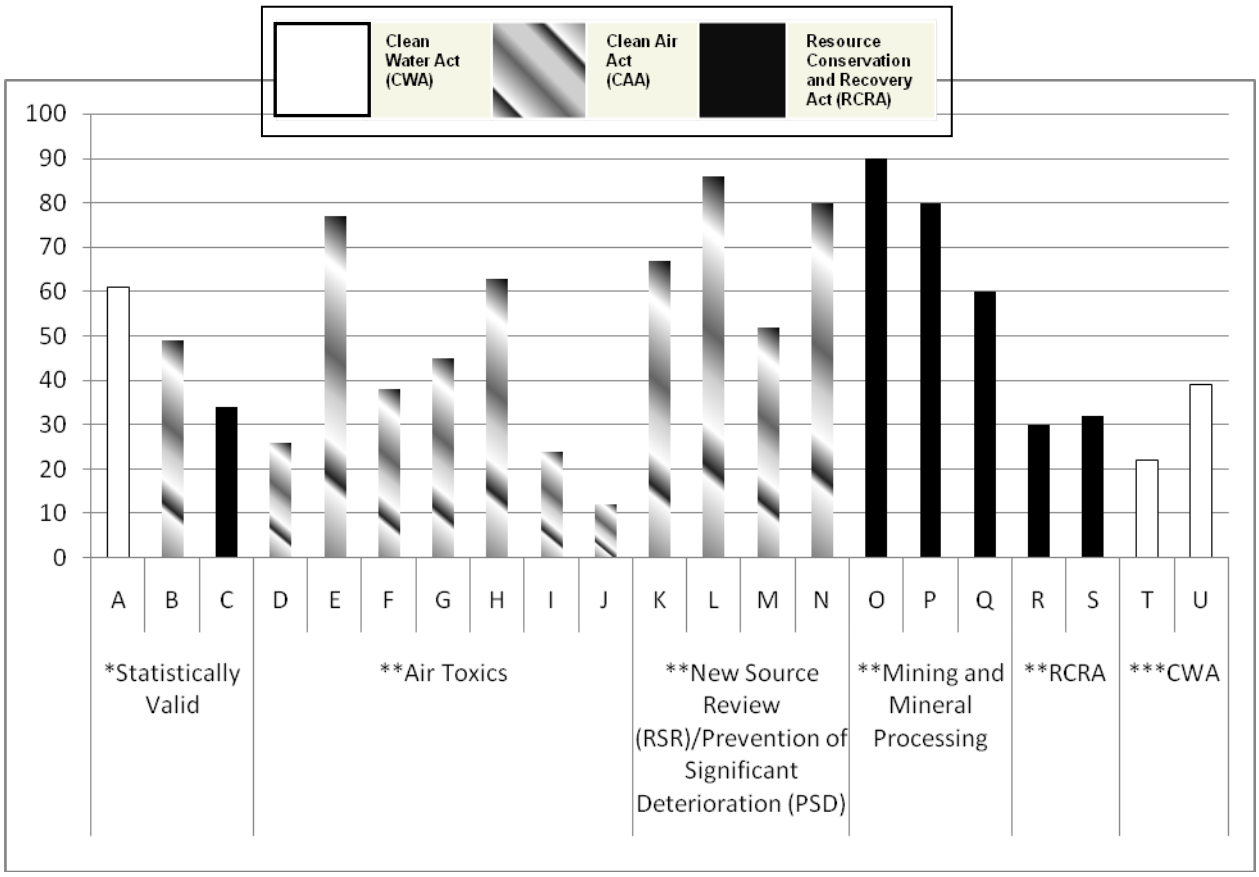
In FY 2012, EPA will maintain the strength of its core enforcement program and begin a new focus on harnessing the tools of 21st century technology to make our enforcement program more efficient and more effective for the future. We will also continue to address special challenges such as the litigation resulting from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Our current approach, rooted largely in the traditional inspection and enforcement model, has produced substantial public health and environmental benefits. However, use of modern technology and methods can reduce the costs of monitoring and ensuring compliance both to EPA and businesses, and enable us to do a more effective job. Today, we rely almost exclusively on time-consuming and expensive pollution tests that make it hard to quickly find and investigate the worst air, waste and water pollution, and for communities to know about pollution that affects them. It is increasingly difficult to ensure compliance using outdated tools and old approaches, as the universe of regulated pollution sources is outstripping the resources available to state and federal inspectors to find and correct non-compliance.

EPA and its state partners simply cannot conduct enough inspections to ensure that the health and environmental benefits of laws passed by Congress are realized and catastrophes are avoided. The BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill and the Enbridge pipeline oil spill in Marshall, Michigan have generated a greater awareness of the growing need for the country to catch up when it comes to finding and correcting non-compliance to prevent damage and economic hardships. Yet the oil spill crises are just one piece of the puzzle. Today, states are adding more waters to the Clean Water Act's list of impaired waters, while at the same time indicating that resource constraints are pushing them to seriously consider returning control of environmental protection programs to EPA. These and other issues argue for new approaches to ensuring compliance to enable the Agency to become more effective and efficient.

A recent snapshot (see graph on following page) shows us that nationally reported compliance data – while it does not paint a complete picture – strongly indicates that violations are likely widespread. For example, non-compliance with the Clean Water Act's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits in many places averages 60 percent – leading to concerns about health impacts in those places.

Non-Compliance Information Across Sectors[1]



A= Combined Sewer Municipalities
B= Ethylene Oxide Manufacturers
C= Organic Chemical Manufacturing
D= Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR)
E= Flares
F= LDAR Miscellaneous
G= Petroleum Refining
H= Oil & Gas
I= Misc. Metal Parts
J= Fabric Coating
K= Acid Manufacturing
L= Cement Manufacturing
M= Glass Manufacturing
N= Coal Fired Boilers
O= Phosphoric Acid
P= Mines
Q= Other Mineral Processing
R= RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities
S= Financial Assurance
T= Majors
U= Minors

[1]*Non-compliance rates based on data gathered during inspections/evaluations at a statistically valid sample of the regulated universe and defined as having a minimum of one violation with any given requirement examined during the inspection/evaluation.
**Non-compliance rates are based on violations detected at facilities in these sectors during inspections and evaluations; not statistically valid sample, but based on completed evaluations for 61% of the Air Toxic targeted universe (LDAR, Flares, LDAR Misc., Petroleum Refining, Oil and Gas, Misc. Metal Parts and Fabric coating), 40% of the targeted universe for NSR/PSD (Acid Manufacturing, Cement Manufacturing, Glass Manufacturing), and 14% of the targeted universe for Mining and Mineral Processing (Phosphoric Acid, Other Mineral Processing, Mines).
***Non-compliance rates are based on a combination of facility self-reported Discharge Monitoring Reports. (DMRs) and violations detected at facilities during inspections.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

In FY 2012, the Agency's *Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas* investment will allow EPA to begin to move toward implementing a more efficient and effective enforcement program that uses 21st century e-reporting and monitoring tools, in combination with market-based approaches. Investments in new technology offer the opportunity to save the federal government, states, and American business valuable resources as overall compliance costs are reduced. EPA will also invest in more advanced monitoring tools, allowing EPA and its state partners to more easily identify, investigate and address the worst violations that affect our communities. The Agency requests $14.2 million and 4.0 FTE under Goal 5 for this investment.

EPA will begin to review compliance reporting requirements in existing rules to identify opportunities for conversion to a national electronic reporting format; and examine new rules to incorporate electronic reporting elements during rule development. Eliminating existing paper based reporting systems will be an overarching goal of this initiative. As part of the process of developing new rules, EPA will identify opportunities to require objective, self-monitoring and/or self-certification. EPA will upgrade key data systems to allow for third-party certification, public accountability, advanced monitoring and electronic reporting requirements to improve compliance.

EPA will begin enhancing its data systems to help the Agency and its regulatory partners better determine the compliance status of facilities, focus our resources to efficiently address the most serious non-compliance, and substantially reduce the costs of collecting, sharing, and analyzing compliance information.

With this investment, EPA will use a market based approach to develop open platform "e-file" data exchange standards, modeled after that used by the IRS to collect tax data, which would unleash the expertise of the private sector marketplace to replace the largely paper-based reporting systems that have evolved over the past thirty years. Further, in those programs where EPA has already built electronic reporting tools, the private sector may enhance these tools to better support industry needs, enabling EPA to largely eliminate the need to continue to fund the operation and maintenance of these tools.

With the requested resources, EPA also will begin to invest in modern monitoring technology such as portable emission detectors, thermal imaging cameras, flow meters, and remote (fenceline) monitoring equipment to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our compliance monitoring program. Our investment includes an increase for monitoring equipment, as well as funding to train staff on the use of remote sensing techniques. Providing modern monitoring technology for EPA inspectors will enable field staff to perform more efficient and effective compliance verification. Modern monitoring equipment will increase EPA's ability to detect violations across all programs and focus our efforts on the most significant problems.

EPA's response to the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill will continue in FY 2012 as the Agency provides support for the U.S. Department of Justice's civil action and criminal investigations against BP, Anadarko, Transocean, and other responsible parties. The Department of Justice filed its civil complaint on behalf of EPA, the Coast Guard, and other federal plaintiffs in December 2010, and EPA will be actively providing litigation support, discovery management, and response to court orders throughout FY 2012. Currently, EPA resources are being used to support Department of Justice's on-going civil investigations.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Eliminating funding for homeland security enforcement efforts because EPA will not need to maintain separate capacity to support environmental criminal investigations and training for terrorism-related investigations. This reduction reflects the increased capacity of other agencies to handle the environmental forensics work associated with security incidents.

- Reducing funding for Enforcement Training, relying more on web-based tools to more efficiently deliver compliance assistance and training, reducing staff intensive activities.

- Reducing funding for Superfund Enforcement that could have been used for PRP searches and settlement activity.

- Reducing funding to the Department of Justice for CERCLA case support.

- Reducing funding for Criminal Enforcement that could have been used for investigative support for criminal cases.

Priority Goal

EPA has established a Priority Goal to focus and highlight progress made through enforcement actions to clean up the nation's polluted waters. The Priority Goal is:

> *Clean water is essential for our quality of life and the health of our communities. EPA will take actions over the next two years to improve water quality.*
>
> *Improve Water Quality: Federal Clean Water Enforcement*
> - Increase pollutant reducing enforcement actions in waters that don't meet water quality standards, and post results and analysis on the web.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

While making the reforms described above to improve our core business practices for monitoring and reporting, the Agency remains committed to implementing a strong enforcement and compliance program focused on identifying and reducing non-compliance problems and deterring future violations. In order to meet these goals, the program employs an integrated, common-sense approach to problem-solving and decision-making. An appropriate mix of data collection and analysis, compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives, civil and criminal enforcement efforts and innovative problem-solving approaches addresses significant environmental issues and achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes. As discussed above, enhancing these efforts through a new approach that relies on 21st century reporting and monitoring tools will be the focus of our efforts in FY 2012 and will be used to advance implementation of the Administrator's priorities as well as our core program work. Including the new FY 2012 investment, $375.7 million and 2,132.7 FTE will support compliance monitoring and civil and criminal enforcement activities.

Focus Areas:

- Protecting Air Quality: 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. EPA's Civil Enforcement program will help the regulated community understand their statutory obligations under the 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**:** EPA, working with permitting authorities, is revamping compliance and enforcement approaches to make progress on 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 will also support the goal of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country.

- Cleaning Up Our Communities: EPA protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, saving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Ensuring that these parties clean up the sites ultimately reduces direct human exposure to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protection, and ultimately makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

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, 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 2012, EPA will continue targeted enforcement under the Strategy and will work with its state partners to assess the contribution of enforcement in achieving 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

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 2012, EPA's compliance monitoring activities will be both environmental media- and sector-based. EPA's media-based inspections complement those performed by states and tribes, and are a key part of our strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous waste programs.

Compliance monitoring includes EPA's management and use of data systems to run its compliance and enforcement programs under the various statutes and programs that EPA enforces. In FY 2012, the Agency will begin 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 continue its multi-year project to modernize its national enforcement and compliance data system, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), which supports both compliance monitoring and civil enforcement.

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 our partnership with our 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.

The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. In FY 2010, EPA achieved commitments to invest more than $12 billion in future pollution controls and pollution reduction commitments totaling approximately 1.5 billion pounds.

In FY 2012**,** EPA will continue to target implementation of the National Compliance and 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-based sites. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program and the Administrator's priority to address pollution impacting vulnerable populations. The Civil Enforcement program will focus actions on facilities that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harms from the environment, including minority and/or low-income areas. 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.

Criminal Enforcement

Criminal Enforcement underlies our commitment to pursuing the most serious pollution violations. 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 sends a strong deterrence message to potential violators, enhances aggregate compliance with laws and regulations and protects our communities.

The program has completed its three-year hiring strategy, raising the number of special agents to 200, and will use this capacity to address complex environmental cases in FY 2012. In FY 2012, the Criminal Enforcement program will expand its identification and investigation of cases with significant environmental, human health and deterrence impact while balancing its overall case load across all pollution statutes. 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.

Superfund Enforcement

EPA's Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving Federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Superfund Enforcement ensures prompt site cleanup and 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. The Superfund Enforcement program includes nationally significant or precedential civil, judicial and administrative site remediation cases. The program also provides legal and technical enforcement support on Superfund Enforcement actions and emerging issues. The Superfund Enforcement program also develops waste cleanup enforcement policies and provides guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liability, with specific attention to the reuse and revitalization of contaminated properties, including Brownfields properties.

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.[2] Ensuring that these parties clean up 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 EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies. In FY 2010, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments that exceeded $1.6 billion. Of this amount, PRPs have committed to future response work with an estimated value of approximately $1.4 billion; PRPs have agreed to reimburse the Agency for $150 million in past costs; and PRPs have been billed by the EPA for approximately $82 million in oversight costs. 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.

In FY 2012, the Agency will negotiate remedial design/remedial action cleanup agreements and removal agreements at contaminated properties to address contamination impacting local communities. When appropriated dollars are used to

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

clean up sites, the program will recover the associated cleanup costs from the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). If future work remains at a site, recovered funds could be placed in a site-specific special account pursuant to the agreement. Special accounts are sub-accounts within EPA's Superfund Trust Fund. The Agency will continue its efforts to establish special accounts and to use and track those funds efficiently to facilitate and advance cleanups. As of the end of FY 2010, 1,023 site-specific special accounts were established and over $3.7 billion were deposited into special accounts (including earned interest). EPA has obligated and dispersed approximately $1.85 billion from special accounts to finance site response actions and has developed multi-year plans to use the remaining funds as expeditiously as possible. These funds will be used to conduct many different CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the extent of contamination and appropriate remedy required, construction of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction monitoring.

During FY 2012, the Agency will continue to refine the cost documentation process to gain further efficiencies; provide DOJ case support for Superfund sites; and calculate indirect cost and annual allocation rates to be applied to direct costs incurred by EPA for site cleanup. The Agency also will continue to maintain the accounting and billing of Superfund oversight costs attributable to responsible parties as stipulated in the terms of settlement agreements.

Partnering with States, Tribes and Communities

EPA shares accountability for environmental and human health protection with states and tribes. Most states have been delegated the legal responsibility for implementing environmental programs. We work together to target the most important pollution violations and ensure that companies that meet their obligations and are responsible neighbors are not put at a competitive disadvantage. EPA also has a responsibility to oversee state and Tribal implementation of federal laws to ensure that the same level of protection for the environment and the public applies across the country.

Enforcement promotes environmental justice by equitably targeting pollution problems that affect low income, minority, and/or tribal communities. Ensuring compliance with environmental laws is particularly important in communities that are exposed to greater environmental health risks. EPA fosters community involvement by making information about compliance and government action available to the public. Increased transparency is also an effective tool for improving compliance. By making information on violations both available and understandable, EPA empowers citizens to demand better compliance.

Appendices

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Account	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY 10 EN to FY 12 PB
Science & Technology (S&T) [1, 2]	$848,049	$846,049	$825,596	($22,453)
Environmental Programs & Management (EPM)	$2,993,779	$2,993,779	$2,876,634	($117,145)
Inspector General (IG) [1]	$44,791	$44,791	$45,997	$1,206
Buildings & Facilities (B&F)	$37,001	$37,001	$41,969	$4,968
Inland Oil Spill Programs (OIL)	$18,379	$18,379	$23,662	$5,283
Superfund (SF)	$1,306,541	$1,306,541	$1,236,231	($70,310)
- Superfund Programs	*$1,269,732*	*$1,269,732*	*$1,203,206*	*($66,526)*
- Inspector General Transfer	*$9,975*	*$9,975*	*$10,009*	*$34*
- Science & Technology Transfer	*$26,834*	*$26,834*	*$23,016*	*($3,818)*
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	$113,101	$113,101	$112,481	($620)
State & Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) [3]	$4,978,223	$4,978,223	$3,860,430	($1,117,793)
Rescission or Cancellation of Prior Year Funds	($40,000)	($40,000)	($50,000)	($10,000)
Agency Total:	**$10,299,864**	**$10,297,864**	**$8,973,000**	**($1,326,864)**

NOTE: FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

[1] Does not include Superfund transfers—see the Superfund line items below for annual amounts.
[2] Includes $2 million for FY 2010 in supplementary funding from P.L. 111-212.
[3] FY 2010 and FY 2011 resource totals include $8 million in Specified Infrastructure Grants for Hunter's Point, CA.

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Science & Technology					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$9,963.0	$9,329.3	$9,963.0	$9,797.0	($166.0)
Climate Protection Program	$19,797.0	$20,126.8	$19,797.0	$16,345.0	($3,452.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$11,443.0	$12,480.6	$11,443.0	$7,650.0	($3,793.0)
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$2,398.0	$2,381.7	$2,398.0	$0.0	($2,398.0)
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$91,782.0	$87,648.2	$91,782.0	$100,578.0	$8,796.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$135,383.0	$131,966.6	$135,383.0	$134,370.0	($1,013.0)
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$453.0	$485.6	$453.0	$210.0	($243.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$762.0	$808.0	$762.0	$370.0	($392.0)
Radiation: Protection	$2,095.0	$1,962.1	$2,095.0	$2,096.0	$1.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$4,176.0	$4,242.7	$4,176.0	$4,082.0	($94.0)
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$7,486.0	$7,498.4	$7,486.0	$6,758.0	($728.0)
Enforcement					
Forensics Support	$15,351.0	$15,245.3	$15,351.0	$15,326.0	($25.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
Water Sentinel	$18,576.0	$13,953.7	$18,576.0	$8,632.0	($9,944.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$4,450.0	$7,001.2	$4,450.0	$2,747.0	($1,703.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$23,026.0	$20,954.9	$23,026.0	$11,379.0	($11,647.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
Decontamination	$24,857.0	$20,448.7	$24,857.0	$17,382.0	($7,475.0)
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$499.0	$438.3	$499.0	$0.0	($499.0)
Safe Building	$1,996.0	$1,225.2	$1,996.0	$0.0	($1,996.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$14,305.0	$15,585.7	$14,305.0	$12,696.0	($1,609.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$41,657.0	$37,697.9	$41,657.0	$30,078.0	($11,579.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$593.0	$593.0	$593.0	$579.0	($14.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$65,276.0	$59,245.8	$65,276.0	$42,036.0	($23,240.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	$4,385.0	$4,054.0	$4,385.0	$4,108.0	($277.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	$33,947.0	$34,102.2	$33,947.0	$35,661.0	$1,714.0
Utilities	$19,177.0	$21,934.3	$19,177.0	$20,195.0	$1,018.0
Security	$10,260.0	$9,218.0	$10,260.0	$10,714.0	$454.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$9,534.0	$7,587.2	$9,534.0	$9,951.0	$417.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$72,918.0	$72,841.7	$72,918.0	$76,521.0	$3,603.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$72,918.0	$72,841.7	$72,918.0	$76,521.0	$3,603.0
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$3,750.0	$4,146.4	$3,750.0	$3,839.0	$89.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$2,279.0	$2,285.9	$2,279.0	$2,448.0	$169.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$537.0	$505.1	$537.0	$544.0	$7.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$6,566.0	$6,937.4	$6,566.0	$6,831.0	$265.0
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
Global Change	$20,822.0	$19,646.9	$20,822.0	$20,805.0	($17.0)
Clean Air	$81,605.0	$74,670.2	$81,605.0	$83,102.0	$1,497.0
Research: Air, Climate and Energy (other activities)	$9,022.0	$8,441.0	$9,022.0	$4,093.0	($4,929.0)
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$111,449.0	$102,758.1	$111,449.0	$108,000.0	($3,449.0)
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$111,449.0	$102,758.1	$111,449.0	$108,000.0	($3,449.0)
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
Drinking Water	$49,103.0	$50,346.0	$49,103.0	$52,495.0	$3,392.0
Water Quality	$61,918.0	$58,586.9	$61,918.0	$66,229.0	$4,311.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (other activities)	$52.0	$0.0	$52.0	$52.0	$0.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$111,073.0	$108,932.9	$111,073.0	$118,776.0	$7,703.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$111,073.0	$108,932.9	$111,073.0	$118,776.0	$7,703.0
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities					
Human Health	$54,180.0	$54,324.6	$53,180.0	$45,392.0	($8,788.0)
Ecosystems	$71,698.0	$68,805.1	$70,698.0	$60,905.0	($10,793.0)
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (other activities)	$62,217.0	$59,873.0	$62,217.0	$64,729.0	$2,512.0
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$188,095.0	$183,002.7	$186,095.0	$171,026.0	($17,069.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable Communities	$188,095.0	$183,002.7	$186,095.0	$171,026.0	($17,069.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Human Health Risk Assessment	$42,899.0	$41,516.4	$42,899.0	$42,400.0	($499.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Endocrine Disruptors	$11,350.0	$12,471.9	$11,350.0	$16,883.0	$5,533.0
Computational Toxicology	$20,044.0	$13,929.9	$20,044.0	$21,209.0	$1,165.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)	$46,437.0	$48,819.3	$46,437.0	$57,565.0	$11,128.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$77,831.0	$75,221.1	$77,831.0	$95,657.0	$17,826.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$120,730.0	$116,737.5	$120,730.0	$138,057.0	$17,327.0
Water: Human Health Protection					
Drinking Water Programs	$3,637.0	$3,889.3	$3,637.0	$3,787.0	$150.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$5,700.0	$4,568.0	$5,700.0	$0.0	($5,700.0)
Total, Science & Technology	$848,049.0	$817,677.7	$846,049.0	$825,596.0	($22,453.0)
Environmental Program & Management					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$20,791.0	$20,664.3	$20,791.0	$20,842.0	$51.0
Climate Protection Program					
Energy STAR	$52,606.0	$42,138.0	$52,606.0	$55,628.0	$3,022.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Methane to markets	$4,569.0	$5,272.8	$4,569.0	$5,616.0	$1,047.0
Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry	$16,685.0	$15,990.7	$16,685.0	$17,646.0	$961.0
Climate Protection Program (other activities)	$39,184.0	$46,324.6	$39,184.0	$32,529.0	($6,655.0)
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	$113,044.0	$109,726.1	$113,044.0	$111,419.0	($1,625.0)
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$27,158.0	$26,195.8	$27,158.0	$34,096.0	$6,938.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$99,619.0	$103,224.6	$99,619.0	$133,822.0	$34,203.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$24,446.0	$23,468.8	$24,446.0	$0.0	($24,446.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$5,934.0	$6,159.4	$5,934.0	$5,612.0	($322.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$9,840.0	$9,840.0	$9,840.0	$9,495.0	($345.0)
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$300,832.0	$299,279.0	$300,832.0	$315,286.0	$14,454.0
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$5,866.0	$5,408.1	$5,866.0	$3,901.0	($1,965.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$20,759.0	$19,253.0	$20,759.0	$17,198.0	($3,561.0)
Radiation: Protection	$11,295.0	$11,433.3	$11,295.0	$9,629.0	($1,666.0)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$3,077.0	$2,827.9	$3,077.0	$3,042.0	($35.0)
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$40,997.0	$38,922.3	$40,997.0	$33,770.0	($7,227.0)
Brownfields					
Brownfields	$24,152.0	$24,465.3	$24,152.0	$26,397.0	$2,245.0
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$25,622.0	$23,628.3	$25,622.0	$0.0	($25,622.0)
Compliance Incentives	$9,560.0	$8,792.6	$9,560.0	$0.0	($9,560.0)
Compliance Monitoring	$99,400.0	$97,937.7	$99,400.0	$119,648.0	$20,248.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$134,582.0	$130,358.6	$134,582.0	$119,648.0	($14,934.0)
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	$146,636.0	$145,896.6	$146,636.0	$191,404.0	$44,768.0
Criminal Enforcement	$49,637.0	$49,043.2	$49,637.0	$51,345.0	$1,708.0
Enforcement Training	$3,278.0	$3,220.0	$3,278.0	$0.0	($3,278.0)
Environmental Justice	$7,090.0	$9,567.4	$7,090.0	$7,397.0	$307.0
NEPA Implementation	$18,258.0	$18,313.4	$18,258.0	$18,072.0	($186.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	$224,899.0	$226,040.6	$224,899.0	$268,218.0	$43,319.0
Geographic Programs					
Great Lakes Restoration	$475,000.0	$430,818.2	$475,000.0	$350,000.0	($125,000.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$50,000.0	$53,192.7	$50,000.0	$67,350.0	$17,350.0
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	$0.0	$1,752.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$7,000.0	$10,087.1	$7,000.0	$4,847.0	($2,153.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$50,000.0	$40,040.4	$50,000.0	$19,289.0	($30,711.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida	$2,168.0	$2,321.5	$2,168.0	$2,061.0	($107.0)
Geographic Program: Mississippi River Basin	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$7,000.0	$6,141.9	$7,000.0	$2,962.0	($4,038.0)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$6,000.0	$7,671.7	$6,000.0	$4,464.0	($1,536.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$4,000.0	$486.9	$4,000.0	$1,399.0	($2,601.0)
Geographic Program: Other					
Lake Pontchartrain	$1,500.0	$996.0	$1,500.0	$955.0	($545.0)
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	$2,448.0	$1,648.9	$2,448.0	$2,384.0	($64.0)
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$3,325.0	$1,901.0	$3,325.0	$1,296.0	($2,029.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$7,273.0	$4,545.9	$7,273.0	$4,635.0	($2,638.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	$608,441.0	$557,058.6	$608,441.0	$463,007.0	($145,434.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$6,926.0	$7,206.3	$6,926.0	$4,257.0	($2,669.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
Decontamination	$99.0	$156.1	$99.0	$0.0	($99.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$6,737.0	$6,649.0	$6,737.0	$1,065.0	($5,672.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$6,836.0	$6,805.1	$6,836.0	$1,065.0	($5,771.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
Decontamination	$3,423.0	$1,573.3	$3,423.0	$0.0	($3,423.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$0.0	$2,690.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$3,423.0	$4,264.2	$3,423.0	$0.0	($3,423.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$6,369.0	$6,300.3	$6,369.0	$5,978.0	($391.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$23,554.0	$24,575.9	$23,554.0	$11,300.0	($12,254.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$7,100.0	$5,715.8	$7,100.0	$10,795.0	$3,695.0
Environmental Education	$9,038.0	$7,396.6	$9,038.0	$9,885.0	$847.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$51,944.0	$52,787.0	$51,944.0	$52,268.0	$324.0
Exchange Network	$17,024.0	$17,918.5	$17,024.0	$20,883.0	$3,859.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$3,028.0	$3,488.5	$3,028.0	$2,953.0	($75.0)
Small Minority Business Assistance	$2,350.0	$2,133.1	$2,350.0	$2,280.0	($70.0)
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$13,303.0	$13,426.7	$13,303.0	$14,613.0	$1,310.0
TRI / Right to Know	$14,933.0	$15,230.9	$14,933.0	$16,463.0	$1,530.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	$12,080.0	$13,040.9	$12,080.0	$15,070.0	$2,990.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	$130,800.0	$131,138.0	$130,800.0	$145,210.0	$14,410.0
International Programs					
US Mexico Border	$4,969.0	$4,997.8	$4,969.0	$4,912.0	($57.0)
International Sources of Pollution	$8,628.0	$8,514.5	$8,628.0	$8,302.0	($326.0)
Trade and Governance	$6,227.0	$6,359.8	$6,227.0	$6,233.0	$6.0
Subtotal, International Programs	$19,824.0	$19,872.1	$19,824.0	$19,447.0	($377.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
Information Security	$5,912.0	$5,881.7	$5,912.0	$6,837.0	$925.0
IT / Data Management	$97,410.0	$98,258.9	$97,410.0	$88,576.0	($8,834.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$103,322.0	$104,140.6	$103,322.0	$95,413.0	($7,909.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					
Administrative Law	$5,275.0	$5,424.8	$5,275.0	$5,386.0	$111.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,147.0	$1,313.8	$1,147.0	$1,329.0	$182.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$12,224.0	$12,413.1	$12,224.0	$11,685.0	($539.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$42,662.0	$42,826.7	$42,662.0	$45,352.0	$2,690.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,419.0	$14,727.9	$14,419.0	$15,873.0	$1,454.0
Regional Science and Technology	$3,271.0	$3,146.2	$3,271.0	$3,283.0	$12.0
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$18,917.0	$18,366.6	$18,917.0	$17,509.0	($1,408.0)
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$19,404.0	$19,041.3	$19,404.0	$22,326.0	$2,922.0
Science Advisory Board	$6,278.0	$6,157.2	$6,278.0	$5,867.0	($411.0)
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$123,597.0	$123,417.6	$123,597.0	$128,610.0	$5,013.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	$157,040.0	$161,817.5	$157,040.0	$170,807.0	$13,767.0
Utilities	$13,514.0	$2,539.3	$13,514.0	$11,221.0	($2,293.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Security	$27,997.0	$27,326.6	$27,997.0	$29,266.0	$1,269.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$116,687.0	$118,555.4	$116,687.0	$113,671.0	($3,016.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$315,238.0	$310,238.8	$315,238.0	$324,965.0	$9,727.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$82,834.0	$86,883.5	$82,834.0	$77,548.0	($5,286.0)
Acquisition Management	$32,404.0	$33,272.6	$32,404.0	$34,119.0	$1,715.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$25,487.0	$24,311.6	$25,487.0	$26,223.0	$736.0
Human Resources Management	$42,447.0	$43,526.7	$42,447.0	$44,680.0	$2,233.0
Recovery Act Mangement and Oversight	$0.0	$22,237.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$498,410.0	$520,470.7	$498,410.0	$507,535.0	$9,125.0
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$62,944.0	$62,696.4	$62,944.0	$58,304.0	($4,640.0)
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$42,203.0	$41,584.5	$42,203.0	$37,913.0	($4,290.0)
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$13,145.0	$13,508.9	$13,145.0	$12,550.0	($595.0)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,840.0	$1,349.5	$1,840.0	$1,756.0	($84.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$120,132.0	$119,139.3	$120,132.0	$110,523.0	($9,609.0)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)					
RCRA: Waste Management					
eManifest	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)	$68,842.0	$71,171.2	$68,842.0	$64,854.0	($3,988.0)
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	$68,842.0	$71,171.2	$68,842.0	$66,854.0	($1,988.0)
RCRA: Corrective Action	$40,029.0	$39,366.0	$40,029.0	$40,266.0	$237.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$14,379.0	$13,063.3	$14,379.0	$9,751.0	($4,628.0)
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	$123,250.0	$123,600.5	$123,250.0	$116,871.0	($6,379.0)
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention					
Endocrine Disruptors	$8,625.0	$8,513.2	$8,625.0	$8,268.0	($357.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$54,886.0	$53,458.7	$54,886.0	$70,939.0	$16,053.0
Pollution Prevention Program	$18,050.0	$18,014.5	$18,050.0	$15,653.0	($2,397.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$6,025.0	$7,193.0	$6,025.0	$6,105.0	$80.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$14,329.0	$13,429.3	$14,329.0	$14,332.0	$3.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	$101,915.0	$100,608.7	$101,915.0	$115,297.0	$13,382.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

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Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	$12,424.0	$12,833.9	$12,424.0	$12,866.0	$442.0
Water: Ecosystems					
Great Lakes Legacy Act	$0.0	$33,030.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$32,567.0	$29,796.8	$32,567.0	$27,058.0	($5,509.0)
Wetlands	$25,940.0	$27,130.2	$25,940.0	$27,368.0	$1,428.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	$58,507.0	$89,957.3	$58,507.0	$54,426.0	($4,081.0)
Water: Human Health Protection					
Beach / Fish Programs	$2,944.0	$2,981.4	$2,944.0	$2,708.0	($236.0)
Drinking Water Programs	$102,224.0	$99,394.2	$102,224.0	$104,616.0	$2,392.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	$105,168.0	$102,375.6	$105,168.0	$107,324.0	$2,156.0
Water Quality Protection					
Marine Pollution	$13,397.0	$9,783.7	$13,397.0	$13,417.0	$20.0
Surface Water Protection	$208,626.0	$201,136.3	$208,626.0	$212,069.0	$3,443.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	$222,023.0	$210,920.0	$222,023.0	$225,486.0	$3,463.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$16,950.0	$29,700.0	$16,950.0	$0.0	($16,950.0)
Total, Environmental Program & Management	$2,993,779.0	$2,988,874.6	$2,993,779.0	$2,876,634.0	($117,145.0)
Inspector General					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$44,791.0	$49,164.4	$44,791.0	$45,997.0	$1,206.0
Total, Inspector General	$44,791.0	$49,164.4	$44,791.0	$45,997.0	$1,206.0
Building and Facilities					
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$8,070.0	$9,652.1	$8,070.0	$8,038.0	($32.0)

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Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$28,931.0	$29,896.7	$28,931.0	$33,931.0	$5,000.0
Total, Building and Facilities	$37,001.0	$39,548.8	$37,001.0	$41,969.0	$4,968.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Radiation: Protection	$2,495.0	$2,586.2	$2,495.0	$2,487.0	($8.0)
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$9,975.0	$9,337.9	$9,975.0	$10,009.0	$34.0
Compliance					
Compliance Incentives	$0.0	$14.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Compliance Monitoring	$1,216.0	$1,181.8	$1,216.0	$1,222.0	$6.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$1,216.0	$1,196.2	$1,216.0	$1,222.0	$6.0
Enforcement					
Environmental Justice	$795.0	$891.0	$795.0	$600.0	($195.0)
Superfund: Enforcement	$172,668.0	$174,821.5	$172,668.0	$169,844.0	($2,824.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$10,570.0	$9,196.2	$10,570.0	$10,530.0	($40.0)
Criminal Enforcement	$8,066.0	$8,417.3	$8,066.0	$8,252.0	$186.0
Enforcement Training	$899.0	$756.5	$899.0	$0.0	($899.0)
Forensics Support	$2,450.0	$2,727.0	$2,450.0	$2,389.0	($61.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	$195,448.0	$196,809.5	$195,448.0	$191,615.0	($3,833.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
Decontamination	$198.0	$89.6	$198.0	$0.0	($198.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$1,562.0	$1,179.9	$1,562.0	$0.0	($1,562.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$1,760.0	$1,269.5	$1,760.0	$0.0	($1,760.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
Decontamination	$10,798.0	$6,087.1	$10,798.0	$5,908.0	($4,890.0)
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$9,626.0	$5,111.1	$9,626.0	$5,635.0	($3,991.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

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Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$33,156.0	$40,360.7	$33,156.0	$29,119.0	($4,037.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$53,580.0	$51,558.9	$53,580.0	$40,662.0	($12,918.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$1,194.0	$1,194.0	$1,194.0	$1,172.0	($22.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$56,534.0	$54,022.4	$56,534.0	$41,834.0	($14,700.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Exchange Network	$1,433.0	$1,438.6	$1,433.0	$1,433.0	$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security					
Information Security	$785.0	$524.3	$785.0	$728.0	($57.0)
IT / Data Management	$17,087.0	$16,498.3	$17,087.0	$15,352.0	($1,735.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$17,872.0	$17,022.6	$17,872.0	$16,080.0	($1,792.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$893.0	$863.5	$893.0	$927.0	$34.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$746.0	$658.7	$746.0	$750.0	$4.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$1,639.0	$1,522.2	$1,639.0	$1,677.0	$38.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	$44,300.0	$44,239.0	$44,300.0	$47,112.0	$2,812.0
Utilities	$3,397.0	$2,630.9	$3,397.0	$3,765.0	$368.0
Security	$8,299.0	$7,633.1	$8,299.0	$8,282.0	($17.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$22,486.0	$21,549.0	$22,486.0	$22,272.0	($214.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$78,482.0	$76,052.0	$78,482.0	$81,431.0	$2,949.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$2,945.0	$3,240.9	$2,945.0	$3,243.0	$298.0
Acquisition Management	$24,684.0	$23,820.8	$24,684.0	$24,097.0	($587.0)
Human Resources Management	$5,580.0	$4,332.7	$5,580.0	$7,046.0	$1,466.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$27,490.0	$28,192.2	$27,490.0	$22,252.0	($5,238.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$139,181.0	$135,638.6	$139,181.0	$138,069.0	($1,112.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$21,264.0	$22,525.3	$21,264.0	$17,706.0	($3,558.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Human Health Risk Assessment	$3,404.0	$3,169.1	$3,404.0	$3,342.0	($62.0)
Superfund Cleanup					
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$202,330.0	$225,840.0	$202,330.0	$194,895.0	($7,435.0)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$9,632.0	$9,667.5	$9,632.0	$9,263.0	($369.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$32,105.0	$33,605.0	$32,105.0	$26,242.0	($5,863.0)
Superfund: Remedial	$605,438.0	$693,835.2	$605,438.0	$574,499.0	($30,939.0)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	$6,575.0	$6,575.0	$6,575.0	$5,858.0	($717.0)
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	$856,080.0	$969,522.7	$856,080.0	$810,757.0	($45,323.0)
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,306,541.0	$1,414,791.3	$1,306,541.0	$1,236,231.0	($70,310.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks					
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$832.0	$832.0
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$797.0	$756.8	$797.0	$0.0	($797.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	$162.0	$152.3	$162.0	$0.0	($162.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	$696.0	$696.0	$696.0	$696.0	$0.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$208.0	$175.9	$208.0	$220.0	$12.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$904.0	$871.9	$904.0	$916.0	$12.0
Acquisition Management	$165.0	$172.4	$165.0	$163.0	($2.0)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$1,115.0	$1,312.0	$1,115.0	$512.0	($603.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$2,184.0	$2,356.3	$2,184.0	$1,591.0	($593.0)
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	$11,613.0	$17,901.7	$11,613.0	$11,982.0	$369.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$63,570.0	$55,963.6	$63,570.0	$63,192.0	($378.0)

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
LUST Prevention	$34,430.0	$35,030.1	$34,430.0	$34,430.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	$109,613.0	$108,895.4	$109,613.0	$109,604.0	($9.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$345.0	$422.5	$345.0	$454.0	$109.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$113,101.0	$112,583.3	$113,101.0	$112,481.0	($620.0)
Inland Oil Spill Programs					
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$269.0	$263.7	$269.0	$0.0	($269.0)
Compliance Monitoring	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$138.0	$138.0
Subtotal, Compliance	$269.0	$263.7	$269.0	$138.0	($131.0)
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	$1,998.0	$2,082.8	$1,998.0	$2,902.0	$904.0
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	$24.0	$24.0	$24.0	$0.0	($24.0)
Oil					
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$14,944.0	$13,494.8	$14,944.0	$19,472.0	$4,528.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	$438.0	$438.0	$438.0	$438.0	$0.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	$67.0	$51.4	$67.0	$98.0	$31.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$505.0	$489.4	$505.0	$536.0	$31.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$505.0	$489.4	$505.0	$536.0	$31.0
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$639.0	$549.7	$639.0	$614.0	($25.0)
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	$18,379.0	$16,904.4	$18,379.0	$23,662.0	$5,283.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
State and Tribal Assistance Grants					
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$2,100,000.0	$1,695,365.8	$2,100,000.0	$1,550,000.0	($550,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$1,387,000.0	$1,143,484.5	$1,387,000.0	$990,000.0	($397,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$13,000.0	$16,634.7	$13,000.0	$10,000.0	($3,000.0)
Brownfields Projects	$100,000.0	$133,697.0	$100,000.0	$99,041.0	($959.0)
Clean School Bus Initiative	$0.0	$68.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$60,000.0	$115,807.2	$60,000.0	$0.0	($60,000.0)
Targeted Airshed Grants	$20,000.0	$10,000.0	$20,000.0	$0.0	($20,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$17,000.0	$24,503.5	$17,000.0	$10,000.0	($7,000.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,697,000.0	$3,139,560.9	$3,697,000.0	$2,659,041.0	($1,037,959.0)
Categorical Grants					
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$9,900.0	$10,194.2	$9,900.0	$9,900.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$49,495.0	$56,100.7	$49,495.0	$49,495.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$10,000.0	$10,618.9	$10,000.0	$10,200.0	$200.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$103,346.0	$103,161.8	$103,346.0	$103,412.0	$66.0
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	$0.0	$2,863.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$14,564.0	$15,162.6	$14,564.0	$14,855.0	$291.0
Categorical Grant: Local Govt Climate Change	$10,000.0	$9,500.0	$10,000.0	$0.0	($10,000.0)
Categorical Grant: Multi-Media Tribal Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$200,857.0	$194,818.5	$200,857.0	$164,757.0	($36,100.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$18,711.0	$18,494.3	$18,711.0	$19,085.0	$374.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$13,520.0	$13,195.4	$13,520.0	$13,140.0	($380.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)					
Monitoring Grants	$18,500.0	$18,314.0	$18,500.0	$11,300.0	($7,200.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$210,764.0	$207,627.1	$210,764.0	$238,964.0	$28,200.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$229,264.0	$225,941.1	$229,264.0	$250,264.0	$21,000.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,940.0	$4,484.8	$4,940.0	$5,039.0	$99.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$105,700.0	$107,095.7	$105,700.0	$109,700.0	$4,000.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$8,074.0	$8,572.4	$8,074.0	$8,074.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$226,580.0	$223,152.7	$226,580.0	$305,500.0	$78,920.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	$0.0	$202.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Program/Projects by Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area Program/Project *Sub-Program/ Project*	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 President's Budget	Change FY10 Enacted to FY12 PresBud
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	$0.0	$2,827.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$5,099.0	$5,401.9	$5,099.0	$5,201.0	$102.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$13,300.0	$13,408.0	$13,300.0	$13,566.0	$266.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$62,875.0	$65,746.2	$62,875.0	$71,375.0	$8,500.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,891.0	$11,323.6	$10,891.0	$11,109.0	$218.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$2,500.0	$3,184.3	$2,500.0	$1,550.0	($950.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$0.0	$63.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$16,830.0	$16,236.1	$16,830.0	$15,167.0	($1,663.0)
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	$1,116,446.0	$1,121,749.1	$1,116,446.0	$1,201,389.0	$84,943.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$156,777.0	$141,665.5	$156,777.0	$0.0	($156,777.0)
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$4,970,223.0	$4,402,975.5	$4,970,223.0	$3,860,430.0	($1,109,793.0)
SUBTOTAL, EPA (Excludes Rescission or Cancellation of Prior Year Funds)	$10,331,864.0	$9,842,520.0	$10,329,864.0	$9,023,000.0	($1,308,864.0)
Rescission or Cancellation of Prior Year Funds	($40,000.0)	$0.0	($40,000.0)	($50,000.0)	($10,000.0)
SUBTOTAL, EPA	$10,291,864.0	$9,842,520.0	$10,289,864.0	$8,973,000.0	($1,318,864.0)
Specified Infrastructure Grants:					
Hunter's Point, California [1]	$8,000.0	$8,000.0	$8,000.0	$0.0	($8,000.0)
TOTAL, EPA + Specified Infrastructure Grants	$10,299,864.0	$9,850,520.0	$10,297,864.0	$8,973,000.0	($1,326,864.0)

Notes: FY 2010 Actuals include obligations of carryover.
FY 2010 Actuals include ARRA obligations.
FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

[1] Hunter's Point funds transferred to Department of the Navy 2nd Quarter FY 2010.

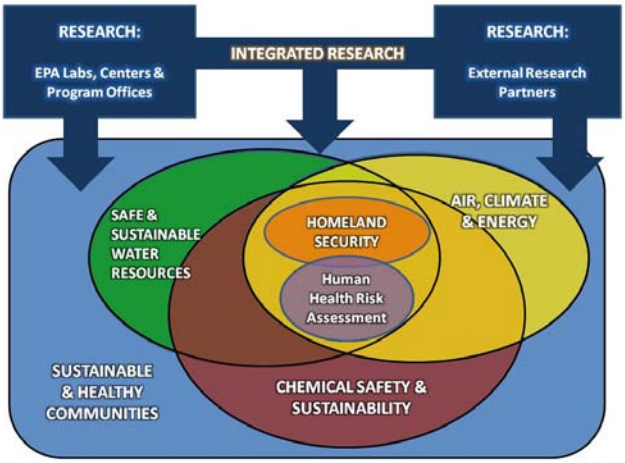
Transformational Solutions through Science Innovation

EPA's Office of Research and Development provides critical support to the Agency's environmental policy decisions and regulatory actions to protect human health and the environment. EPA research has provided effective solutions to environmental problems for the past 40 years. The Agency's research has informed risk reduction approaches that have resulted in cleaner air, land and water. However, today's increasingly complex public health and environmental problems require an evolved approach to research. Scientific innovation is needed to produce transformational solutions beyond those more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problems.

To address these new challenges, in FY 2012 EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems from a systems perspective. Research will leverage the diverse capabilities of in-house scientists and engineers and bridge traditional scientific disciplines. In addition, research plans will incorporate input from external stakeholders such as Federal, State, and local government agencies, non-governmental organizations, industry, and communities affected by environmental problems.

EPA will implement this new approach by realigning and integrating the work of twelve of its base research programs into four new research programs:

- **Air, Climate, and Energy**
- **Safe and Sustainable Water Resources**
- **Sustainable and Healthy Communities**
- **Chemical Safety and Sustainability**



This integration capitalizes on existing capabilities and promotes the use of a transdisciplinary perspective to further EPA's mission.

For example, available tools have failed to fully address complex aspects of chemical risk such as the impact of life-stage vulnerability, genetic susceptibility, disproportionate exposures, and cumulative risk. By formally integrating chemicals research, EPA will combine developments in computational, physico-chemical, and biological science to advance science in the sustainable development, use, and assessment of chemicals.

Within the new integrated programs, EPA will continue research to address targeted, existing problems and provide technical support, with an emphasis on sustainable applications and outcomes. The Human Health Risk Assessment and Homeland Security Research programs also will continue as key components of EPA's overall research portfolio.

Office of Research and Development:

NEW Program/Project Structure [1]

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	Program/Project		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 CR[2]		FY 2012 PresBud[3]		Delta: 12 PB - 10 EN	
			$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE
Science & Technology	Congressionally Mandated Projects		$4,700	0.0	$4,700	0.0	$0	0.0	-$4,700	0.0
	Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	Total Program	$32,861	55.5	$32,861	55.5	$24,684	62.7	-$8,177	7.2
		Decontamination	*$20,890*	*40.2*	*$20,890*	*40.2*	*$15,637*	*44.0*	*-$5,253*	*3.8*
		Safe Buildings	*$1,996*	*0.0*	*$1,996*	*0.0*	*$0*	*0.0*	*-$1,996*	*0.0*
		Other Research	*$9,975*	*15.3*	*$9,975*	*15.3*	*$9,047*	*18.7*	*-$928*	*3.4*
	Human Health Risk Assessment		$42,899	167.6	$42,899	167.6	$42,400	180.9	-$499	13.3
	Research: Air, Climate and Energy	Total Program	$111,449	313.6	$111,449	313.6	$108,000	309.6	-$3,449	-4.0
		Global Change Research	*$20,822*	*35.5*	*$20,822*	*35.5*	*$20,805*	*41.2*	*-$17*	*5.7*
		Clean Air Research	*$81,605*	*268.5*	*$81,605*	*268.5*	*$83,102*	*261.8*	*$1,497*	*-6.7*
		Other Research	*$9,022*	*9.6*	*$9,022*	*9.6*	*$4,093*	*6.6*	*-$4,929*	*-3.0*
	Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	Total Program	$111,073	427.0	$111,073	427.0	$118,776	439.6	$7,703	12.6
		Drinking Water Research	*$49,129*	*190.2*	*$49,129*	*190.2*	*$52,521*	*196.2*	*$3,392*	*6.0*
		Water Quality Research	*$61,944*	*236.8*	*$61,944*	*236.8*	*$66,255*	*243.4*	*$4,311*	*6.6*
	Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	Total Program	$188,095	551.1	$186,095	551.1	$170,526	529.7	-$17,569	-21.4
		Human Health Research	*$54,180*	*106.7*	*$53,180*	*106.7*	*$45,392*	*112.2*	*-$8,788*	*5.5*
		Ecosystems Research	*$71,698*	*272.4*	*$70,698*	*272.4*	*$60,905*	*255.7*	*-$10,793*	*-16.7*
		Other Research	*$62,217*	*172.0*	*$62,217*	*172.0*	*$64,229*	*161.8*	*$2,012*	*-10.2*
	Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	Total Program	$77,831	283.7	$77,831	283.7	$95,657	292.7	$17,826	9.0
		Endocrine Disruptors Research	*$11,350*	*50.1*	*$11,350*	*50.1*	*$16,883*	*46.1*	*$5,533*	*-4.0*
		Computational Toxicology Research	*$20,044*	*32.7*	*$20,044*	*32.7*	*$21,209*	*34.4*	*$1,165*	*1.7*
		Other Research	*$46,437*	*200.9*	*$46,437*	*200.9*	*$57,565*	*212.2*	*$11,128*	*11.3*
	S&T Appropriation Total		**$568,908**	**1,798.5**	**$566,908**	**1,798.5**	**$560,043**	**1,815.2**	**-$8,865**	**16.7**
LUST	Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities		$345	1.9	$345	1.9	$454	1.6	$109	-0.3
Inland Oil Spills	Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities		$639	0.9	$639	0.9	$614	0.9	-$25	0.0
Superfund	Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery		$2,166	2.0	$2,166	2.0	$1,968	2.0	-$198	0.0
	Human Health Risk Assessment		$3,404	14.9	$3,404	14.9	$3,342	14.9	-$62	0.0
	Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities		$21,264	93.1	$21,264	93.1	$17,706	89.5	-$3,558	-3.6
	Superfund Appropriation Total		**$26,834**	**110.0**	**$26,834**	**110.0**	**$23,016**	**106.4**	**-$3,818**	**-3.6**
GRAND TOTAL			**$596,726**	**1,911.3**	**$594,726**	**1,911.3**	**$584,127**	**1,924.1**	**-$12,599**	**12.8**

[1] FY 2010 Enacted includes the $2M supplemental for research to determine human health and environmental impacts of oil spill dispersants. Differences in totals between new and former program areas reflect transfers and cross-walk adjustments for workforce support costs.

[2] FY 2011 CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

[3] FY 2012 total for Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities excludes $0.5M in Agency green conferencing resources not included as part of the Office of Research and Development budget.

Office of Research and Development:

OLD Program/Project Structure [1]

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	Program/Project		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 CR[2]		FY 2012 PresBud[3]		Delta: 12 PB - 10 EN	
			$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE
Science & Technology	Congressionally Mandated Projects		$4,700	0.0	$4,700	0.0	$0	0.0	-$4,700	0.0
	Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	Total Program	$32,861	55.5	$32,861	55.5	$24,684	62.7	-$8,177	7.2
		Decontamination	*$20,890*	*40.2*	*$20,890*	*40.2*	*$15,637*	*44.0*	*-$5,253*	*3.8*
		Safe Buildings	*$1,996*	*0.0*	*$1,996*	*0.0*	*$0*	*0.0*	*-$1,996*	*0.0*
		Other Research	*$9,975*	*15.3*	*$9,975*	*15.3*	*$9,047*	*18.7*	*-$928*	*3.4*
	Human Health Risk Assessment		$44,789	173.7	$44,789	173.7	$44,108	187.4	-$681	13.7
	Research: Global Change		$20,826	35.5	$20,826	35.5	$20,810	41.2	-$16	5.7
	Research: Clean Air		$81,917	269.5	$81,917	269.5	$83,313	262.8	$1,396	-6.7
	Research: Drinking Water		$49,155	190.2	$49,155	190.2	$52,547	196.2	$3,392	6.0
	Research: Water Quality		$61,918	236.8	$61,918	236.8	$66,229	243.4	$4,311	6.6
	Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	Total Program	$161,511	484.9	$159,511	484.9	$145,444	475.0	-$16,067	-9.9
		Human Health Research	*$84,904*	*211.2*	*$83,904*	*211.2*	*$45,392*	*112.2*	*-$39,512*	*-99.0*
		Ecosystems Research	*$76,607*	*273.7*	*$75,607*	*273.7*	*$60,905*	*255.7*	*-$15,702*	*-18.0*
		Other Research [4]	*$0*	*0.0*	*$0*	*0.0*	*$39,147*	*107.1*	*$39,147*	*107.1*
	Research: Land Protection and Restoration		$14,111	58.8	$14,111	58.8	$13,601	57.3	-$510	-1.5
	Research: Fellowships		$11,083	2.6	$11,083	2.6	$17,261	6.4	$6,178	3.8
	Research: Sustainability		$27,287	70.8	$27,287	70.8	$26,788	67.0	-$499	-3.8
	Research: Pesticides and Toxics		$27,347	137.4	$27,347	137.4	$27,159	135.3	-$188	-2.1
	Research: Endocrine Disruptors		$11,355	50.1	$11,355	50.1	$16,888	46.1	$5,533	-4.0
	Research: Computational Toxicology		$20,048	32.7	$20,048	32.7	$21,211	34.4	$1,163	1.7
	S&T Appropriation Total		**$568,908**	**1,798.5**	**$566,908**	**1,798.5**	**$560,043**	**1,815.2**	**-$8,865**	**16.7**
LUST	Research: Land Protection and Restoration		$345	1.9	$345	1.9	$454	1.6	$109	-0.3
Inland Oil Spills	Research: Land Protection and Restoration		$639	0.9	$639	0.9	$614	0.9	-$25	0.0
Superfund	Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery		$2,166	2.0	$2,166	2.0	$1,968	2.0	-$198	0.0
	Human Health Risk Assessment		$3,404	14.9	$3,404	14.9	$3,342	14.9	-$62	0.0
	Research: Sustainability		$73	0.0	$73	0.0	$0	0.0	-$73	0.0
	Research: Land Protection and Restoration		$21,191	93.1	$21,191	93.1	$17,706	89.5	-$3,485	-3.6
	Superfund Appropriation Total		**$26,834**	**110.0**	**$26,834**	**110.0**	**$23,016**	**106.4**	**-$3,818**	**-3.6**
GRAND TOTAL			**$596,726**	**1,911.3**	**$594,726**	**1,911.3**	**$584,127**	**1,924.1**	**-$12,599**	**12.8**

[1] FY 2010 Enacted includes the $2M supplemental for research to determine human health and environmental impacts of oil spill dispersants. Differences in totals between new and former program areas reflect transfers and cross-walk adjustments for workforce support costs.

[2] FY 2011 CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

[3] FY 2012 total for Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities excludes $0.5M in Agency green conferencing resources not included as part of the Office of Research and Development budget.

[4] FY 2012 resources for nanotechnology and other areas will now appear separately from the Human Health and Ecosystems research areas.

Categorical Program Grants (STAG)

by National Program and State Grant

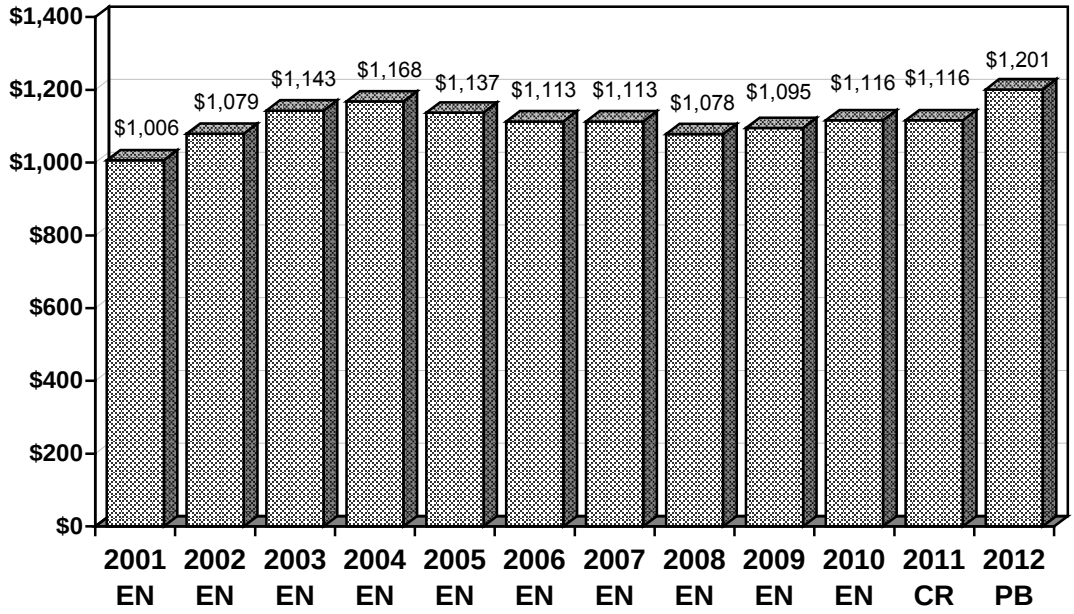
(Dollars in Thousands)

NPM / Grant	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 PresBud	Delta FY 12 PB - FY 10 EN	% Change
Air & Radiation						
State and Local Assistance	$226,580	$223,153	$226,580	$305,500	$78,920	34.8%
Tribal Air Quality Management	$13,300	$13,408	$13,300	$13,566	$266	2.0%
Radon	$8,074	$8,572	$8,074	$8,074	$0	0.0%
Local Government Climate Change	$10,000	$9,500	$10,000	$0	($10,000)	-100.0%
	$257,954	**$254,633**	**$257,954**	**$327,140**	**$69,186**	**26.8%**
Water						
Pollution Control (Section 106)	$229,264	$225,941	$229,264	$250,264	$21,000	9.2%
Beaches Protection	$9,900	$10,194	$9,900	$9,900	$0	0.0%
Nonpoint Source (Section 319)	$200,857	$194,819	$200,857	$164,757	($36,100)	-18.0%
Wetlands Program Development	$16,830	$16,236	$16,830	$15,167	($1,663)	-9.9%
Targeted Watersheds	$0	$2,827	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$0	$63	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
	$456,851	**$450,080**	**$456,851**	**$440,088**	**($16,763)**	**-3.7%**
Drinking Water						
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$105,700	$107,096	$105,700	$109,700	$4,000	3.8%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,891	$11,324	$10,891	$11,109	$218	2.0%
Homeland Security	$0	$2,863	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
	$116,591	**$121,282**	**$116,591**	**$120,809**	**$4,218**	**3.6%**
Hazardous Waste						
H.W. Financial Assistance	$103,346	$103,162	$103,346	$103,412	$66	0.1%
Brownfields	$49,495	$56,101	$49,495	$49,495	$0	0.0%
Underground Storage Tanks	$2,500	$3,184	$2,500	$1,550	($950)	-38.0%
	$155,341	**$162,447**	**$155,341**	**$154,457**	**($884)**	**-0.6%**
Pesticides & Toxics						
Pesticides Program Implementation	$13,520	$13,195	$13,520	$13,140	($380)	-2.8%
Lead	$14,564	$15,163	$14,564	$14,855	$291	2.0%
Toxic Substances Compliance	$5,099	$5,402	$5,099	$5,201	$102	2.0%
Pesticides Enforcement	$18,711	$18,494	$18,711	$19,085	$374	2.0%
	$51,894	**$52,254**	**$51,894**	**$52,281**	**$387**	**0.7%**
Multimedia						
Environmental Information	$10,000	$10,619	$10,000	$10,200	$200	2.0%
Pollution Prevention	$4,940	$4,485	$4,940	$5,039	$99	2.0%
Sector Program (Enf & Comp Assurance)	$0	$203	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	$62,875	$65,746	$62,875	$71,375	$8,500	13.5%
Tribal Implementation	$0	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000	0.0%
	$77,815	**$81,053**	**$77,815**	**$106,614**	**$28,799**	**37.0%**
Total Categorical Grants	**$1,116,446**	**$1,121,749**	**$1,116,446**	**$1,201,389**	**$84,943**	**7.6%**

NOTES: Totals may not add due to rounding.
FY 2010 Actuals include obligations of carryover.

Categorical Grants Program (STAG)

(Dollars in millions)



*Does not account for rescissions or cancellation.
*EN – Enacted, PB – President's Budget, CR – Annualized Continuing Resolution (represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

Categorical Grants

In FY 2012, EPA requests a total of $1.201 billion for 20 "categorical" program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and tribal governments. EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local and tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the nation's environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, tribal and local governments, organizations and citizens.

The Agency is proposing a new multimedia grant to tribal governments in FY 2012 to facilitate environmental program implementation on tribal lands. This new grant will support tribes as they move beyond capacity building to program implementation.

Also, to strengthen grants management, 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 2012, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its state and tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS:

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

The FY 2012 request includes $327.1 million for grants to support state, local, and tribal air management and radon programs, an increase of $79.2 million. Grant funds for State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management are requested in the amounts of $305.5 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 2012, 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, EPA will continue support of state and local operation of the 27-site National Air Toxics Trends Stations network. In FY 2012, states with approved or delegated permitting programs will continue to implement new greenhouse gas requirements as part of their permitting programs.

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 EPA to monitor and report air quality information from over 300 monitors. Lastly, this request includes $8.1 million for Radon grants to continue funding priority activities that reduce health risks. These activities include reducing radon levels in existing homes and promoting the construction of new homes with radon reducing features.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

The FY 2012 EPA request includes $250.3 million for Water Pollution Control grants. The $21 million increase will strengthen the base state, interstate and tribal programs, address water quality issues such as nutrients and new program requirements, and support expanded water monitoring and enforcement efforts. This grant program assists 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 Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, implementing practices to reduce pollution from all nonpoint sources, and supporting sustainable water infrastructure. EPA will work with states to implement the new 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. 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. EPA encourages states to continually review and update the water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from EPA and other sources. EPA's goal for FY 2012 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 2012, $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 2012, 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 goals of the CWA and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2012, 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 2012, The Agency is requesting an additional $4 million to support state data management, improve data quality, and allow the public access to compliance monitoring data not previously available. The increased funding will support associated program support costs or in-kind assistance for the benefit of states working in concert with the Agency to collect and display all compliance monitoring data as part of implementing the Drinking Water Strategy. This will improve transparency and efficiency as it will replace the Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version (SDWIS/State) and reduce the need for state resources to maintain individual compliance databases.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

In FY 2012, 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. EPA and the states will continue to address wells of all classes determined to be in violation of the UIC regulations and will close or permit Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells (Class V) that are identified during FY 2012. Authorized states will implement a new rule finalized in December 2010 that establishes a new class of underground injection well – Class VI – with new federal requirements to allow the injection of CO_2 for the purpose of Geological Sequestration (GS), facilitating the permitting of large scale commercial carbon sequestration in FY 2012.

BEACH Act Grants

The FY 2012 request includes $9.9 million for the 35 states, territories, and eligible tribes with Great Lakes or coastal shorelines to protect public health at the nation's beaches. The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act) of October 2000 authorizes EPA to award grants to help eligible states, territories and tribes develop and implement beach bacteria monitoring and notification programs. These programs inform the public about the risk of exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in coastal waters (including the Great Lakes).

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

In FY 2012, 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. This request level represents a reduction that will decrease funding for nonpoint source projects, one of the choices the Agency made to meet federal deficit reduction goals. 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 FY 2012, EPA will begin to implement some program reforms, including incentives to states to implement more effective nonpoint source management programs.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2012, EPA will provide $71.4 million in GAP grants, an increase of $8.5 million, to help build tribal environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available information, and build an environmental program tailored to tribes' needs. The grants will develop tribal environmental education and outreach programs, promote coordination between federal, state, local and tribal environmental officials, and alert

EPA to serious conditions that pose immediate public health and ecological threats. This additional funding of $8.5 million will allow 45 more tribes, for a total universe of 574 tribes and intertribal consortia, to have the opportunity to access an environmental presence.

Multi-Media Tribal Implementation Grants

In FY 2012, EPA requests $20.0 million for a new multi-media grant program, which will be tailored to address an individual tribe's most serious environmental needs through the implementation of environmental programs and projects. These grants will build upon the environmental capacity developed under the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP), but will focus on transitioning a tribe into program implementation. This new program is designed to be flexible and will allow tribes to work with EPA to collaboratively identify high priority areas for individual tribes and target grant resources to address those critical needs. The multi-media grant program will facilitate self-government, ensure that environmental priorities on Tribal lands are addressed to the fullest extent possible, and help fulfill EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment in Indian country.

Pesticide Enforcement and Toxics Substance Compliance Grants

The FY 2012 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 Enforcement Grants. State and tribal enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, EPA provides resources to states and Indian tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. 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 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-base 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 2012 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. 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 2012 request includes $14.9 million for lead grants. This funding will support 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. 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. Another activity that this funding will support is the collection of lead data to determine the nature and extent of the lead problem within an area so that states, tribes and the Agency can better target remaining areas of high risk.

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 2012, 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 is also 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 2012 request includes $5.0 million for Pollution Prevention grants. The program provides grant funds to deliver technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. The goal is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding

Federal and state regulatory requirements. In FY 2012, EPA is targeting a reduction of 1.1 billion pounds of hazardous materials, saving $847 million, conserving 27.8 billion gallons of water, and reducing 6.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2012, EPA requests $10.2 million to continue the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) grant program. These resources will support the development and exchange of regulatory and non-regulatory data flows and expand data sharing among partners. The request level will grow the EN by developing the necessary capacity and infrastructure for tribes and territories, including new tools for EN partners that make exchanging data faster and easier. Grant funding will support multi-partner projects to plan, mentor and train EN partners and develop and exchange data. Additionally, these resources will promote sharing and integration of geographic/geospatial information and geospatial data standards with environmental information, as the legacy methods for reporting data are replaced by the Network.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks Program

The FY 2012 request includes $1.6 million for Underground Storage Tank (UST) grants. In FY 2012, 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 2012, EPA will continue to focus attention on the need to bring all UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements, and implement the provisions of 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, implementing operator training, prohibiting delivery for non-complying facilities, and requiring secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2012, 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 2012, 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 2012, EPA and the authorized states also will control human exposures to contamination at 72 percent of the 2020 universe of 3,746 facilities that may need cleanup under the RCRA Corrective Action Program. EPA also will control migration of contaminated groundwater at 64 percent of these facilities, and complete the construction of final remedies at 38 percent of these facilities.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2012, EPA requests $49.5 million to continue the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and tribes to develop and enhance their state and Tribal response programs. This funding will help states and tribes develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of their response programs.

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 2010 to 2012 – 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 2010 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2011 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2012 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$23,013.0	$23,013.0	$16,985.0
Alaska	$12,317.0	$12,317.0	$9,091.0
American Samoa	$12,733.8	$11,129.0	$8,229.0
Arizona	$24,336.3	$13,901.0	$10,260.0
Arkansas	$13,463.0	$13,463.0	$9,937.0
California	$150,463.0	$147,193.0	$108,640.0
Colorado	$16,463.0	$16,463.0	$12,151.0
Connecticut	$342.0	$25,213.0	$18,609.0
Delaware	$13,381.7	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
District of Columbia	$9,117.4	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Florida	$69,471.0	$69,471.0	$51,275.0
Georgia	$34,797.0	$34,797.0	$25,683.0
Guam	$1,565.4	$8,052.0	$5,955.0
Hawaii	$5,223.5	$15,940.0	$11,765.0
Idaho	$10,103.0	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Illinois	$93,390.9	$93,080.0	$68,700.0
Indiana	$49,441.4	$49,600.0	$36,608.0
Iowa	$279.0	$27,854.0	$20,558.0
Kansas	$186.0	$18,577.0	$13,711.0
Kentucky	$262.0	$26,194.0	$19,333.0
Louisiana	$7,682.1	$22,624.0	$16,699.0
Maine	$15,932.0	$15,932.0	$11,759.0
Maryland	$49,777.0	$49,777.0	$36,739.0
Massachusetts	$69,876.0	$69,876.0	$51,573.0
Michigan	$885.0	$88,493.0	$65,315.0
Minnesota	$37,827.0	$37,827.0	$27,919.0
Mississippi	$18,542.0	$18,542.0	$13,686.0
Missouri	$19,534.8	$57,054.0	$42,110.0
Montana	$10,103.0	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Nebraska	$105.0	$10,527.0	$7,770.0
Nevada	$13,377.3	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
New Hampshire	$206.0	$20,567.0	$15,180.0
New Jersey	$84,102.0	$84,102.0	$62,074.0
New Mexico	$8,518.8	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
New York	$227,170.0	$227,170.0	$167,662.0
North Carolina	$49,178.2	$37,144.0	$27,415.0
North Dakota	$100.0	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Northern Mariana Islands	$5,645.6	$5,172.0	$3,825.0
Ohio	$386.9	$115,861.0	$85,514.0
Oklahoma	$22,311.5	$16,627.0	$12,272.0
Oregon	$23,289.0	$23,249.0	$17,160.0
Pennsylvania	$130,208.1	$81,524.0	$60,171.0
Puerto Rico	$0.0	$26,843.0	$19,812.0
Rhode Island	$18,334.3	$13,819.0	$10,200.0
South Carolina	$213.9	$21,084.0	$15,562.0
South Dakota	$10,103.0	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Tennessee	$29,897.0	$29,897.0	$22,066.0
Texas	$125,168.8	$94,067.0	$69,428.0
Utah	$10,844.0	$10,844.0	$8,004.0
Vermont	$13,377.3	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$100.0	$6,459.0	$4,776.0
Virginia	$42,184.4	$42,119.0	$31,087.0
Washington	$35,791.0	$35,791.0	$26,416.0
West Virginia	$31,970.6	$32,083.0	$23,680.0
Wisconsin	$556.0	$55,639.0	$41,066.0
Wyoming	$10,187.9	$10,103.0	$7,457.0
Tribal Resources	$29,032.2	$42,000.0	$31,000.0
Undistributed National Resources	$2,498.6	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL:	**$1,695,365.7**	**$2,100,000.0**	**$1,550,000.0**

Notes: Estimated Obligations are based on an annualized Continuing Resolution for FY 2011 and the FY 2012 President's Budget. There is a discrepancy between the FY 2010 IA, KS, NE, MO, Tribal Resources, and Undistributed amounts and the amounts in the Analytical Perspectives volume of the President's Budget.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2010 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2011 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2012 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$16,823.0	$16,823.0	$12,001.0
Alaska	$21,719.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
American Samoa	$2,259.0	$2,057.0	$1,467.0
Arizona	$33,057.8	$27,259.0	$19,445.0
Arkansas	$10,229.0	$20,539.0	$14,652.0
California	$128,102.1	$126,958.0	$90,568.0
Colorado	$24,074.0	$24,074.0	$17,173.0
Connecticut	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Delaware	$0.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
District of Columbia	$16,132.2	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Florida	$0.0	$44,316.0	$31,613.0
Georgia	$32,071.0	$32,071.0	$22,878.0
Guam	$935.0	$5,138.0	$3,665.0
Hawaii	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Idaho	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Illinois	$51,040.0	$51,230.0	$36,545.0
Indiana	$22,738.0	$22,638.0	$16,149.0
Iowa	$10,148.0	$23,169.0	$16,528.0
Kansas	$165.0	$16,605.0	$11,845.0
Kentucky	$0.0	$19,592.0	$13,976.0
Louisiana	$17,954.3	$25,649.0	$18,297.0
Maine	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Maryland	$18,409.4	$21,059.0	$15,022.0
Massachusetts	$25,303.0	$25,303.0	$18,050.0
Michigan	$41,226.0	$41,226.0	$29,409.0
Minnesota	$23,219.1	$22,776.0	$16,247.0
Mississippi	$14,125.0	$14,125.0	$10,076.0
Missouri	$15,816.0	$26,234.0	$18,714.0
Montana	$20,245.2	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Nebraska	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Nevada	$21,719.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
New Hampshire	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
New Jersey	$28,995.0	$28,995.0	$20,684.0
New Mexico	$5,265.3	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
New York	$89,427.0	$89,427.0	$63,793.0
North Carolina	$27,414.0	$35,593.0	$25,390.0
North Dakota	$2,600.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Northern Mariana Islands	$6,652.0	$6,148.0	$4,386.0
Ohio	$0.0	$43,610.0	$31,109.0
Oklahoma	$17,170.5	$16,863.0	$12,029.0
Oregon	$25,485.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Pennsylvania	$45,528.3	$39,766.0	$28,367.0
Puerto Rico	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Rhode Island	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
South Carolina	$762.3	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
South Dakota	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Tennessee	$15,084.0	$15,084.0	$10,760.0
Texas	$86,254.0	$86,254.0	$61,530.0
Utah	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Vermont	$8,146.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$0.0	$7,016.0	$5,005.0
Virginia	$23,008.0	$23,008.0	$16,413.0
Washington	$34,650.0	$34,650.0	$24,718.0
West Virginia	$21,269.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Wisconsin	$0.0	$23,399.0	$16,692.0
Wyoming	$13,573.0	$13,573.0	$9,682.0
Tribal Resources	$15,596.2	$27,740.0	$19,800.0
Undistributed National Resources	$499.8	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
TOTAL:	**$1,143,484.5**	**$1,387,000.0**	**$990,000.0**

Notes: Estimated Obligations are based on an annualized Continuing Resolution for FY 2011 and the FY 2012 President's Budget. There is a discrepancy between the FY 2010 IA, KS, NE, and MO amounts and the amounts in the Analytical Perspectives volume of the President's Budget.

Infrastructure / STAG Project Financing

(Dollars in Thousands)

Type / Grant	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 PresBud	Delta FY 12 PB – FY 10 EN
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$1,550,000	-$550,000
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	$1,387,000	$1,387,000	$990,000	-$397,000
State Revolving Funds	**$3,487,000**	**$3,487,000**	**$2,540,000**	**-$947,000**
Mexico Border	$17,000	$17,000	$10,000	-$7,000
Alaska Native Villages	$13,000	$13,000	$10,000	-$3,000
Special Needs Projects	**$30,000**	**$30,000**	**$20,000**	**-$10,000**
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	**$60,000**	**$60,000**	**$0.0**	**-$60,000**
Targeted Airshed Grants	**$20,000**	**$20,000**	**$0.0**	**-$20,000**
Brownfields Projects	**$100,000**	**$100,000**	**$99,041**	**-$959**
Specified Infrastructure Grants	**$156,777**	**$156,777**	**$0.0**	**-$156,777**
Infrastructure Assistance Total	**$3,853,777**	**$3,853,777**	**$2,659,041**	**-$1,194,736**
Hunter's Point, California	**$8,000**	**$8,000**	**$0**	**-$8,000**
Total: Infrastructure Assistance + Specified Infrastructure Grants for Hunter's Point	**$3,861,777**	**$3,861,777**	**$2,659,041**	**-$1,202,736**

Note: FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The 2012 President's Budget includes a total of $2.7 billion for EPA's Infrastructure programs in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) account. This budget continues funding for the SRFs at $2.5 billion, following unprecedented increases provided in Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010.

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, 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 EPA's state, local, and tribal partners, to achieve important goals for 2012, for example:

- 91 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 states, localities, and tribal governments to protect the nation's water resources by providing funds for the construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. The state revolving funds are two important elements of the nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which provides Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safe drinking water.

EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include nonpoint source, estuary, 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 enormous influx of pollutants after heavy rains. The contaminants result in beach closures, infect fish and degrade the ability of the watersheds to sustain a healthy ecosystem.

The FY 2012 request includes $1.55 billion in funding for the CWSRF. Approximately $33 billion has been appropriated as of FY 2010 to capitalize the CWSRF. Total CWSRF funding available for loans since 1988 through June 2008, reflecting loan

repayments, state match dollars, and other funding sources, exceeds $84 billion. 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 available $21.05 billion to finance 8,358 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, 2010, $12.4 billion in capitalization grants have been awarded, amounting to loans/assistance of $20 billion. The DWSRF helps offset the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

For FY 2012, 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. EPA is also 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, 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. Future year budgets for the SRFs gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually. When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure. 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 $2.5 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. 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. EPA is also requesting transfer authority between the Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant and Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside Program.

Alaska Native Villages

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

Brownfields Projects

The President's Budget includes $99 million for Brownfields projects. With the FY 2012 request, EPA plans to focus resources on the Brownfields area-wide planning effort which will fund approximately 20 area-wide planning projects, with a combination of grant and technical assistance funding, at a maximum level of $350 thousand per project. In addition EPA will fund an estimated 82 assessment cooperative agreements and 96 direct cleanup cooperative agreements. EPA will also support cleanup of approximately 45 sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products and award an estimated $2.6 million in environmental job training grants. In FY 2012, the funding provided is expected to result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Using EPA grant dollars, the Brownfields grantees will leverage 5,000 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and $900 million in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

The successful implementation of Brownfields Area-Wide Planning projects is one of EPA's Priority Goals. In FY 2010, EPA set a Priority Goal to initiate 20 Brownfields area-wide planning projects that will include community-level efforts to benefit under-served and economically disadvantaged communities. The projects will allow those communities to assess and address a single large or multiple brownfields properties within their boundaries, thereby enabling redevelopment of brownfields properties on a broader scale.

For the 23 community-level projects that were actually selected, EPA will provide technical assistance, coordinate its water and air quality enforcement efforts, and work with other federal agencies, states, tribes and local governments to implement associated targeted environmental improvements identified in each community's area-wide plan. This Priority Goal reflects emphasis on both environmental health and protection and economic development and job creation through the redevelopment of Brownfields properties, particularly in underserved and disadvantaged 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 includes 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. EPA's U.S.-Mexico Border program

provides funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects along the border. The Agency's goal is to provide protection of people in the U.S.-Mexico border area from health risks by connecting homes to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2010 Enacted Budget[1]		FY 2011 Annualized CR[1, 2]		FY 2012 President's Budget[1]	
	$	FTE	$	FTE	$	FTE
Superfund	$1,270	3,018	$1,270	3,018	$1,203	2,900
Inspector General (Transfers)	$10	66	$10	66	$10	66
Research & Development (Transfers)	$27	110	$27	110	$23	106
Superfund Total	**$1,307**	**3,193**	**$1,307**	**3,193**	**$1,236**	**3,072**
Base Realignment and Closure[3]	**$0**	**65**	**$0**	**65**	**$0**	**28**
LUST[4]	**$113**	**75**	**$113**	**75**	**$112**	**64**
Trust Funds Total[5]:	**$1,420**	**3,344**	**$1,420**	**3,344**	**$1,349**	**3,187**

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] FY 2011 Annualized CR represents an annualized continuing resolution based on FY 2010 Enacted levels excluding supplemental appropriations.
[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 2010 Enacted, FY 2011 Annualized CR, and FY 2012 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 2012, the President's Budget requests a total of $1,236 million in discretionary budget authority and 3,072 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 13,556 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites. It also ensures that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of the end of FY 2010, 96 percent of the 1,627 sites on the NPL are either undergoing cleanup construction, are completed, or are deleted.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, $811 million and 1,372 FTE are for Superfund cleanups. The Agency's Superfund remedial and removal programs address public health and environmental threats from uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances. The Agency expects to demonstrate significant progress in reducing risks

to human health and the environment. In FY 2012, EPA and its partners anticipate completing construction activities at 22 Superfund NPL sites to achieve the overall goal of 1,145 total construction completions by the end of FY 2012.

The Agency works with several Federal agencies that provide essential services in areas where the Agency does not possess the specialized expertise. In FY 2012, other Federal agencies, including the United States Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of the Interior, will provide support to the Agency for Superfund cleanups.

Of the total funding requested, $193 million and 1,037 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 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 Facility Superfund sites.

CERCLA authorizes the Agency to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a PRP to carry out the agreement. EPA retains such funds in special accounts, which are sub-accounts in EPA's Superfund Trust Fund. EPA uses special account funds to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions at the site for which the account was established. Through the use of special accounts, 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. Both special account resources and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

The FY 2012 President's Budget also includes resources supporting Agency-wide resource management and control functions. This includes essential infrastructure, contract and grant administration, and 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 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, and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision-making at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also requests $10 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 many activities that EPA performs that are not otherwise reimbursed. For this reason, the FY 2012 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 2012 to more than $2.6 billion annually by 2021. Total tax revenue over the period 2012 to 2021 is predicted to be $23.5 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 2012 President's Budget requests 28 reimbursable FTE to conduct the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program (BRAC I-IV). EPA's participation in the first four rounds of BRAC has been funded by an interagency agreement which expires on September 30, 2011. Since 1993, 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. EPA has 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 2012 request does not include support for BRAC-related services to DOD at BRAC V facilities. If EPA services are required at levels above its base for BRAC V installations, the Agency will require reimbursement from DOD for the costs the Agency incurs to provide those additional services.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2012 President's Budget requests $112 million and 64 FTE for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) 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 in cooperative agreements for states and tribes to carry out specific purposes. EPA will continue to work with the states to achieve more cleanups, and reduce the backlog of over 93,000 cleanups not yet completed. Between 1986 and 2010, the LUST program addressed 81 percent (or

401,874) of all reported releases. In FY 2012, working with state partners the LUST program will strive to achieve 12,400 cleanups, including 42 cleanups in Indian Country, that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.

The LUST Trust Fund financing tax was most recently reauthorized in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and unless reauthorized the tax will expire on September 30, 2011. The FY 2012 Budget supports the "polluter pays" principle and proposes to continue the LUST Trust Fund financing tax which provides more than $180 million in tax receipts to the Trust Fund annually. 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 best option is to distribute the cost of the cleanup among fuel users through the targeted fuel tax, which would be available for appropriation from Congress to support the prevention and cleanup of sites within the LUST program. Annually, the Trust Fund receives more than $180 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
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
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
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
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
FSMP	Financial System Modernization Project
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent

GAPG	General Assistance Program Grants
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLRI	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HPPG	High Priority Performance Goals
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
IRM	Information Resource Management
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITMRA	Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1995-AKA Clinger/Cohen Act
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
M&O	Management and Oversight
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MTM	Mountaintop Mining
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
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
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
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
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
OCSPP	Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
OEI	Office of Environmental Information
OERR	Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
OFA	Other Federal Agencies

OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
OGC	Office of General Counsel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OITA	Office of International and Tribal Affairs
OMTR	Open Market Trading Rule
OPAA	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability
ORD	Office of Research and Development
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OTAG	Ozone Transport Advisory Group
OW	Office of Water
PB	President's Budget
PBTs	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics
PC&B	Personnel, Compensation and Benefits
PM	Particulate Matter
PNGV	Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles
POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPG	Performance Partnership Grants
PRC	Program Results Code
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
R&IE	Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory
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 Reauthorizations Act of 1986
SBO	Senior Budget Officer
SBREFA	Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SITE	Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation
SLC	Senior Leadership Council
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SRO	Senior Resource Official
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
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
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UST	Underground Storage Tanks

WCF	Working Capital Fund
WIF	Water Infrastructure Funds
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Project
WSI	Water Security Initiative

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