

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

President's meeting with tribal leaders (4-29-94)

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

56827
Plz call the ^{by mail} EPA office
listed on the task page
and request a budget
summary. Also call Rick
Mertens of OMB and ask if
he has an EPA version
budget summary. Thank, Ben



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO:

Brian Burke

DPC

FROM:

Courtney Manning

EPA

Brian,

COMMENTS:

This all we have in the Administrator's
OFFICE - (its all "message stuff")

Let me know if its not what
you had in mind, and I'll call
Jon Cannon's OFFICE (AA for budget)

Number of Pages to follow:

3

Date:

2/9

Keep in touch.

Time:

Courtney

Transmission Number: (202) 260-3684

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Office of the Administrator
401 M Street, S.W.
Room 1200 West Tower
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A New Generation of Environmental Protection: Cleaner, Cheaper, Smarter

The 1996 President's Budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reflects the President's New Covenant between the government and the American people. Within an era of limited federal resources, we must protect our health -- the health of our families, the health of our communities, and the health of our economy.

This year's budget shows modest growth, which will allow us to continue our efforts to achieve the very best environmental results at the least cost -- industry by industry, community by community.

Two years ago, I began redirecting this agency away from the pollutant-by-pollutant, one-size-fits-all regulations of the past. In place of that approach, we are moving toward a new, comprehensive approach to achieve results that are cleaner for the environment, cheaper for business and taxpayers, and smarter for America's future. This new approach is reflected in the budget I present to you today.

Number 1, we target the highest-risk environmental problems, redirecting resources away from lower risks. We allocate money to help states ensure clean, safe water for communities across this country. We continue our efforts to implement the Clean Air Act in conjunction with states, industry, and the environmental community. We direct our Superfund resources to early clean-up actions that provide fast relief for communities. And we speed up getting safer pesticides onto the market.

Number 2, we strengthen our partnerships. We provide resources for states, communities, and tribes to use in meeting environmental needs in the ways that work best for them, while spending less on federal oversight. We expand the Community Right to Know about toxic pollution. And we expand our efforts to work with industry on voluntary efforts to prevent pollution.

Number 3, we strengthen our science. Through our new STAR Program (Science To Achieve Results), we reach out to the best and the brightest in the scientific community to help us address the most serious risks for public health.

Number 4, we not only strengthen our enforcement efforts but also provide upfront assistance to help businesses comply with environmental laws.

President Clinton and I share a deep commitment to protecting the health of the people of this country and the air, the water, and the land we all must share. This budget will enable us to take the common-sense, cost-effective, consensus-based actions that will work for real people in real communities.



Environmental News

Monday, February 6, 1995

CLINTON'S FY 96 BUDGET FOR EPA ADVANCES CLEANER, CHEAPER, SMARTER ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA

George Shelton 202-260-5965

Pledging continued commitment to common-sense, cost-effective methods to protect public health and the environment, EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner today announced President Clinton's proposed \$7.4 billion EPA budget for fiscal year 1996. The 1996 budget represents modest growth and is a reflection of the Clinton Administration's New Covenant with the American people to make government work better and cost less.

"This budget will allow us to continue our effort to achieve the very best environmental results at the least cost -- cleaner for the environment, cheaper for business and taxpayers and smarter for America's future," said EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner.

The 1996 budget redirects Agency resources to target the highest risks; provide fast relief for communities near toxic dumpsites; strengthen partnerships with states, tribes and communities; strengthen science; and strengthen enforcement and ensure compliance with environmental laws.

- To target and address the highest environmental risks, the budget provides \$3.4 billion and 14,213 workyears for operating programs.

- To reform Superfund and provide fast relief for communities near toxic dumpsites, the budget provides \$1.6 billion for the Superfund program. The Agency redirects resources to early clean-up actions that provide fast relief for communities, and expands the Brownfields revitalization program to redevelop urban property.

- To reduce risks from drinking water contamination and assure clean water, the budget provides for \$2.4 billion for water infrastructure funding, including resources for a Clean Water State Revolving Fund and a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

- Through the new STAR Program (Science To Achieve Results), the Agency will provide an additional \$77.4 million for FY 96 in grants for research by scientific experts, and for a new graduate research fellowship program.

- For the first time, the vast majority of money allocated to support state, local, and tribal environmental programs is eligible to be given in the form of consolidated grants, called Performance Partnership grants – money they can use to meet their environmental needs as they see fit.

"President Clinton and I share a deep commitment to protecting the health of the people of this country and the air, the water, and the land we all must share," said Browner. "This budget will enable us to do the job in ways that work for real people in real communities."

(To obtain a copy of the budget summary, write to Environmental Protection Agency, Budget Planning and Regional Operations Branch, Room 713, 401 M St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or call 202-260-4157.)

R-23

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and for travel expenses, including uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS-18; [\$922,000,000] \$1,017,298,000, of which \$13,138,000 shall be derived from the Environmental Services Fund. (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., 1401 et seq., 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., 6901 et seq., 7401 et seq., 11001 et seq., 13101 et seq.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0200-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Air	141,558	154,398	168,232
00.02 Water quality	136,703	139,820	149,162
00.03 Drinking water	47,799	51,587	54,488
00.04 Hazardous waste	95,010	97,586	106,410
00.05 Pesticides	52,985	55,341	60,344
00.06 Radiation	13,426	16,912	18,597
00.07 Multimedia	91,815	114,127	144,706
00.08 Toxic substances	51,760	56,556	56,357
00.10 Management and support	217,896	235,673	259,002
00.91 Total, direct program	848,952	922,000	1,017,298
01.01 Reimbursable program	10,320	25,000	25,000
10.00 Total obligations	859,272	947,000	1,042,298
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-1,000		
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance			
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	4,473		
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	862,745	947,000	1,042,298
Budget authority			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund)	850,625	922,000	1,004,160
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)			13,138
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1,800		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	852,425	922,000	1,017,298
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	10,320	25,000	25,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	859,272	947,000	1,042,298
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	68,638	57,402	59,099
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-57,402	-59,099	-63,266
77.00 Adjustments in expired accounts	-9,541		
87.00 Outlays (gross)	860,967	945,303	1,038,131
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-9,907	-23,750	-23,750
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-413	-1,250	-1,250
88.90 Total, offsetting collections	-10,320	-25,000	-25,000
89.00 Budget authority (net)	852,425	922,000	1,017,298
90.00 Outlays (net)	850,647	920,303	1,013,131

This appropriation finances salaries and travel associated with administering the operating programs within the Environmental Protection Agency, including activities under the Working Capital Fund. It incorporates personnel, compensation and benefit costs and travel, exclusive of the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, the Office of Inspector General, Oil Spill Response, the Revolving Fund for Certification and Other Services, and the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0200-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	633,761	684,993	754,875
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	31,144	33,611	37,004
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,012	15,122	16,649
11.7 Military personnel	10,920	11,785	12,974
11.8 Special personal services payments	170	183	202
11.9 Total personnel compensation	690,007	745,694	821,704
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	136,624	147,449	162,332
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	121	131	144
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	22,200	28,726	33,118
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	848,952	922,000	1,017,298
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	10,320	25,000	25,000
99.9 Total obligations	859,272	947,000	1,042,298

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-0200-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	13,035	14,070	14,018
1005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	25	26	26
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
2001 Full-time equivalent employment	110	88	88
2005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours		1	1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$75,000 per project, [\$28,542,000] \$33,050,000. (Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
00.01 Direct program: Appropriation from general fund	24,076	28,523	33,050
Reimbursements:			
01.01 Reimbursements from Superfund Trust Fund	16,278	15,384	14,078
01.02 Reimbursements from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Fund	669	669	710
01.03 Other reimbursements	55	300	300
01.91 Total reimbursements	17,002	16,353	15,088
10.00 Total obligations	41,078	44,876	48,138

General and special funds—Continued

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)—Continued

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Financing:				
25.00	Unobligated balance expiring	3,572		
39.00	Budget authority (gross)	44,650	44,876	48,138
Budget authority:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation	27,648	28,542	33,050
40.75	Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-19	
43.00	Appropriation (total)	27,648	28,523	33,050
Permanent:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	17,002	16,353	15,088
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Total obligations	41,078	44,876	48,138
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	8,443	1,740	1,921
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-1,740	-1,921	-3,322
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	-52		
87.00	Outlays (gross)	47,729	44,695	46,737
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays				
88.00	Offsetting collections from: Federal sources	-17,002	-16,353	-15,088
89.00	Budget authority (net)	27,648	28,523	33,050
90.00	Outlays (net)	30,727	28,342	31,649

This appropriation provides funds for audit and investigative functions to identify and recommend corrective actions on management and administrative deficiencies that create the conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. Additional funds for audit and investigative activities associated with the Superfund Trust Fund and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund are appropriated under those accounts and transferred to the Inspector General account to allow for proper accounting. Among the audit functions, contract audits provide professional advice and review of Agency contracting practices, administration and changes through all phases of the procurement process. Internal and performance audits review and evaluate all facets of Agency programs and operations, including the adequacy of management systems and controls. Financial audits review the soundness and accuracy of the financial accounting and reporting systems. Grant audits focus on the effectiveness and propriety of costs of individual projects. The investigations function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel and operations, including grantees and contractors. The Inspector General also works with Agency management to promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and the prevention of fraud and abuse.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	12,893	16,122	18,327
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	217	272	309
11.5	Other personnel compensation	467	584	664
11.9	Total personnel compensation	13,577	16,978	19,300
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,625	3,283	3,732
Travel and transportation of persons:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,082	1,230	1,521
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	10		

22.0	Transportation of things	28	27	8
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,752	2,120	2,334
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	1	
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	141	140	43
24.0	Printing and reproduction	16	16	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		7	7
25.2	Other services	1,712	1,605	2,430
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts:	2,219	2,079	3,147
26.0	Supplies and materials	177	176	54
31.0	Equipment	560	557	169
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	176	304	300
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	24,076	28,523	33,050
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	17,002	16,353	15,088
99.9	Total obligations	41,078	44,876	48,138

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct:				
Total compensable workyears:				
1001	Full-time equivalent employment	432	296	322
1005	Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	2	1	1
Reimbursable:				
Total compensable workyears:				
2001	Full-time equivalent employment	1	151	123
2005	Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1		

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For research and development activities, including procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; other operating expenses in support of research and development; and construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$75,000 per project; [\$350,000,000] \$426,661,000, to remain available until September 30, [1996: Provided. That not more than \$55,000,000 of these funds shall be available for procurement of laboratory equipment, supplies, and other operating expenses in support of research and development] 1997. (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., 6901 et seq., 7401 et seq., 11001 et seq., 13101 et seq.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0107-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Air	93,404	71,261	72,510
00.02	Water quality	14,178	10,238	8,274
00.03	Drinking water	8,879	11,305	10,377
00.04	Hazardous waste	17,593	14,278	11,700
00.05	Pesticides	7,335	7,015	7,446
00.07	Multimedia	187,685	226,674	310,915
00.08	Toxic substances	13,370	8,508	5,439
00.91	Total, direct program	342,444	349,279	426,661
01.01	Reimbursable program	25,337	50,000	50,000
10.00	Total obligations	367,781	399,279	476,661
Financing:				
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	-1,700		
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-15,429	-11,675	-11,675
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	11,675	11,675	11,675
25.00	Unobligated balance expiring	1,711		
39.00	Budget authority (gross)	364,038	399,279	476,661
Budget authority:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation	338,701	350,000	426,661
40.75	Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-721	
43.00	Appropriation (total)	338,701	349,279	426,661

68.00	Permanent: Spending authority from offsetting collections	25,337	50,000	50,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Total obligations	367,781	399,279	476,661
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
	Treasury balance	299,174	340,941	340,737
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
	Treasury balance	-340,941	-340,737	-386,780
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	-1,973		
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1,700		
87.00	Outlays (gross)	322,341	399,483	430,618
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-2,230	-4,000	-4,000
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-23,107	-46,000	-46,000
88.90	Total, offsetting collections	-25,337	-50,000	-50,000
89.00	Budget authority (net)	338,701	349,279	426,661
90.00	Outlays (net)	297,004	349,483	380,618

This appropriation finances research and development supplies, certain operating expenses (including activities under the Working Capital Fund, contracts), grants, intergovernmental agreements, and purchases of scientific equipment. These activities provide the scientific basis for EPA's regulatory actions.

Air.—Research will provide the data base needed to support national ambient air quality standards, establish emission standards for stationary and mobile sources and assess acid rain controls. Research will also be performed to support the indoor air, radon mitigation, global change, and stratospheric ozone protection programs. Incorporates, beginning in 1993, work previously described under the "Energy" activity.

Water Quality.—Research develops data and technologies to help protect coastal and marine waters, large lakes and rivers, wetlands, and related ecosystems. Programs evaluate contaminated sediments, aquatic ecocriteria, nonpoint sources of pollution, habitat/biodiversity, and wastewater and sludge.

Drinking Water.—Research includes evaluating the health effects of drinking water contaminants and methods to prevent or reduce these contaminants in a cost-effective manner. Primary emphasis is focused on such contaminants as disinfectant and disinfection by-products as well as cryptosporidium studies, virus detection, and selected bacteria.

Hazardous Waste.—Research includes providing hazardous waste measurement methods and protocols, assessing the risk from exposure to hazardous wastes, conducting research on surface cleanup, bioremediation, pollution prevention, and ground water, and developing the necessary data to revise and implement treatment, storage and disposal standards and regulations.

Pesticides.—Research supports the pesticides program through health and environmental exposure studies, development of exposure protocols, and health and environmental review of new chemicals. Biotechnology research is also included in these activities.

Radiation.—Research supports radiological monitoring and surveillance services for the Department of Energy nuclear testing program at the Nevada Test Site.

Multimedia.—Research provides cross program support for ecosystems protection (including environmental monitoring and assessment), human exposure, risk assessment methods, health effects, pollution prevention, heavy metals, and innovative technologies (including the Environmental Technology Initiative). Exploratory research grants and centers, fellowships, technology transfer, quality assurance and procurement of laboratory equipment supplies and other operating expenses are also included.

Toxic Substances.—Activities support the development of scientific and technological methods to understand, predict

and manage the entry and movement of chemicals in commerce and into the environment, and to determine the effects of these chemicals on human health and the environment. These activities include biotechnology research.

Management and Support.—Provides executive direction, program planning, resource and facilities management.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0107-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est	
Direct obligations:				
22.0	Transportation of things	517	569	582
23.2	Rental payments to others	25	28	29
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,352	3,689	3,776
24.0	Printing and reproduction	703	774	792
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		4,427	4,294
25.2	Other services	43,027	31,562	40,610
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	64,242	47,124	60,634
25.5	Research and development contracts	76,026	55,770	71,757
26.0	Supplies and materials	7,702	8,477	8,676
31.0	Equipment	21,620	23,794	24,355
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	125,229	173,064	211,155
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	342,444	349,279	426,661
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	25,337	50,000	50,000
99.9	Total obligations	367,781	399,279	476,661

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

For abatement, control, and compliance activities, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$75,000 per project; and not to exceed \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses; **[\$1,417,000,000]** \$1,748,823,000, to remain available until September 30, **[1996]** 1997, of which \$6,852,000 shall be derived from the Environmental Services Fund: **Provided,** [That not more than \$304,722,500 of these funds shall be available for operating expenses: **Provided further,** That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration pursuant to section 118(h)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended: **Provided further,** That from funds appropriated under this heading, the Administrator may make grants to federally recognized Indian governments for the development of multimedia environmental programs. (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., 1401 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., 6901 et seq., 7401 et seq., 11001 et seq., 13101 et seq.; 20 U.S.C. 4011-4021; Public Law 99-519; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est	
Program by activities:				
Direct program.				
00.01	Air	305,786	338,876	395,475
00.02	Water quality	250,559	249,951	368,493
00.03	Drinking water	102,745	32,653	119,293
00.04	Hazardous waste	194,505	183,067	206,685
00.05	Pesticides	61,409	32,866	41,238
00.06	Radiation	20,797	26,388	36,613
00.07	Multimedia	68,308	101,961	134,489
00.08	Toxic substances	71,448	61,200	54,730
00.10	Management and support	345,470	387,482	391,807
00.91	Total, direct program	1,421,027	1,414,444	1,748,823
01.01	Reimbursable program	26,862	60,000	60,000
10.00	Total obligations	1,447,889	1,474,444	1,808,823
Financing:				
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	-41,514		

General and special funds—Continued

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE—Continued

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-60,306	-36,724	-36,724
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	36,724	36,724	36,724
25.00	Unobligated balance expiring	2,804		
39.00	Budget authority (gross)	1,385,597	1,474,444	1,808,823
Budget authority:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation	1,352,535	1,417,000	1,741,971
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)			6,852
40.75	Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-2,556	
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	6,200		
43.00	Appropriation (total)	1,358,735	1,414,444	1,748,823
Permanent:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	26,862	60,000	60,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Total obligations	1,447,889	1,474,444	1,808,823
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	993,837	1,064,021	1,094,456
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-1,064,021	-1,094,456	-1,250,665
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	-32,215		
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-41,514		
87.00	Outlays (gross)	1,303,976	1,444,009	1,652,614
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays				
Offsetting collections from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-25,800	-57,628	-57,628
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-1,062	-2,372	-2,372
88.90	Total, offsetting collections	-26,862	-60,000	-60,000
89.00	Budget authority (net)	1,358,735	1,414,444	1,748,823
90.00	Outlays (net)	1,277,114	1,384,009	1,592,614

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in thousands of dollars)

Enacted/requested:		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Budget Authority		1,358,735	1,414,444	1,748,823
Outlays		1,277,114	1,384,009	1,592,614
Rescission proposal:				
Budget Authority			-11,642	
Outlays			-3,982	-5,300
Total:				
Budget Authority		1,358,735	1,402,802	1,748,823
Outlays		1,277,114	1,380,027	1,587,313

This appropriation includes funds for contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control, and compliance activities and administrative activities of the operating programs, including activities under the Working Capital Fund.

Air.—The air program sets standards for: ambient air quality; emissions of hazardous and criteria air pollutants and acid deposition precursors from stationary sources; motor vehicle emissions; prevention of significant deterioration of air quality; and protection of the stratospheric ozone layer. The program also conducts motor vehicle testing, for which user fees are collected. EPA will also be fulfilling its role in the President's National Action Plan for Climate Change.

Water Quality.—The water quality program has as its goal the protection and restoration of the Nation's waters. The program relies on a partnership between EPA and the States to meet the goals of the Act. The program encompasses the following major activities: (1) developing water quality standards; (2) establishing technology-based effluent limits for in-

dustrial discharges; (3) monitoring water quality; (4) establishing a more fair, flexible and effective Federal Wetlands program to enhance State and local wetlands protection; (5) risk-based targeting of abatement activities to protect important habitats through geographic initiatives; (6) issuing and enforcing requirements of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for industrial and municipal sources, for which user fees will be collected for all EPA issued permits; (7) managing the municipal wastewater facilities completion/closeout of construction grants, and managing the State Revolving Fund programs; and, (8) managing water pollution control related state grants under sections 104(b)(3), 106, and 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Drinking Water.—The safe drinking water program protects the Nation's drinking water supplies from contaminants. This involves: (1) setting national drinking water standards that protect human health; (2) assisting States and Indian tribes to implement, or directly implementing these regulatory programs; (3) targeting support for small drinking water systems; and (4) directing the Agency's activities to manage and improve ground water quality and emphasize ground water protection.

Hazardous Waste.—The hazardous waste program is designed to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in a manner that protects public health and the environment. The program emphasizes delegation of authority to the States, permitting of operating and closed facilities, enforcement of hazardous waste regulations, and corrective action. State assumption of hazardous waste authorities will be encouraged through Federal financial assistance, regulations, and guidance.

Pesticides.—EPA is responsible for protecting public health and the environment from unreasonable pesticide risks, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits from pesticide use. Major activities include: (1) review and registration of pesticide products; (2) developing and processing registration standards; (3) reregistration of pesticides as required by the 1988 amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; and, (4) developing guidelines to ensure the protection of pesticide workers, as well as assisting in the development of State plans for pesticide use that will protect ground water and endangered species.

Radiation.—The radiation program develops and promulgates standards, regulations, and guidelines to reduce exposure from radiation sources. EPA will assess risks associated with high levels of naturally occurring radon, certify radon remediation contractors (for which a user fee will be collected), provide technical assistance and guidance to states on radon, and continue a Federal grant program to assist the development of state radon programs. Also, the Agency will carry out its responsibilities under the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal and the Energy Policy Acts.

Multimedia.—The multimedia program is composed of several activities that cut across media programs. This involves: (1) all technical and legal aspects of the Agency's enforcement efforts, including criminal investigations; (2) review of environmental impact statements (EIS) on actions taken by Federal agencies; (3) Federal agencies' compliance with statutes and regulations for pollution control; (4) the Regional funding of complex multimedia projects with significant state and local concerns due to the high risk to human health and ecosystems; and (5) the Agency's support to increase the capability of native Indian tribes to manage environmental programs. This program also reflects the Headquarters resources applicable to the reorganized Office of Enforcement.

Toxic Substances.—The toxic substances program is responsible for protecting human health and the environment from unreasonable risks posed by chemicals. The program places a balanced emphasis on evaluation and control of new and

existing chemicals and the reduction of exposure through pollution prevention. Nonregulatory approaches to obtain compliance are used where appropriate. The program has developed a comprehensive lead control strategy to examine the long-term efficacy of lead abatement, and to implement the requirements of Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. The Program also provides technical assistance to implement various requirements of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 relating to chemical releases, and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Management and Support.—Funds contract work for policy studies in the management and support program.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations:				
22.0	Transportation of things	1,518	1,883	1,415
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	84,172	96,235	105,990
23.2	Rental payments to others	8,889	11,280	11,513
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	34,097	42,301	31,794
24.0	Printing and reproduction	8,077	10,020	7,531
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		46,167	44,782
25.2	Other services	426,786	395,848	521,631
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	70,897	72,164	95,067
25.5	Research and development contracts	3,194	3,251	4,283
26.0	Supplies and materials	16,117	19,995	15,028
31.0	Equipment	43,653	54,156	40,704
32.0	Land and structures	417	517	389
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	723,076	660,459	868,571
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	134	167	125
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	1,421,027	1,414,444	1,748,823
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	26,862	60,000	60,000
99.9	Total obligations	1,447,889	1,474,444	1,808,823

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, [\$43,870,000] \$112,820,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That beginning in fiscal year 1996 and thereafter, and notwithstanding 40 U.S.C. 601, the Administrator is authorized to construct, alter, and maintain such "special purpose" facilities as the Administrator determines are necessary and may acquire, by purchase, lease, donation, exchange, or otherwise, such land or interests in land as the Administrator considers necessary for use as the site for construction or alteration. As used herein, "special purpose" facilities include such research and testing facilities and laboratory buildings as needed by the Agency to carry out its environmental objectives. (33 U.S.C. 1254; Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)*

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0110-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:				
10.00	Total obligations	21,223	43,609	112,820
Financing:				
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	-439		
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-104,128	-101,344	-101,344
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	101,344	101,344	101,344
39.00	Budget authority	18,000	43,609	112,820
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation	18,000	43,870	112,820
40.75	Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-261	
43.00	Appropriation (total)	18,000	43,609	112,820

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00	Total obligations	21,223	43,609	112,820
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
	Treasury balance	65,142	49,563	30,089
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
	Treasury balance	-49,563	-30,089	-50,981
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-439		
90.00	Outlays	36,363	63,083	91,928

This appropriation provides for the construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities that are owned or used by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0110-0-1-304		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
25.2	Other services	6,651	6,551	8,063
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
32.0	Land and structures	14,571	37,057	104,756
99.9	Total obligations	21,223	43,609	112,820

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE/STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

[For necessary expenses for capitalization grants for State revolving funds to support water infrastructure financing, and to carry out the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Water Quality Act of 1987, \$2,962,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$22,500,000 shall be for making grants under section 104(b)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; \$100,000,000 shall be for making grants under section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and shall be available only upon enactment of clean water authorizing legislation, but if no such legislation is enacted by November 1, 1994, these funds shall immediately be available; \$52,500,000 shall be for section 510 of the Water Quality Act of 1987; \$70,000,000 shall be for making grants under section 1443(a) of the Public Health Service Act; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$781,800,000 shall be available upon enactment of clean water authorizing legislation, but if no such legislation is enacted by November 1, 1994, the funds shall then be available for making grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in House Report 103-715: *Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$500,000,000 made available under this heading in Public Law 103-124, and earmarked to not become available until May 31, 1994, which date was extended to September 30, 1994, in Public Law 103-211, shall be available upon enactment of clean water authorizing legislation, but if no such legislation is enacted by September 30, 1994, these funds shall then be available for making grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in House Report 103-715: *Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$1,235,200,000 shall be available upon enactment of clean water state revolving fund authorizing legislation, but if no such legislation is enacted by November 1, 1994, these funds shall immediately be available for making capitalization grants under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended: *Provided further, That the grant awarded from funds appropriated under the paragraph with the heading "Construction grants" in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990 (103 Stat. 858), for construction of wastewater treatment facilities for the towns of Ware Shoals and Honea Path, South Carolina, and would include, but would not be limited to, the construction of a connector sewer line, consisting of a main trunk line and four pump stations for the town of Honea Path, South Carolina, to the wastewater treatment facility in the town of Ware Shoals, South Carolina, the upgrade and expansion of the Ware Shoals wastewater treatment plant, and the demolition of the Chiquala Mill Lagoon, the Clatworthy Lagoon, the Corner Creek Lagoon, and the Still Branch Lagoon.]***

For necessary expenses for capitalization grants for State Revolving Funds to support drinking water and waste water infrastructure fi-

General and special funds—Continued

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE/STATE REVOLVING FUNDS—Continued

nancing, and to carry out the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Water Quality Act of 1987, \$2,365,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,600,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds under Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; \$500,000,000 for making capitalization grants for drinking water state revolving funds, to be available only upon enactment of authorizing legislation; \$100,000,000 available for architectural, engineering, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority wastewater facilities in the area of the U.S.-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; \$50,000,000 for grants to the State of Texas, which shall be matched by an equal amount of State funds from State sources, for the purpose of improving wastewater treatment for colonias; \$15,000,000 for grants to the State of Alaska, subject to an appropriate cost share as determined by the Administrator, to address wastewater infrastructure needs of Alaska Native Villages; and \$100,000,000 for grants under Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to the appropriate instrumentality for the purpose of constructing secondary wastewater treatment facilities to serve any locality that both: (1) has over \$2,000,000,000 in category I treatment needs documented and accepted in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey database as of February 4, 1993; and (2) has wastewater user charges, for residential use of 7,000 gallons per month based on the Ernst & Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey, greater than .65 percent of 1989 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical area as measured by the Bureau of the Census: Provided, That notwithstanding section 202(a)(1) of such Title, the Federal share of such Title II grants shall be 80 percent of the cost of construction and the non-Federal share shall be 20 percent of the cost of construction: Provided further, That the State makes available to such Title II grant recipient from State appropriations an additional amount equal to 20 percent of the cost of construction for wastewater treatment for such locality. (Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0103-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	1,714,101	2,961,805	1,865,000
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-253,822		
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
Treasury balance:			
Unreserved	-620,804	-1,619,512	-1,619,512
Reserved	-3,987		
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
Treasury balance:			
Unreserved	1,619,512	1,619,512	1,619,512
Reserved			
39.00 Budget authority	2,455,000	2,961,805	1,865,000
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,455,000	2,962,000	1,865,000
40.75 Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-195	
43.00 Appropriation (total)	2,455,000	2,961,805	1,865,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	1,714,101	2,961,805	1,865,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	6,593,444	6,075,472	6,835,016
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	-6,075,472	-6,835,016	-6,562,627
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-253,822		
90.00 Outlays	1,978,251	2,202,261	2,137,389

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in thousands of dollars)

Enacted/requested:	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Budget Authority	2,455,000	2,961,805	1,865,000
Outlays	1,978,251	2,202,261	2,137,389

Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO:

Budget Authority			500,000
Outlays			10,000
Total:			
Budget Authority	2,455,000	2,961,805	2,365,000
Outlays	1,978,251	2,202,261	2,147,389

This appropriation provides funds for capitalization grants to States for Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), the purpose of which is to make low interest loans to communities to construct municipal wastewater treatment infrastructure and to implement controls for nonpoint sources and management plans for estuaries. Since 1989, the Federal government has invested approximately \$10.2 billion in grants to help capitalize the 51 State revolving funds. With required State match, additional State contributions, and funds from program leveraging, funds available for loans total approximately \$14.0 billion.

In support of the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Plan, funds are provided to address the serious environmental and human health problems associated with untreated industrial and municipal sewage along the U.S.-Mexico Border, including the impoverished colonias in Texas. Funds are also provided to help address the significant wastewater needs of Alaska Native Villages and for U.S. cities that are facing both exceptionally high capital needs and user charges.

Funds are provided, upon enactment of authorizing legislation, for capitalization grants to new Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for the purpose of making low interest loans to help municipalities comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Congress has previously, in 1994 and 1995, appropriated \$1,299 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. Once the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program is authorized, these resources will allow States to fund both construction of needed infrastructure improvements for drinking water systems and the restructuring of small systems (including consolidation) to improve compliance.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0103-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
25 2 Other services	61,518		52,500
41 0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,652,583	2,961,805	1,812,500
99.9 Total obligations	1,714,101	2,961,805	1,865,000

NOTES

Obligations include anticipated recoveries of prior year obligations of \$150 million for 1995 and \$135 million for 1996.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE/STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

(Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0103-2-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations			500,000
Financing:			
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)			500,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			500,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			-490,000
90.00 Outlays			10,000

PAYMENT TO THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0250-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 25.2)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Financing:			
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)	250,000	250,000	250,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	250,000	250,000	250,000
90.00 Outlays	250,000	250,000	250,000

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, authorizes appropriations from the general fund to finance activities conducted through the Hazardous Substance Superfund. The authorization for general fund payments to the Superfund expired in FY 1995. The Administration will support an extension of this authority as part of Superfund reauthorization.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Unavailable Collections (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-5295-0-2-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	9,653	18,461	28,577
Receipts:			
02.01 Environmental Services	8,808	10,116	20,516
02.03 Environmental Services, proposed legislation			15,000
02.99 Total receipts	8,808	10,116	35,516
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	18,461	28,577	64,093
Appropriation:			
05.01 Abatement, control, and compliance			-6,852
05.02 Program and research operations			-13,138
05.99 Subtotal appropriation			-19,990
07.99 Total balance, end of year	18,461	28,577	44,103

A special fund was established for the deposit of fee receipts associated with environmental programs, including radon measurement proficiency ratings and training; motor vehicle engine certifications; and water pollution permits. Receipts in this special fund will be appropriated to the Program and Research Operations, and Abatement, Control, and Compliance accounts, to meet the expenses of the programs that generate the receipts.

Legislation will be proposed to impose user fees on manufacturers of pesticides to recover the costs of EPA's Pesticide Registration Program. Congressional action is required to activate a user fee rule promulgated by EPA that was subsequently suspended by Congress. After enactment of the authorization, appropriations language will be transmitted.

EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-5297-0-2-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-4,487	-4,487	-4,487
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year Treasury balance	4,487	4,487	4,487
39.00 Budget authority			
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			

90.00 Outlays

Funds reimbursed to EPA under the Exxon Valdez settlement as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill are available to carry out authorized environmental restoration activities.

Public enterprise funds:

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4311-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	3,076	2,400	2,100
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	-4,157	-3,040	-2,140
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	3,040	2,140	1,540
68.00 Budget authority (gross): Spending authority from offsetting collections	1,960	1,500	1,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	3,076	2,400	2,100
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance	90	84	984
74.90 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance	-84	-984	-1,584
87.00 Outlays (gross)	3,082	1,500	1,500
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources	-1,960	-1,500	-1,500
89.00 Budget authority (net)			
90.00 Outlays (net)	1,122		

Fees are paid by industry for Federal services in establishing tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on food and animal feed.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4311-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	2,573	2,008	1,756
11.5 Other personnel compensation	27	21	19
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,600	2,029	1,775
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	476	371	325
99.9 Total obligations	3,076	2,400	2,100

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-4311-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
5001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	31	33	27

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	16,119	15,870	18,445
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-709		
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
21.91 Par value	-9,928	-9,679	-7,859
21.92 Unrealized discounts	11	32	82
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
24.91 Par value	9,679	7,859	3,464

Public enterprise funds—Continued**REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND—Continued****Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
24.92 Unrealized discounts	-32	-82	-132
68.00 Budget authority (gross): Spending authority from offsetting collections	15,139	14,000	14,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	16,119	15,870	18,445
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.90 Treasury balance	950		
72.91 U.S. Securities: Par value	292	277	6
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.90 Treasury balance			
74.91 U.S. Securities: Par value	-277	-6	-632
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-709		
87.00 Outlays (gross)	16,375	16,141	17,819
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources	-15,139	-14,000	-14,000
89.00 Budget authority (net)			
90.00 Outlays (net)	1,236	2,141	3,819

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in thousands of dollars)

Enacted/requested:	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Budget Authority			
Outlays	1,236	2,141	3,819
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			
Outlays			-1,390
Total:			
Budget Authority			
Outlays	1,236	2,141	2,429

Fees are paid by industry to offset costs incurred by the accelerated reregistration and expedited processing of pesticides, as authorized in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1988.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Personnel compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent	9,787	8,749	9,857
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	260	233	262
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,006	899	1,013
11.9 Total personnel compensation	11,053	9,881	11,132
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2,371	2,119	2,387
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		81	95
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2,260	2,298	2,531
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		37	36
25.2 Other services	435	1,445	2,253
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		9	11
99.9 Total obligations	16,119	15,870	18,445

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
5001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	196	202	194

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4310-4-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations			8,686
Financing:			
68.00 Budget authority (gross): Spending authority from off-setting collections			8,686
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			8,686
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance			
74.90 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance			-1,390
87.00 Outlays (gross)			7,296
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources			-8,686
89.00 Budget authority (net)			
90.00 Outlays (net)			-1,390

Legislation has been proposed to increase fees collected from pesticide manufacturers in support of reregistration of pesticides currently in use. The fees will also be extended beyond the current expiration date in order to fund timely completion of the reregistration program.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such administrative services as the Administrator determines may be performed more advantageously as central services: Provided, That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made for the purpose of providing capital shall be used to capitalize such fund: Provided further, That such fund shall be paid in advance from funds available to the Agency, other Federal agencies, and other sources authorized by law for which such centralized services are performed, at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of Automated Data Processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated) and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Administrator: Provided further, That such fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: Provided further, That an amount not to exceed four percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 1996 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment and for the improvement and implementation of Agency financial management, ADP, and other support systems.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4565-0-4-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
00.01 NDPD Operations			115,514
00.02 Postage			5,180
10.00 Total obligations			120,694
Financing:			
68.00 Budget authority (gross): Spending authority from off-setting collections			120,694
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			120,694
87.00 Outlays (gross)			120,694
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections from: Federal sources			-120,694

89.00	Budget authority (net)	
90.00	Outlays (net)	

In FY 1996 EPA will establish a Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is a revolving fund to finance operations where the costs for goods and services provided are charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis; it provides for administrative services that can be performed more efficiently at an agency-wide level. As a result, the funding for the WCF will consist of reimbursements from other EPA accounts. In FY 1996, activities that will be included in the WCF are the National Data Processing Division's computer operations at Research Triangle Park, NC, and Agency postage. Computer operations include data processing and telecommunications services and are classified into five cost centers: Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technical Consulting Services and Scientific Computing Services. Agency postage includes all routine, day-to-day U.S. postal services.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4565-0-4-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Personnel compensation:			
111 Full-time permanent			3,438
11.9 Total personnel compensation			3,438
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits			540
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			157
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			57
25.2 Other services			116,397
26.0 Supplies and materials			53
31.0 Equipment			52
99.9 Total obligations			120,694

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-4565-0-4-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment			52

Credit accounts:

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0118-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	31,760	20,718	14,244
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	-20,718	-14,244	-8,573
77.00 Adjustments in expired accounts	-1,773		
90.00 Outlays	9,269	6,474	5,671

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-0118-0-1-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct loan subsidy outlays:			
1349 Asbestos direct loans	9,269	6,474	5,671

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond, as well as administrative expenses of this program.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Interest paid to Treasury: Total obligations (object class 43.0)	1,234	1,940	2,400
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-2,616		
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	3,747		
39.00 Financing authority (gross)	2,365	1,940	2,400
Financing authority:			
67.15 Authority to borrow (indefinite)	808		
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	1,557	4,133	5,223
68.47 Portion applied to debt reduction		-2,193	-2,823
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	1,557	1,940	2,400
Relation of obligations to financing disbursements:			
71.00 Total obligations	1,234	1,940	2,400
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.10 Receivables from other government accounts	-31,760	-20,718	-14,244
72.90 Fund balance	77,158	50,643	34,818
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.10 Receivables from other government accounts	20,718	14,244	8,573
74.90 Fund balance	-50,643	-34,818	-20,957
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2,616		
87.00 Financing disbursements (gross)	14,091	11,291	10,590
Adjustments to financing authority and financing disbursements:			
88.40 Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources	-1,557	-4,133	-5,223
89.00 Financing authority (net)	808	-2,193	-2,823
90.00 Financing disbursements (net)	12,534	7,158	5,367

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	21,286	42,003	53,695
1231 Disbursements: Direct loan disbursements	21,902	15,825	13,861
1251 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	-1,185	-4,133	-5,223
1290 Outstanding, end of year	42,003	53,695	62,333

Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	1993 actual	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
ASSETS:				
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Federal assets: Receivables, net	31,760	20,718	14,244	8,573
Net value of assets related to post-1991 direct loans receivable:				
1401 Direct loans receivable, gross	20,990	42,003	53,695	62,333
1405 Allowance for subsidy cost (-)	-8,837	-20,718	-14,244	-8,573
1499 Net present value of assets related to direct loans	12,153	21,285	39,451	53,760
1999 Total assets	43,913	42,003	53,695	62,333
LIABILITIES:				
2103 Federal liabilities: Debt	12,153	21,285	52,271	53,760
2999 Total liabilities	12,153	21,285	52,271	53,760
NET POSITION:				
3100 Appropriated capital	31,760	20,718	14,244	8,573
3999 Total net position	31,760	20,718	14,244	8,573
4999 Total liabilities and net position	43,913	42,003	66,515	62,333

Credit accounts—Continued**ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT—Continued**

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including credit sales of acquired property that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE DIRECT LOAN LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code 68-4321-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	13,282	6,375	3,213
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	-6,375	-3,213	
77.00 Adjustments in expired accounts	-3,449		
90.00 Outlays	3,458	3,162	3,213

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-4321-0-3-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	116,756	110,686	104,510
1231 Disbursements: Direct loan disbursements	3,458	3,162	3,213
1251 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	-9,528	-9,338	-9,119
1290 Outstanding, end of year	110,686	104,510	98,604

Trust Funds**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND****(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, including sections 111 (c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$75,000 per project; [\$1,435,000,000] not to exceed \$1,507,937,000 to remain available until expended, [consisting of \$1,185,000,000 as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), as amended by Public Law 101-508, and \$250,000,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA, as amended by Public Law 101-508, plus sums recovered on behalf of the Hazardous Substance Superfund in excess of \$229,391,000 during fiscal year 1995] to be derived from the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), as amended: *Provided*, That \$250,000,000 of such sum shall be derived as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund to the extent that on date of enactment of this Act, such a payment is authorized under section 517(b) of SARA, as amended: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That [\$15,384,000] \$14,078,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General appropriation to remain available until September 30, [1995: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 111(m) of CERCLA or any other provision of law, not to exceed \$69,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to carry out activities described in sections 104(i), 111(c)(4), and 111(c)(14) of CERCLA and section 118(f) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986] 1996: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under

this heading shall be available for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year [1995: *Provided further*, That no more than \$308,000,000 of these funds shall be available for administrative expenses of the Environmental Protection Agency: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available for program management of Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts exceeding 11 percent of the total cost of such contract] 1996. (*Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.*)

Unavailable Collections (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	2,138,795	2,715,219	3,394,081
Receipts:			
02.01 Excise taxes	806,769	842,000	850,000
02.02 Corporation income taxes	652,695	615,000	249,000
02.03 Interest and profits on investments	161,747	177,471	318,360
02.04 Fines and penalties	2,445	4,391	4,830
02.05 Recoveries	199,899	225,000	200,000
02.06 Interfund transactions	250,000	250,000	250,000
02.07 Corporation income taxes, proposed legislation			384,000
02.99 Total receipts	2,073,555	2,113,862	2,256,190
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	4,212,350	4,829,081	5,650,271
Appropriation:			
05.01 Hazardous substance superfund	-1,497,131	-1,435,000	-1,507,937
05.02 Hazardous substance superfund, proposed legislation			-200,000
05.03 Hazardous substance superfund, proposed legislation			-55,000
05.99 Subtotal appropriation	-1,497,131	-1,435,000	-1,762,937
07.99 Total balance, end of year	2,715,219	3,394,081	3,887,334

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
00.01 Direct Program	1,656,081	1,559,116	1,507,937
00.01 Reimbursable Program	53,067	70,000	70,000
10.00 Total obligations	1,709,148	1,629,116	1,577,937
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-242,180		
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
Par value:			
21.41 Par value	-279,262	-127,831	
21.41 Cash Outs, other		-234,661	-234,661
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
Par value:			
24.41 Par value	127,831		
24.41 Cash Outs, other	234,661	234,661	234,661
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	1,550,198	1,501,285	1,577,937
Budget authority:			
Current:			
Appropriation (trust fund, definite):			
40.26 Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	1,480,853	1,419,616	1,493,859
40.26 Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	16,278	15,384	14,078
40.75 Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-3,715	
43.00 Appropriation (total)	1,497,131	1,431,285	1,507,937
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	53,067	70,000	70,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	1,709,148	1,629,116	1,577,937
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.40 Treasury balance	626,635	733,978	700,000
72.41 U.S. Securities: Par value	2,179,939	1,997,372	2,130,186
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.40 Treasury balance	-733,978	-700,000	-700,000
74.41 U.S. Securities: Par value	-1,997,372	-2,130,186	-2,168,155
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-242,180		
87.00 Outlays (gross)	1,542,192	1,530,280	1,539,968

Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00	Offsetting collections from: Federal sources	-53,067	-70,000
89.00	Budget authority (net)	1,497,131	1,431,285
90.00	Outlays (net)	1,489,125	1,469,968

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in thousands of dollars)

Enacted/requested	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Budget Authority	1,497,131	1,431,285	1,507,937
Outlays	1,489,125	1,460,280	1,469,968
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			55,000
Outlays			14,300
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			200,000
Outlays			
Total:			
Budget Authority	1,497,131	1,431,285	1,762,937
Outlays	1,489,125	1,460,280	1,484,268

This appropriation provides funds for the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA) including activities under the Working Capital Fund. This Act provides authority for responding to and cleaning up hazardous substance emergencies and abandoned, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Financial responsibility for the program is shared by the Federal and State governments as well as industry. EPA will allocate funds from its appropriation to other Federal agencies to carry out the Act.

Risks at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites qualifying for EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) are reduced and addressed through a process involving site assessment and analysis, and the design and implementation of cleanup remedies. Throughout this process, cleanup activities may also be supported by shorter-term removal actions to reduce immediate risks. Removal actions may include removing contaminated material from the site, providing an alternative water supply to people living nearby, and installing security measures. NPL cleanups and removals are conducted and financed by EPA, private parties, or other Federal agencies. Through FY 1994, construction of cleanup remedies had been completed at a total of 278 NPL sites and removal actions had been taken at 3,893 sites.

Selected Site Cleanup Targets

	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
NPL Site Cleanups Completed	61	65	65
Removal Action Starts	308	242	242

Status of Funds (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Treasury balance	626,635	733,978	700,000
U.S. Securities:			
0101 Par value	4,697,815	5,340,575	6,036,669
0102 Unrealized discounts	-99,819	-265,492	-274,026
0199 Total balance, start of year	5,224,631	5,809,061	6,462,643
Cash income during the year:			
0200 Excise taxes, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	806,769	842,000	850,000
Governmental receipts:			
0201 Corporate Income Tax, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	652,695	615,000	249,000
0201 Corporate Income Tax, Proposed Legislation			384,000
0202 Fines and penalties, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	2,445	4,391	4,830
0220 Recoveries, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	199,899	225,000	200,000
0240 Interest and profits on investments, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	161,747	177,471	318,360
0241 Interfund transactions, Hazardous substance superfund, EPA	250,000	250,000	250,000
0280 Offsetting Collections	53,067	70,000	70,000
0297 Income under present law	2,126,622	2,183,862	1,942,190
0298 Income under proposed legislation			384,000

0299	Total cash income	2,126,622	2,183,862	2,326,190
Cash outgo during year:				
Cash outgo during the year (-):				
0500	Hazardous substance superfund	-1,542,192	-1,530,280	-1,539,968
0500	Repayment of advances to the superfund			-733,955
0500	Hazardous substance superfund			-14,300
0597	Outgo under present law (-)	-1,542,192	-1,530,280	-2,273,923
0598	Outgo under proposed legislation (-)			-14,300
0599	Total cash outgo (-)	-1,542,192	-1,530,280	-2,288,223
Unexpended balance, end of year:				
0700	Treasury balance	733,978	700,000	940,700
U.S. Securities:				
0701	Par value	5,340,575	6,036,669	5,863,033
0702	Unrealized discounts	-265,492	-274,026	-303,123
0799	Total balance, end of year	5,809,061	6,462,643	6,500,610

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	168,116	177,857
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	7,185	7,602
11.5	Other personnel compensation	4,118	4,357
11.7	Military personnel	1,999	2,113
11.9	Total personnel compensation	181,418	191,929
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	39,406	41,689
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	10	11
Travel and transportation of persons			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5,552	11,376
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,915	2,507
22.0	Transportation of things	558	422
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	22,346	25,582
23.2	Rental payments to others	2,377	2,999
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	7,306	5,530
24.0	Printing and reproduction	778	589
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		51,696
25.2	Other services	650,208	704,450
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	457,068	387,443
25.5	Research and development contracts	22,017	18,663
26.0	Supplies and materials	4,463	3,378
31.0	Equipment	12,642	9,570
32.0	Land and structures	16	12
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	176,027	27,371
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1,309	991
99.0	Subtotal direct obligations, Environmental Protection Agency	1,587,416	1,486,208
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	53,067	70,000
Allocation Acct—Direct Obligations:			
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	16,071	17,569
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,141	4,381
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,660	1,787
22.0	Transportation of things	102	80
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	564	604
24.0	Printing and reproduction	454	507
25.2	Other services	23,241	24,839
26.0	Supplies and materials	328	289
31.0	Equipment	2,101	2,084
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	20,003	20,768
99.0	Subtotal, allocation acct—direct obligations	68,665	72,908
99.9	Total obligations	1,709,148	1,629,116

Obligations are distributed as follows:

Environmental Protection Agency	1,640,483	1,556,208	1,505,417
Department of Health and Human Services (ATSDR)	64,036	68,838	68,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,204	2,205	2,212
Department of the Interior	610	607	758
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,494	909	1,200
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	321	349	350

Personnel Summary

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct			
Total compensable workyears.			
1001	Full-time equivalent employment	3,536	3,724
1005	Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	20	21

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

Personnel Summary—Continued

Identification code 20-8145-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
2001 Full-time equivalent employment	73	100	100
2005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-2-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations			55,000
Financing:			
40.26 Budget authority (appropriation) (trust fund, definite)			55,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			55,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			-40,700
90.00 Outlays			14,300

The Administration will support legislative reforms to CERCLA that are designed to increase the Superfund program's fairness, reduce cleanup and transaction costs, increase community participation in cleanup decisions, and enhance the role of States in the program. These reforms should also emphasize eliminating economic barriers preventing redevelopment of abandoned hazardous waste sites. The FY 1996 Budget includes discretionary funds to begin implementing these reforms should they be enacted.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8145-4-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations			200,000
Financing:			
60.27 Budget authority (appropriation) (trust fund, indefinite)			200,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			200,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance			-200,000
87.00 Outlays (gross)			
89.00 Budget authority (net)			200,000
90.00 Outlays (net)			

The Administration will support Superfund legislative reforms which allow costs allocated to identifiable, but non-viable parties at sites, and certain other categories of costs to be paid from the Hazardous Substance Superfund as mandatory spending.

REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES TO THE SUPERFUND

For repayment of advances to the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, as amended, \$733,955,348: Provided, That such repayments shall be made on or before December 31, 1995. (26 U.S.C. 9507(d)(3))

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-8224-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 92.0)			733,955
Financing:			
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)			733,955
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations			733,955
90.00 Outlays			733,955

As required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as amended, discretionary funds are requested to repay the general fund of the Treasury for advances made to the Hazardous Substance Superfund in FY 1986 and FY 1987. These advances are required by statute to be repaid on or before December 31, 1995. The budget includes a discretionary receipt to the general fund of an equal amount, thereby making this repayment budget neutral.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 205 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$75,000 per project, [\$70,000,000] \$77,273,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no more than \$8,150,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, *Provided further*, That of which [\$669,000] \$710,000 [of the funds appropriated under this heading] shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General appropriation to remain available until September 30, [1995] 1996. (Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Unavailable Collections (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8153-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	676,494	778,503	918,698
Receipts:			
02.01 Interest	26,555	55,195	56,218
02.02 Transfers from the general fund, amounts equivalent to taxes	151,502	155,000	157,000
02.99 Total receipts	178,057	210,195	213,218
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	854,551	988,698	1,131,916
Appropriation:			
05.01 LUST trust fund	-76,048	-70,000	-77,273
07.99 Total balance, end of year	778,503	918,698	1,054,643

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8153-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	84,418	72,995	77,273
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-359		
21.41 Unobligated balance available, start of year: U.S. Securities: Par value	-11,017	-3,006	
24.41 Unobligated balance available, end of year: U.S. Securities: Par value	3,006		
39.00 Budget authority	76,048	69,989	77,273

Budget authority:			
Appropriation (trust fund, definite):			
40.26	Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	75,379	69,331 76,563
40.26	Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	669	669 710
40.75	Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327	-11	-11
43.00	Appropriation (total)	76,048	69,989 77,273
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	84,418	72,995 77,273
	Obligated balance, start of year:		
72.40	Treasury balance	35,765	32,336 30,762
72.41	U.S. Securities: Par value	43,877	61,848 62,856
	Obligated balance, end of year:		
74.40	Treasury balance	-32,336	-30,762 -31,436
74.41	U.S. Securities: Par value	-61,848	-62,856 -64,328
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-359	-359
89.00	Budget authority (net)	76,048	69,989 77,273
90.00	Outlays	69,518	73,561 75,127

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund, authorized by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, provides funds for responding to releases from leaking underground petroleum tanks, including activities under the Working Capital Fund. The Trust Fund is financed by a 0.1 cent a gallon tax on motor fuels, that became effective January 1, 1987.

EPA supports cleanup and enforcement programs which are implemented by the States. Funds are allocated to the States through cooperative agreements to clean up those sites posing the greatest threat to human health and environment. Funds are also used for grants to non-state entities, including Indian Tribes, under section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Risks from releases at leaking underground petroleum tanks are reduced and addressed by cleanup actions. To measure performance, the LUST program tracks the number of cleanups completed, which includes all sites where the State determines risks have been addressed through completed corrective actions. The complexity of cleanups is increasing due to issues such as contaminated groundwater; therefore, cleanups will take longer and the number of cleanups completed will slow in the near future. Cleanups are conducted by the State or the responsible party. LUST Trust Fund dollars can be used for State-lead cleanups and for State oversight of responsible party cleanups.

	FY94 actuals	FY95 est.	FY96 est.
Cleanups Completed	20,500	20,000	16,000

Status of Funds (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8153-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Treasury balance	35,765	32,336	30,762
U.S. Securities:			
0101 U.S. securities: Par value	778,955	908,925	1,050,604
0102 Unrealized discounts	-47,566	-65,568	-69,039
0199 Total balance, start of year	767,154	875,693	1,012,327
Cash income during the year:			
0200 Transfer from the general fund amounts equivalent to taxes, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, EPA	151,502	155,000	157,000
0240 Earnings on investments, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, EPA	26,555	55,195	56,218
0297 Income under present law	178,057	210,195	213,218
0299 Total cash income	178,057	210,195	213,218
Cash outgo during year:			
0500 Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	-69,518	-73,561	-75,127
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
0700 Treasury balance	32,336	30,762	31,436
U.S. Securities:			
0701 U.S. securities: Par value	908,925	1,050,604	1,192,388
0702 Unrealized discounts	-65,568	-69,039	-73,406
0799 Total balance, end of year	875,693	1,012,327	1,150,418

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 20-8153-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	4,107	4,585	4,948
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	233	260	280
11.5 Other personnel compensation	74	83	89
11.7 Military personnel	14	16	17
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4,428	4,944	5,334
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,016	1,134	1,224
Travel and transportation of persons:			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	498	902	795
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7		
22.0 Transportation of things	3	18	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	380	472	521
23.2 Rental payments to others	7	37	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	28	154	29
24.0 Printing and reproduction	56	313	60
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1,061	1,029
25.2 Other services	2,691	5,395	1,548
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	267	170	821
25.5 Research and development contracts	602	384	249
26.0 Supplies and materials	40	222	42
31.0 Equipment	154	864	165
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	74,241	56,922	65,445
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities		2	
99.9 Total obligations	84,418	72,995	77,273

Personnel Summary

Identification code 20-8153-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	88	94	94
1005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, [\$20,000,000] \$23,047,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, and to remain available until expended: *Provided, That not more than \$8,420,000 of these funds shall be available for administrative expenses.* (Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
00.01 Direct Obligations	19,943	19,953	23,047
01.01 Reimbursable Programs	2,363	15,000	15,000
10.00 Total obligations	22,306	34,953	38,047
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-159		
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-2,475	-3,709	-3,709
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	3,709	3,709	3,709
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	221		
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	23,602	34,953	38,047
Budget authority			
Current:			
40.26 Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	21,239	20,000	23,047
40.75 Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-327		-47	
43.00 Appropriation (total)	21,239	19,953	23,047
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	2,363	15,000	15,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	22,306	34,953	38,047

OIL SPILL RESPONSE—Continued
[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]—Continued

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	12,003	11,617	11,558
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	-11,617	-11,558	-13,134
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-159		
87.00 Outlays (gross)	22,533	35,012	36,471
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections from: Federal sources	-2,363	-15,000	-15,000
89.00 Budget authority (net)	21,239	19,953	23,047
90.00 Outlays (net)	20,170	20,012	21,471

Provides for EPA's responsibilities for direction, monitoring and technical assistance of major inland oil spill response activities authorized under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), including activities under the Working Capital Fund. This involves setting oil prevention and response standards, initiating enforcement actions for compliance with OPA and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure requirements, and directing response actions when appropriate. EPA also carries out research to improve response actions to oil spills including research on the use of remediation techniques such as dispersants and bioremediation. Funding of oil spill cleanup actions is provided through the Department of Transportation under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	3,658	5,050	5,583
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	121	167	185
11.5 Other personnel compensation	173	239	264
11.7 Military personnel	99	137	151
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4,051	5,593	6,183
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	886	1,224	1,353
Travel and transportation of persons:			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	181	437	440
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	20	24	9
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	483	518	571
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	22	26	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction	89	105	38
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		6,021	5,841
25.2 Other services	10,120	3,917	6,203
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	995	385	609
25.5 Research and development contracts	375	145	230
26.0 Supplies and materials	41	48	17
31.0 Equipment	225	266	94
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,455	1,244	1,450
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	19,943	19,953	23,047
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,363	15,000	15,000
99.9 Total obligations	22,306	34,953	38,047

Personnel Summary

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	78	121	118
1005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1		
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
2001 Full-time equivalent employment	4		
2005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1		

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTED FUNDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-8741-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations		10	10
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-71	-71	-71
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	71	71	71
60.27 Budget authority (appropriation) (trust fund, indefinite)		10	10
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations		10	10
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	4	4	4
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations:			
Treasury balance	-4	-4	-4
90.00 Outlays		10	10

Includes gifts for pollution control programs that are, for the most part, designated for a specific use by the donor; and deposits from pesticide registrants to cover the costs of petition hearings when such hearings result in unfavorable decisions to the petitioner.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 68-8741-0-7-304	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		3	3
25.2 Other services		7	7
99.9 Total obligations		10	10

ALLOCATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS

Note.—Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are included in the schedules of the parent appropriations as follows:
Commerce: "Economic Development Assistance Programs."
General Services Administration.
Appalachian Regional Commission.
Transportation: "Emergency Preparedness Grants."

[ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS]

[On the budgetary resources available to the Environmental Protection Agency during fiscal year 1995, \$7,525,000 are permanently canceled. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall allocate the amount of budgetary resources canceled among the agency's accounts available for procurement and procurement-related expenses. Amounts available for procurement and procurement-related expenses in each such account shall be reduced by the amount allocated to such account. For the purposes of this paragraph, the definition of "procurement" includes all stages of the process of acquiring property or services, beginning with the process of determining a need for a product or service and ending with contract completion and closeout, as specified in 41 U.S.C. 403(2).]

[None of the funds provided in this Act may be used within the Environmental Protection Agency for any final action by the Administrator or her delegate for signing and publishing for promulgation of a rule concerning any new standard for radon in drinking water.]

[None of the funds provided in this Act may be used during fiscal year 1995 to sign, promulgate, implement or enforce the requirement proposed as "Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Individual Foreign Refinery Baseline Requirements for Reformulated Gasoline" at volume 59 of the Federal Register at pages 22800 through 22814.] (Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Environmental Protection Agency

(In millions of dollars)

Account	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate	Account	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Federal funds					Water infrastructure financing:				
General and Special Funds:					Appropriation, current 304 BA	2,455	2,962	1,865	1,810
Program and research operations:					Outlays O	1,978	2,202	2,137	1,999
Appropriation, current 304 BA	852	922	1,017	1,003				110	253
Spending authority from offsetting collections BA	10	25	25	25	Total Water infrastructure financing BA	2,455	2,962	2,365	2,295
Outlays O	861	945	1,038	1,029		1,978	2,202	2,147	2,252
Outlays from special funds O			(12)	(1)					
Program and research operations (gross) BA	863	947	1,042	1,012	Payment to the hazardous substance superfund:				
Outlays O	861	945	1,038	1,014	Appropriation, current 304 BA	250	250	250	242
Total, offsetting collections -10	-25	-25	-25	-25	Outlays O	250	250	250	242
Total Program and research operations (net) BA	852	922	1,017	987	Public Enterprise Funds:				
Outlays O	851	920	1,013	989	Revolving fund for certification and other services:				
Office of the Inspector General:					Spending authority from offsetting collections 304 BA	2	2	2	2
Appropriation, current 304 BA	28	29	33	32	Outlays O	3	2	2	2
Spending authority from offsetting collections BA	17	16	15	15	Revolving fund for certification and other services (gross) BA	2	2	2	2
Outlays O	48	45	47	47		3	2	2	2
Office of the Inspector General (gross) BA	45	45	48	47	Total, offsetting collections -2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Outlays O	48	45	47	47	Total Revolving fund for certification and other services (net) BA				
Total, offsetting collections -17	-16	-15	-15	-15		1			
Total Office of the Inspector General (net) BA	28	29	33	32	Reregistration and expedited processing revolving fund:				
Outlays O	31	28	32	32	Spending authority from offsetting collections 304 BA	15	14	14	14
Research and development:					Outlays O	16	16	18	15
Appropriation, current 304 BA	339	349	427	414				17	17
Spending authority from offsetting collections BA	25	50	50	50	Reregistration and expedited processing revolving fund (gross) BA	15	14	23	22
Outlays O	322	399	431	461		16	16	25	22
Research and development (gross) BA	364	399	477	464	Total, offsetting collections -15	-14	-14	-14	-14
Outlays O	322	399	431	461				9	8
Total, offsetting collections -25	-50	-50	-50	-50	Total Reregistration and expedited processing revolving fund (net) BA				
Total Research and development (net) BA	339	349	427	414		1	2	2	1
Outlays O	297	349	381	411	Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan liquidating account:				
Abatement, control, and compliance:					Outlays 304 O	3	3	3	
Appropriation, current 304 BA	1,359	1,414	1,749	1,703	Intragovernmental Funds:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections BA	27	60	60	60	Working capital fund:				
Outlays O	1,304	1,444	1,653	1,731	Spending authority from offsetting collections 304 BA			121	124
Outlays from special funds O			(2)	(4)	Outlays O			121	124
Limitation on administrative and other expenses (283)	(305)				Working capital fund (gross) BA			121	124
Abatement, control, and compliance (gross) BA	1,386	1,463	1,809	1,760				121	124
Outlays O	1,304	1,440	1,647	1,729	Total, offsetting collections -121	-124			
Total, offsetting collections -27	-60	-60	-60	-60	Total Working capital fund (net) BA				
Total Abatement, control, and compliance (net) BA	1,359	1,403	1,749	1,700					
Outlays O	1,277	1,380	1,587	1,669	Credit Accounts:				
Buildings and facilities:					Abatement, control, and compliance loan program account:				
Appropriation, current 304 BA	18	44	113	109	Outlays 304 O	9	6	6	6
Outlays O	36	63	92	177	Trust funds				
					Hazardous substance superfund:				
					Appropriation, current 304 BA	1,497	1,431	1,508	1,463
					Appropriation, permanent ... BA			155	153
					Spending authority from offsetting collections BA	53	70	70	70

Environmental Protection Agency—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Outlays	O	1,542	1,530	1,540	1,539
				14	30
Outlays from trust funds	O	(1,489)	(1,460)	(1,470)	(1,469)
				14	30
Limitation on administrative expenses		(280)	(308)		
Hazardous substance superfund (gross)	BA	1,550	1,501	1,833	1,786
	O	1,542	1,530	1,554	1,621
Total, offsetting collections		- 53	- 70	- 70	- 70
Total Hazardous substance superfund (net)	BA	1,497	1,431	1,763	1,716
	O	1,489	1,460	1,484	1,551
Repayment of advances of the superfund:					
Appropriation, current	304 BA			734	
Outlays	O			734	
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund:					
Appropriation, current	304 BA	76	70	77	75
Outlays	O	70	74	75	76
Outlays from trust funds	O	(70)	(74)	(75)	(76)
Limitation on administrative expenses		(7)	(8)		
Oil spill response:					
Appropriation, current	304 BA	21	20	23	22
Spending authority from offsetting collections	BA	2	15	15	15
Outlays	O	23	35	36	37
Outlays from trust funds	O	(20)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Limitation on administrative and other expenses		(8)	(8)		
Oil spill response (gross)	BA	24	35	38	37
	O	23	35	36	37

Account		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Total, offsetting collections		- 2	- 15	- 15	- 15
Total Oil spill response (net)	BA	21	20	23	22
	O	20	20	21	22
Miscellaneous contributed funds:					
Appropriation, permanent	304 BA		*	*	*
Outlays	O		*	*	*
Outlays from trust funds	O		(*)	(*)	(*)

Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	5,301	5,958	5,954	5,780
	O	4,735	5,205	5,513	5,779
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	304 BA/O	- *			
Offsetting governmental receipts	304 BA/O	- 9	- 10	- 21	- 21
				- 15	- 15
Total Federal funds	BA	5,292	5,948	5,918	5,744
	O	4,726	5,195	5,478	5,743
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,594	1,521	2,597	1,813
	O	1,579	1,554	2,315	1,649
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	304 BA/O	- 200	- 225	- 200	- 175
Total Trust funds	BA	1,395	1,296	2,397	1,638
	O	1,379	1,329	2,115	1,474
Interfund transactions	304 BA/O	- 250	- 250	- 984	- 242
Total Environmental Protection Agency	BA	6,436	6,994	7,331	7,140
	O	5,855	6,274	6,609	6,974

Summary

Federal funds:											
(As shown in detail above)	BA	5,301	5,958	5,954	5,780						
	O	4,735	5,205	5,513	5,779						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:											
Proprietary receipts from the public	304 BA/O	-									
Offsetting governmental receipts	304 BA/O	- 9	- 10	- 21	- 21						
				- 15	- 15						
Total Federal funds	BA	5,292	5,948	5,918	5,744						
	O	4,726	5,195	5,478	5,743						
Trust funds:											
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,594	1,521	2,597	1,813						
	O	1,579	1,554	2,315	1,649						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:											
Proprietary receipts from the public	304 BA/O	- 200	- 225	- 200	- 175						
Total Trust funds	BA	1,395	1,296	2,397	1,638						
	O	1,379	1,329	2,115	1,474						
Interfund transactions	304 BA/O	- 250	- 250	- 984	- 242						
Total Environmental Protection Agency	BA	6,436	6,994	7,331	7,140						
	O	5,855	6,274	6,609	6,974						

General Services Administration

(In millions of dollars)

Account	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate	
Office of Policy and Oversight					
<i>Federal funds</i>					
General and Special Funds:					
Policy and oversight:					
Appropriation, current	804 BA		112	116	
Outlays	O		109	113	
Real Property Activities					
<i>Federal funds</i>					
General and Special Funds:					
Construction and acquisition:					
Appropriation, current	804 BA		1,022	1,000	
Outlays	O		123	263	
Intragovernmental Funds:					
Federal buildings fund:					
Appropriation, current	804 BA	156	310	- 555	
Authority to borrow, permanent	BA	53			
Spending authority from offsetting collections	BA	5,359	5,281	5,895	5,387
Outlays	O	5,275	6,039	5,884	5,918

Account	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate	1997 estimate	
Limitation on program level (obligations)					
(5,308) (5,047) (4,785) (4,815)					
Federal buildings fund (gross)					
BA	5,567	5,591	5,340	5,387	
O	5,275	6,039	5,884	5,918	
Total, offsetting collections					
- 5,120 - 5,326 - 5,600 - 5,773					
Total Federal buildings fund (net)					
BA	447	264	- 259	- 386	
O	155	713	284	145	
Total Federal funds Real Property Activities					
BA	447	264	763	614	
O	155	713	408	409	
Personal Property Activities					
<i>Federal funds</i>					
General and Special Funds:					
Expenses of transportation audit contracts and contract administration:					
Appropriation, permanent	804 BA	14	14	14	15
Outlays	O	13	14	14	15
Outlays from special funds	O	(13)	(14)	(14)	(15)

TABLE 6-1. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

(in millions of dollars)

Source	Budget Authority						
	1994 Actual	Estimate					
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Other programs	189	174	237	232	228	224	228
Subtotal, Conduct of foreign affairs	4,630	4,789	4,159	4,036	3,953	3,871	3,788
154 Foreign information and exchange activities:							
U.S. Information Agency	1,270	1,186	1,302	1,263	1,237	1,211	1,188
Board for International Broadcasting	208	237					
Other programs	17	16	11	11	11	10	10
Subtotal, Foreign information and exchange activities	1,496	1,439	1,313	1,274	1,248	1,221	1,198
155 International financial programs:							
Export-Import Bank	945	709	780	715	663	636	614
International monetary fund		25	25	24	24	23	23
Exchange stabilization fund							
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	-66	1,120	50	-510	-990	-1,540	-240
Special defense acquisition fund	-266	-282	-220	-166	-66	-10	-17
Credit liquidating account (Exim)	-1,158	-937	-644	-622	-457	-574	-122
Other							
Offsetting receipts	-102	-104	-106	-108	-110	-112	-115
Subtotal, International financial programs	-647	530	-115	-668	-937	-1,577	143
Total, International affairs	17,709	19,397	18,524	17,368	16,788	15,857	17,285
250 General science, space, and technology:							
251 General science and basic research:							
National Science Foundation programs	2,992	3,197	3,336	3,237	3,169	3,102	2,897
Department of Energy general science programs	1,604	984	1,018	852	858	861	852
Subtotal, General science and basic research	4,596	4,181	4,353	4,089	4,028	3,964	3,749
252 Space flight, research, and supporting activities:							
Science, Aeronautics and Technology		5,079	5,090	4,937	4,835	4,733	4,632
Human space flight		5,515	5,510	5,408	5,340	5,273	5,205
Mission support		2,157	2,304	2,235	2,189	2,142	2,098
Research and program management	1,349						
Space flight control and data communications	4,835						
Construction of facilities	290	-27					
Research and development	6,532						
Other	16	16	17	17	16	16	16
Subtotal, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	13,022	12,740	12,920	12,597	12,380	12,165	11,948
Total, General science, space, and technology	17,618	16,921	17,274	16,685	16,408	16,128	15,698
270 Energy:							
271 Energy supply:							
Research and development	3,830	3,796	3,881	3,474	3,399	3,386	3,366
Naval petroleum reserves	-188	-264	-362	-492	-474	-449	-414
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				448	439	417	395
Subtotal, Naval petroleum reserves	-188	-264	-362	-44	-35	-32	-19
Federal power marketing	-207	-420	-576	-542	-449	-804	-786
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				11	182	672	679
Subtotal, Federal power marketing	-207	-420	-576	-531	-268	-131	-108
Tennessee Valley Authority	1,094	1,181	633	528	483	518	357
Uranium enrichment	126	73	42	30	30	30	30
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)							
Subtotal, Uranium enrichment	126	73	42	30	30	30	30
Uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning fund	286	301	289	292	295	298	301
Decontamination transfer	-130	-134	-350	-292	-292	-292	-292
Foreign fees (proposed)			-45	-46	-47	-48	-49

TABLE 6-1. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

(in millions of dollars)

Source	Budget Authority						
	1994 Actual	Estimate					
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Nuclear waste program	261	394	432	540	604	668	512
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)							
Subtotal, Nuclear waste program	261	394	432	540	604	668	512
Nuclear waste fund receipts	-396	-555	-591	-600	-606	-607	-616
Subsidies for nonconventional fuel production	-26	-8	-18	-2	-2	-2	-2
Rural electric and telephone loans	80	90	137	133	130	128	125
Credit liquidating account (REA)	-1,343	-1,452	-1,129	-1,102	-1,155	-1,130	-1,175
Subtotal, Energy supply	3,386	3,002	2,341	2,380	2,536	2,787	2,432
272 Energy conservation	669	773	907	641	627	627	621
274 Emergency energy preparedness	216	144	34	274	276	277	274
276 Energy information, policy, and regulation:							
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	35	22	22	22	21	20	19
Other energy programs	419	392	404	351	365	369	365
Subtotal, Energy information, policy, and regulation	455	414	426	373	386	389	385
Total, Energy	4,726	4,333	3,708	3,668	3,824	4,080	3,711
300 Natural resources and environment:							
301 Water resources:							
Corps of Engineers	4,082	3,621	3,632	3,572	3,712	3,663	3,619
Bureau of Reclamation	874	889	842	791	804	787	739
Other	757	247	279	271	266	260	255
Offsetting receipts	-373	-472	-596	-592	-649	-669	-665
Subtotal, Water resources	5,340	4,285	4,157	4,043	4,133	4,042	3,949
302 Conservation and land management:							
Forest Service	3,169	3,047	2,866	2,825	2,779	2,733	2,687
Management of public lands (BLM)	966	976	1,011	982	963	954	926
Federal land acquisition	12	15	24	24	23	23	22
Mining reclamation and enforcement	308	293	293	284	278	272	267
Conservation reserve program	1,743	1,743	1,926	2,021	2,035	2,029	1,962
Other conservation of agricultural lands	932	830	952	806	791	776	761
Other	368	364	384	372	364	357	349
Offsetting receipts	-2,309	-2,278	-2,304	-2,313	-2,337	-2,490	-2,453
Subtotal, Conservation and land management	5,190	4,990	5,152	5,001	4,897	4,653	4,521
303 Recreational resources:							
Federal land acquisition	255	222	211	205	200	196	192
Urban park and historic preservation funds	58	54	45	44	43	42	41
Operation of recreational resources	2,658	2,736	2,773	2,755	2,710	2,689	2,670
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				4	6	8	10
Subtotal, Operation of recreational resources	2,658	2,736	2,773	2,760	2,716	2,697	2,681
Offsetting receipts	-179	-247	-262	-274	-278	-284	-295
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-8	-12	-16	-20	-26
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts	-179	-247	-270	-286	-295	-304	-322
Subtotal, Recreational resources	2,792	2,765	2,759	2,722	2,665	2,631	2,592
304 Pollution control and abatement:							
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,627	2,782	4,104	3,273	3,209	3,144	3,079
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)							
Subtotal, Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,627	2,782	4,104	3,273	3,209	3,144	3,079
Hazardous substance superfund	1,497	1,431	1,563	1,516	1,485	1,454	1,422
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			200	200	200	200	200
Subtotal, Hazardous substance superfund	1,497	1,431	1,763	1,716	1,685	1,654	1,622
Oil pollution funds (gross)	149	164	169	168	168	159	159
Water infrastructure financing	2,455	2,962	2,365	2,295	2,248	2,200	2,138
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	76	70	77	75	73	72	70

TABLE 6-1. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

(in millions of dollars)

Source	Budget Authority						
	1994 Actual	Estimate					
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Superfund recoveries and other	-209	-235	-969	-211	-171	-146	-146
Subtotal, Pollution control and abatement	6,595	7,174	7,508	7,316	7,211	7,083	6,923
306 Other natural resources:							
Program activities	2,789	2,829	2,986	2,893	2,837	2,829	2,812
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			24	24	24	24	24
Subtotal, Program activities	2,789	2,829	3,010	2,917	2,861	2,853	2,836
Offsetting receipts	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-21	-33
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts	-19	-19	-29	-29	-29	-31	-43
Subtotal, Other natural resources	2,770	2,810	2,981	2,888	2,833	2,822	2,793
Total, Natural resources and environment	22,688	22,024	22,558	21,970	21,738	21,231	20,770
350 Agriculture:							
351 Farm income stabilization:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	12,400	8,895	8,533	8,080	5,801	5,997	5,467
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)					-500	-500	-500
Subtotal, Commodity Credit Corporation	12,400	8,895	8,533	8,080	5,301	5,497	4,967
Crop insurance	236	1,093	1,264	1,062	1,115	1,068	1,207
Agricultural credit insurance	401	404	414	401	392	384	375
Emergency food assistance program	120	65	40	39	38	37	36
Other	1,060	784	818	807	752	738	728
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)							
Subtotal, Other	1,060	784	818	807	752	738	728
Credit liquidating accounts (ACIF and FAC)	51	-787	-762	-1,244	-1,117	-996	-981
Subtotal, Farm income stabilization	14,268	10,455	10,306	9,145	6,480	6,728	6,431
352 Agricultural research and services:							
Research programs	1,201	1,203	1,191	1,156	1,132	1,109	1,089
Marketing programs	168	157	158	156	155	154	153
Animal and plant inspection programs	476	461	442	428	419	411	402
Economic intelligence	138	135	145	141	138	135	133
Other programs and unallocated overhead	928	940	959	930	911	891	879
Offsetting receipts	-126	-131	-130	-130	-130	-130	-130
Subtotal, Agricultural research and services	2,785	2,765	2,764	2,681	2,625	2,570	2,514
Total, Agriculture	17,053	13,220	13,070	11,826	9,106	9,298	8,943
370 Commerce and housing credit:							
371 Mortgage credit:							
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	-422	187	-42	174	190	183	179
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)							
Rural housing programs	1,085	770	780	756	741	725	709
Privatizing collection of debt (Non-PAYGO proposal)			-156				
Other		50					
Credit liquidating accounts	822	746	971	75	-643	-994	-1,219
Subtotal, Mortgage credit	1,485	1,753	1,552	1,005	288	-86	-334
372 Postal service:							
Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	130	130	146	124	124	124	124
Postal Service (Off-budget)	2,732	3,958	4,336	1,739	1,943	1,438	1,177
Subtotal, Postal service	2,863	4,088	4,482	1,863	2,067	1,562	1,301
373 Deposit insurance:							
Resolution Trust Corporation Fund	18,315		-957				

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Summary Of The 1996 Budget



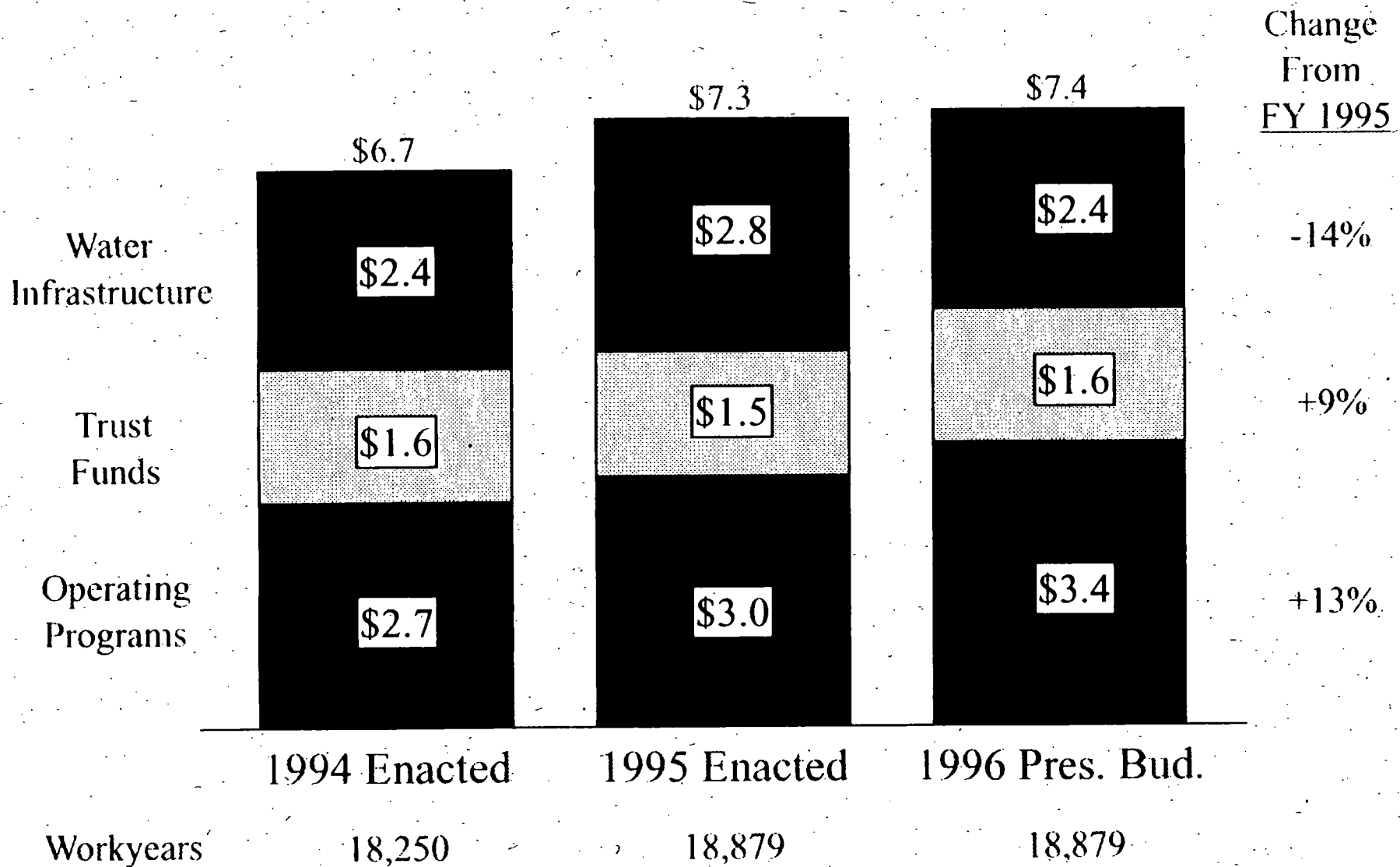
CONTACTS FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S 1996 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Comptroller	Kathryn Schmoll	260-9674
Budget Director	Elizabeth Craig	260-8340
Associate Budget Director	Terry Ouverson	260-8340
 Budget Planning & Regional Operations Branch	Terry Ouverson	260-8340
Budget Information Technical Systems Branch	William J. Boone	260-3367
Budget Formulation & Control Branch	Delia G. Scott	260-1176
 Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances (Budget Division Contact)	Richard White	260-2914
	Terry Grindstaff	(260-1170)
 Research & Development (Budget Division Contact)	Lek Kadeli	260-7500
	Mike Feldman	(260-1179)
 Air & Radiation (Budget Division Contact)	Jerry Kurtzweg	260-7415
	Michael Haley	(260-7164)
 Water Quality & Drinking Water (Budget Division Contact)	Lyn Pennington	260-5698
	Terry Grindstaff	(260-1170)
 Water Infrastructure Financing: Clean Water SRF, Drinking Water SRF (Budget Division Contact)	Lyn Pennington	260-5698
	Terry Grindstaff	(260-1170)
 Hazardous Waste, Oil Spills, Superfund & Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program (Budget Division Contact)	David Sutton	260-4471
	Vera Ashworth	(260-1163)
 Enforcement (Budget Division Contact)	Susan Absher	260-8294
	Mike Feldman	(260-1179)
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Office of International Activities	Joan Fidler	260-0076
Office of Administration & Resources Management	Maggie Mitchell	260-9116
Office of Policy, Planning & Evaluation	Mary Free	260-4020
Office of the Inspector General	Michael Binder	260-4912
Office of General Counsel	Bill Stewart	260-8888
 (Budget Division Contact)	Michael Haley	(260-7164)
 Contractor Conversion	David J. O'Connor	260-4467

FY 1996 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET



OUR BUDGET CONTINUES TO EMPHASIZE OUR OPERATING PROGRAMS



A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Industry-by-Industry / Community-by-Community

★ Targeting the Highest Risks

- Clean, Safe Water
- Clean Air
- Urban Revitalization/Superfund Reform
- Safer Pesticides

★ Strengthening Partnerships

- Performance Partnerships
- Community Right to Know
- Pollution Prevention and Voluntary Initiatives

★ Strengthening Enforcement and Ensuring Compliance

- Facility-focused/Multi-media
- Small Business Compliance Assistance

★ Strengthening Science

- Independently Peer-Reviewed Research
- STAR Program

Competitively Awarded Research Grants and Graduate Fellowships

Common Sense/Cost-Effective/Consensus-Based



Environmental News

Monday, February 6, 1995

CLINTON'S FY 96 BUDGET FOR EPA ADVANCES CLEANER, CHEAPER, SMARTER ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA

George Shelton 202-260-5965

Pledging continued commitment to common-sense, cost-effective methods to protect public health and the environment, EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner today announced President Clinton's proposed \$7.4 billion EPA budget for fiscal year 1996. The 1996 budget represents modest growth and is a reflection of the Clinton Administration's New Covenant with the American people to make government work better and cost less.

"This budget will allow us to continue our effort to achieve the very best environmental results at the least cost -- cleaner for the environment, cheaper for business and taxpayers and smarter for America's future," said EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner.

The 1996 budget redirects Agency resources to target the highest risks; provide fast relief for communities near toxic dumpsites; strengthen partnerships with states, tribes and communities; strengthen science; and strengthen enforcement and ensure compliance with environmental laws.

- To target and address the highest environmental risks, the budget provides \$3.4 billion and 14,213 workyears for operating programs.

- To reform Superfund and provide fast relief for communities near toxic dumpsites, the budget provides \$1.6 billion for the Superfund program. The Agency redirects resources to early clean-up actions that provide fast relief for communities, and expands the Brownfields revitalization program to redevelop urban property.

- To reduce risks from drinking water contamination and assure clean water, the budget provides for \$2.4 billion for water infrastructure funding, including resources for a Clean Water State Revolving Fund and a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

- Through the new STAR Program (Science To Achieve Results), the Agency will provide an additional \$77.4 million for FY 96 in grants for research by scientific experts, and for a new graduate research fellowship program.

- For the first time, the vast majority of money allocated to support state, local, and tribal environmental programs is eligible to be given in the form of consolidated grants, called Performance Partnership grants -- money they can use to meet their environmental needs as they see fit.

"President Clinton and I share a deep commitment to protecting the health of the people of this country and the air, the water, and the land we all must share," said Browner. "This budget will enable us to do the job in ways that work for real people in real communities."

(To obtain a copy of the budget summary, write to Environmental Protection Agency, Budget Planning and Regional Operations Branch, Room 713, 401 M St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or call 202-260-4157.)

R-23

#

A New Generation of Environmental Protection:
Cleaner, Cheaper, Smarter

The 1996 President's Budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reflects the President's New Covenant between the government and the American people. Within an era of limited federal resources, we must protect our health -- the health of our families, the health of our communities, and the health of our economy.

This year's budget shows modest growth, which will allow us to continue our efforts to achieve the very best environmental results at the least cost -- industry by industry, community by community.

Two years ago, I began redirecting this agency away from the pollutant-by-pollutant, one-size-fits-all regulations of the past. In place of that approach, we are moving toward a new, comprehensive approach to achieve results that are cleaner for the environment, cheaper for business and taxpayers, and smarter for America's future. This new approach is reflected in the budget I present to you today.

Number 1, we target the highest-risk environmental problems, redirecting resources away from lower risks. We allocate money to help states ensure clean, safe water for communities across this country. We continue our efforts to implement the Clean Air Act in conjunction with states, industry, and the environmental community. We direct our Superfund resources to early clean-up actions that provide fast relief for communities. And we speed up getting safer pesticides onto the market.

Number 2, we strengthen our partnerships. We provide resources for states, communities, and tribes to use in meeting environmental needs in the ways that work best for them, while spending less on federal oversight. We expand the Community Right to Know about toxic pollution. And we expand our efforts to work with industry on voluntary efforts to prevent pollution.

Number 3, we strengthen our science. Through our new STAR Program (Science To Achieve Results), we reach out to the best and the brightest in the scientific community to help us address the most serious risks for public health.

Number 4, we not only strengthen our enforcement efforts but also provide upfront assistance to help businesses comply with environmental laws.

President Clinton and I share a deep commitment to protecting the health of the people of this country and the air, the water, and the land we all must share. This budget will enable us to take the common-sense, cost-effective, consensus-based actions that will work for real people in real communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM BRIAN BURKE

SUBJECT OMB DIRECTOR'S REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CROSSCUT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

On November 1, 1994, I attended the OMB Director's review of the environmental crosscut and the Environmental Protection Agency. This memo outlines the budgetary highlights for the environmental crosscut and EPA for FY 96. The full OMB document is attached.

I. Environmental Crosscut

- Congress increased funding by 3% (to \$977 million) despite the failure of almost all environmental legislative initiatives. The Administration was generally successful in targeting this funding to high priority areas.
- Discretionary spending requests for EPA are \$37.4 billion (an increase of \$2.8 billion or 8%).
- Agencies responsible for protecting the environment and natural resources continue to target requested resources for high-priority areas.
- Major requested program increases over FY 95 are:
 - wastewater grants and loans increased \$591 million (94%)
 - federal facility site clean-up increased \$1.4 billion (16%)
 - Clean Water State Revolving Funds increased \$342 million (27%)
 - the Climate Change Action Plan increased \$97 billion (42%)
 - EPA's operating plan increased \$260 million (9%)
 - National Biological Survey and four pilot projects increased \$86 million (13%)

II. EPA review

• **Streamlining plan status**

The EPA streamlining plan meets FTE planning guidance. It also meets the NPR goal of doubling the supervisory ratio. However, EPA still needs to develop detailed plans on how to implement this latest round of personnel

reductions without a performance loss.

- **Budgetary impact of failure to reauthorize CERCLA**

Had CERCLA been reauthorized by the 103d Congress, reforms in the bill would have had significant budget effects. Had the bill passed, there would have been discretionary spending increases to reform the liability scheme and enhance community participation in cleanup decisions. There would have been new mandatory spending for cleanup of "orphan shares" of waste at sites where liability cannot be determined, extension of the existing corporate environmental income tax, and new revenue and mandatory spending for the proposed Environmental Insurance Resolution Fund.

OMB believes the President's budget should now include the CERCLA reauthorization proposal. The budget implications of reform are now available, and including it in the budget would signal that CERCLA reform remains a priority.

There is also a question as to whether the reintroduced CERCLA reauthorization plan should include compromises reached at the end of the last Congress. In order to avoid problems in the Senate, the PAYGO financing of the program was shifted to avoid a revenue shortfall in the second five years of the ten year program.

Because Congress may not enact CERCLA reauthorization in 1995, it may be preferable to not include additional discretionary funds for CERCLA reforms in the FY 96 budget. This would avoid having to make politically difficult budget decisions at this time. If Congress does enact it, any additional discretionary funding needed can be addressed through reprogramming or supplemental funding.

- **Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs)**

In "A Vision for Change," the President proposed a new program to provide capitalization grants to SRFs. The SRFs would provide low interest loans to help drinking water treatment systems comply with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Congress has already appropriated \$1.3 billion for SRFs, but the funds cannot be obligated since the program remains unauthorized because the SDWA failed to pass the 103d Congress. EPA requests \$700 million for SRFs for FY 96. Once authorized, the program will improve public health and increase economic efficiency through reduced illness.

- **The role of cost in measuring environmental results**

There is need to work with EPA to develop performance measures that appropriately take costs of achieving environmental goals into consideration. EPA's budget of \$7 billion is small compared to the \$130 billion in costs it imposes on society annually.

EPA now uses primarily a "command and control" method of regulation. This has produced many regulatory successes, but has been ineffective in some areas, particularly in achieving ambient air and water quality standards.

EPA has recognized its shortcomings in this area and plans to publish measurable environmental goals by April 22, 1995. It held a series of meetings with stakeholders in 1994, and has produced a list of goals (see page E-28) and guiding principles for achieving these goals. Costs and customer service implications, such as the timely issuance of permits, are not included in this list.

EPA is now making the transition to a new performance measurement system that will focus more on environmental outcome measurements. This will replace the STARS system now used, which focuses on media-specific command-and-control outputs.

- **Assessment of EPA's financial management**

EPA has made progress in improving its financial management. However, EPA still must improve some known financial systems problems, improve accounting of Superfund receivables and increase the program managers' emphasis on financial management.

- **Superfund performance management**

CERCLA has been criticized for slow clean-up and the unfairness of its retroactive liability scheme, but the Administration's proposed reform of the program failed to be enacted by the 103d Congress. However, EPA has set its own goals. It wants to improve the existing program to ensure more efficient clean-ups and increased fairness for those who must pay for clean-up and the communities where the waste sites are located.

FY 1996

Director's Review

Environmental Crosscut

and

Environmental Protection Agency

October 1994

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

**Environment and Natural Resource Management
FY 1996 Budget Crosscut Summary
October 1994**

- o Despite the fact that the 103rd Congress did not (with the exception of the California Desert Act) complete work on any of the Administration's environmental and natural resource legislative initiatives (Superfund, Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, EPA Cabinet Status, Food Safety, Hard Rock Mining, and National Park Service Recreation and Concession Fees), Congress appropriated \$977 million (3 percent) more for environment and natural resource programs in FY 1995 compared to FY 1994.
- o The Administration was generally successful in targeting this increased funding to high-priority areas -- several programs received major increases in FY 1995 funding relative to FY 1994, including EPA's Operating Program (+\$259 million; +10 percent), EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (+\$101 million; +17 percent), NAFTA Environmental Programs (+\$72 million; +35 percent), and the Climate Change Action Plan (+187 million; +416 percent).
- o Based on Agency submissions to OMB, discretionary spending requests in FY 1996 for the environment and natural resource management would total \$37.4 billion -- an increase of \$2.8 billion (8 percent) over the FY 1995 enacted level.
- o This FY 1996 increase in spending requests for the environment and natural resource management would be even larger (\$6 billion or 20 percent) if compared to the FY 1993 enacted level.
- o Agencies responsible for protecting the environment and preserving the Nation's natural resources continue to target requested resources for the high-priority areas identified in the President's FY 1995 Budget:
 - Priority investments would total \$11.7 billion in FY 1996 -- a \$1.5 billion (15 percent) increase over the FY 1995 enacted level.
 - Compared to FY 1993 when the Administration first came into office, the increase would be \$3.3 billion (40 percent).
 - Funding for most other environment and natural resource programs increase by \$1.9 billion (11 percent) over the FY 1995 enacted level.

- o Major requested program increases over the FY 1995 enacted level for key programs or areas:
 - Wastewater Grants and Loans (USDA) +\$591 million (+94 percent)
 - Federal Facility Site Cleanup (DOD/DOE/Others) +\$1.4 billion (+16 percent)
 - Clean Water State Revolving Funds (EPA) +\$342 million (+27 percent)
 - Climate Change Action Plan (DOE/EPA/USDA/Corp) +\$97 million (+42 percent)
 - EPA's Operating Plan +\$260 million (+9 percent)
- o \$766 million (+\$86 million or 13 percent over the FY 1995 enacted level) is requested to continue the National Biological Survey and four pilot projects covering the ecosystems of the forests of the Pacific Northwest; the Everglades of Florida; Prince William Sound in Alaska; and the Anacostia River in the Nation's capital.

FY 1996 BUDGET DATA
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS
 (Discretionary budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1995 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1996 Agency Req.</u>	<u>FY 1996 PAD Rec.</u>
PRIORITY INVESTMENTS	8,387	9,699	10,188	11,734	- *
TOTAL SPENDING BY PROGRAM CATEGORY:					
I. EPA's Operating Program	2,750	2,689	2,948	3,208	3,228
II. Stewardship	16,669	17,670	18,208	19,482	- *
III. Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity	108	633	680	767	- *
IV Remediation and Cleanup	12,325	13,739	13,653	14,981	- *
V. International Cooperation	1,810	1,746	2,262	2,334	- *
TOTAL 1/	32,932	35,448	36,608	39,357	3,228
LESS MANDATORY SPENDING	(1,699)	(1,811)	(1,994)	(1,985)	
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	31,233	33,637	34,614	37,372	-

1/ Total adjusted to eliminate double counts.

**PRIORITY INVESTMENTS AND OTHER AJOR
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS**

(Discretionary budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1993 Actual</u>	<u>1994 Actual</u>	<u>1995 Enacted</u>	<u>1996 Agency Req.</u>	<u>1996 PAD Rec.</u>
<u>I. PRIORITY INVESTMENTS:</u>					
STEWARDSHIP					
Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) (EPA)	1,944	1,218	1,258	1,600	2,000
Drinking Water SRFs (EPA)	--	599	700	700	0
Water/Wastewater Grants/Loans (USDA)	548	616	627	1,218	--
Watershed Restoration (EPA)	50	80	100	100	100
CA Wastewater Recl. & Reuse Pilot Prog. (DOI)	--	10	18	23	23
Needy Cities (EPA)	100	150	100	100	100
Enhanced Federal Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Infrastructure:					
National Parks (DOI)	984	1,094	1,078	1,147	1,147
National Forests (USDA)	749	735	774	826	--
Fish and Wildlife (DOI)	506	492	513	523	523
Public Lands (DOI)	293	275	323	333	333
Subtotal (Enhanced Protection/Infrastructure)	2,532	2,596	2,688	2,829	2,003
Recover Fisheries & Protected Species (NOAA)	232	254	269	304	300
Wetlands Plan (Corps/DOI/EPA/USDA/NOAA, Others) (Includes USDA/WRP)	595	733	800	828	928
Federal Aid Highways, Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality (DOT)	601	815	795	850	--
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY					
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (USDA/DOI/DOL/EPA/DOC)	--	339	354	390	--
Everglades/South FL Rest. (DOI/Corps/EPA)	95	118	120	134	--
National Biological Survey (DOI)	--	167	167	187	187
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY					
Environmental Technology (EPA)	92	128	160	172	172
Clean Car/PNGV (DOE/DOD/DOC/DOT/EPA/NASA/NSF)	250	279	269	379	--
U.S. Climate Chg. Action Prog. (DOE/EPA/USDA/DOI/Corps)	8	45	232	329	342
U.S. Global Change Research Program:					
Ground-Based (DOE/NSF/USDA/Commerce)	406	998	905	954	954
Space-Based (Mission to Planet Earth) (NASA)	932	805	972	968	968
Subtotal (Global Change Research)	1,338	1,803	1,877	1,922	1,922
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION					
NAFTA Env. Support (EPA/USDA/Treasury/State/DOI)	209	208	280	292	292
Global Environmental Education (NOAA/NASA/NSF/EPA)	0	1	15	20	20
TOTAL, PRIORITY INVESTMENTS 1/	8,387	9,699	10,188	11,734	NA

1/ Total adjusted to eliminate double counts and mandatory spending.

**PRIORITY INVESTMENTS A OTHER AJOR
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS**
(Discretionary budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

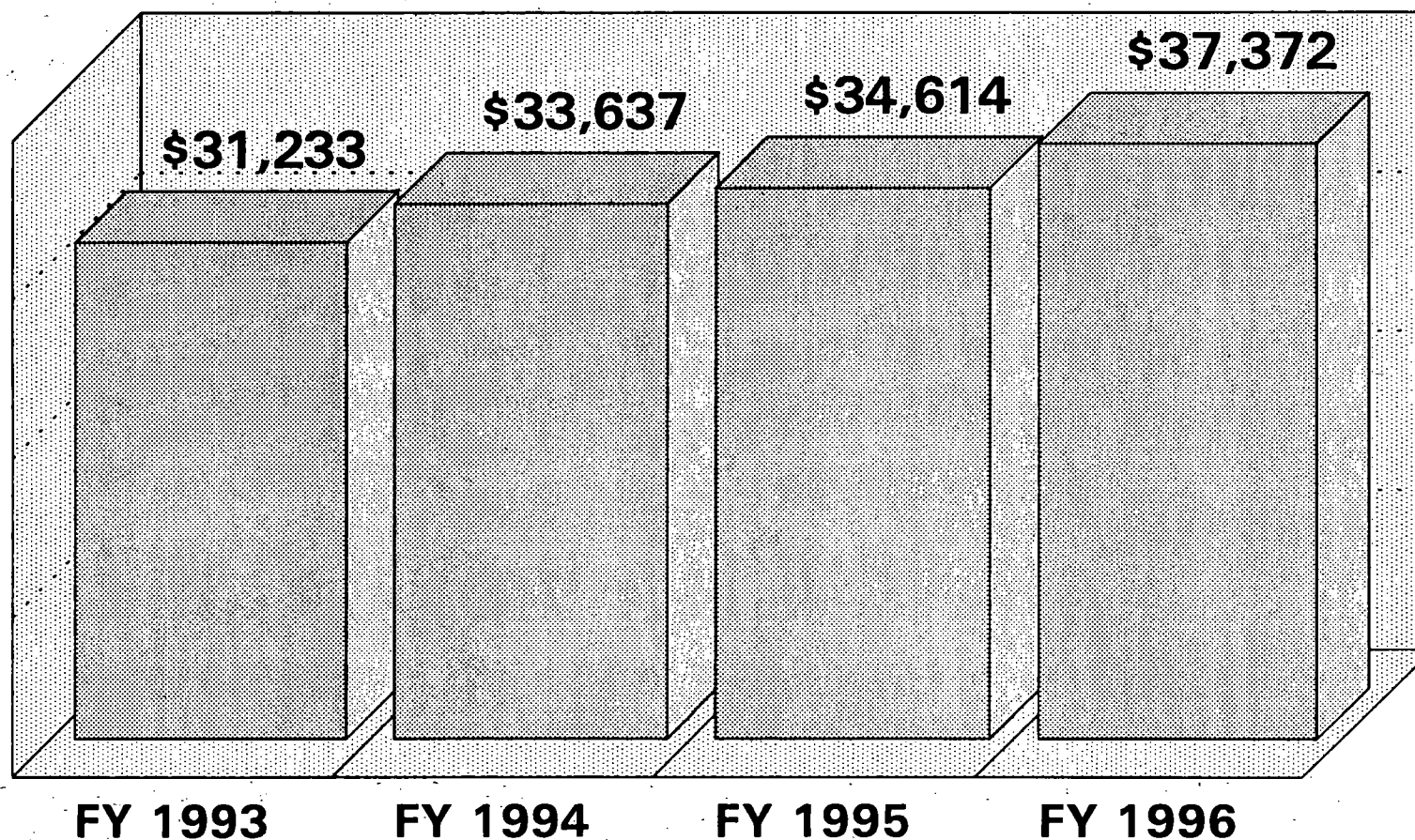
<u>Program</u>	<u>1993 Actual</u>	<u>1994 Actual</u>	<u>1995 Enacted</u>	<u>1996 Agency Req.</u>	<u>1996 PAD Rec.</u>
II. OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS:					
EPA's OPERATING PROGRAM	2,750	2,689	2,948	3,208	3,228
STEWARDSHIP					
Wetlands Reserve Program (mandatory) (USDA)	15	67	93	107	234
Conservation Res. Program (mandatory) (USDA)	1,690	1,738	1,809	1,826	- *
Solar and Renewable Energy Research and Development (DOE)	257	340	388	434	418
Energy Conservation (DOE)	348	432	510	636	636
Pesticide Reduction Initiative: Selected Programs (USDA)	103	122	123	166	- *
Anacostia River Ecosystem Management (Corps, EPA, DOI)	4	3	3	3	- *
Prince William Sound (mandatory) (DOI, USDA, NOAA)	9	6	36	52	52
REMEDIATION AND CLEANUP					
Federal Facility/Site Cleanup:					
DOE (Environmental Management Program)	5,521	6,139	6,138	7,310	- *
DOD	1,686	2,491	2,375	2,551	- *
Others (USDA/DOI/DOT)	129	137	143	178	- *
Subtotal	7,336	8,767	8,656	10,039	- *
Superfund (EPA)(Non-Fed. Facility/Site Cleanup)	1,589	1,497	1,431	1,513	1,509
Superfund Orphan Share (mandatory) (EPA)	0	0	0	0	200
Environmental Compliance (DOD)	1,819	2,012	2,202	2,161	- *
Pollution Prevention (DOD)	274	340	392	344	- *
Research and Development for Environmental Programs (DOD)	393	426	278	234	- *
INTERNATIONAL					
Montreal Protocol (EPA/STATE)	25	25	38	46	58 *
Multilateral and Bilateral International Assistance (Funds Appropriated to the President/AID)	272	247	320	356	- *
Global Environmental Facility (Treasury)	0	30	90	110	- *
TOTAL, OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS 1/	15,175	16,920	17,362	19,228	NA

1/ Total adjusted to eliminate double counts and mandatory spending.

Environment and Natural Resource Programs

FY 1996 Budget Data Discretionary Budget Authority

Dollar Amounts in Millions

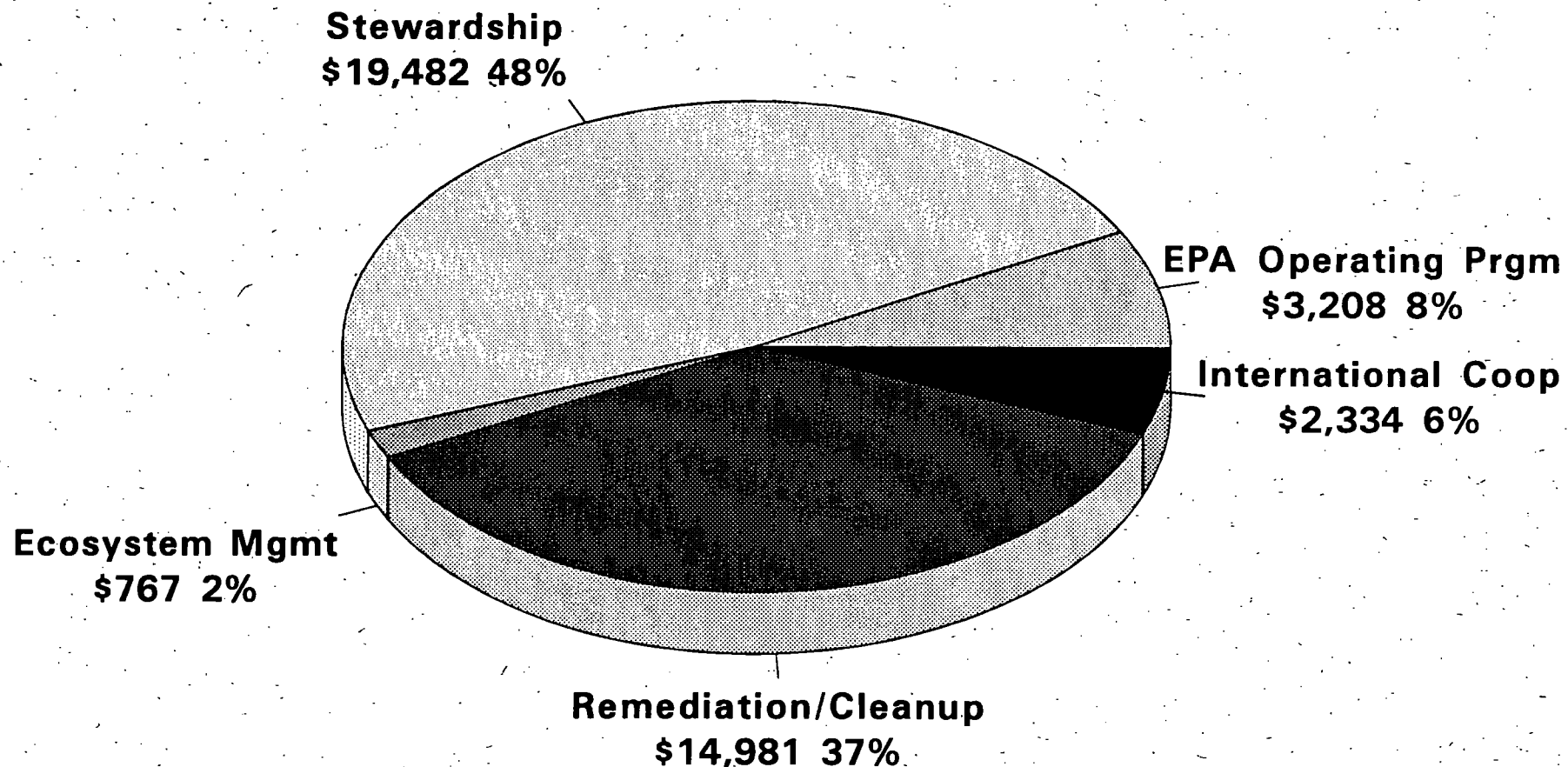


FY 1993 & FY 1994 Are Actuals; FY 1995 Enacted; FY 1996 Agency Request

Environment and Natural Resource Programs

FY 1996 Agency Request

Total Spending By Program Category



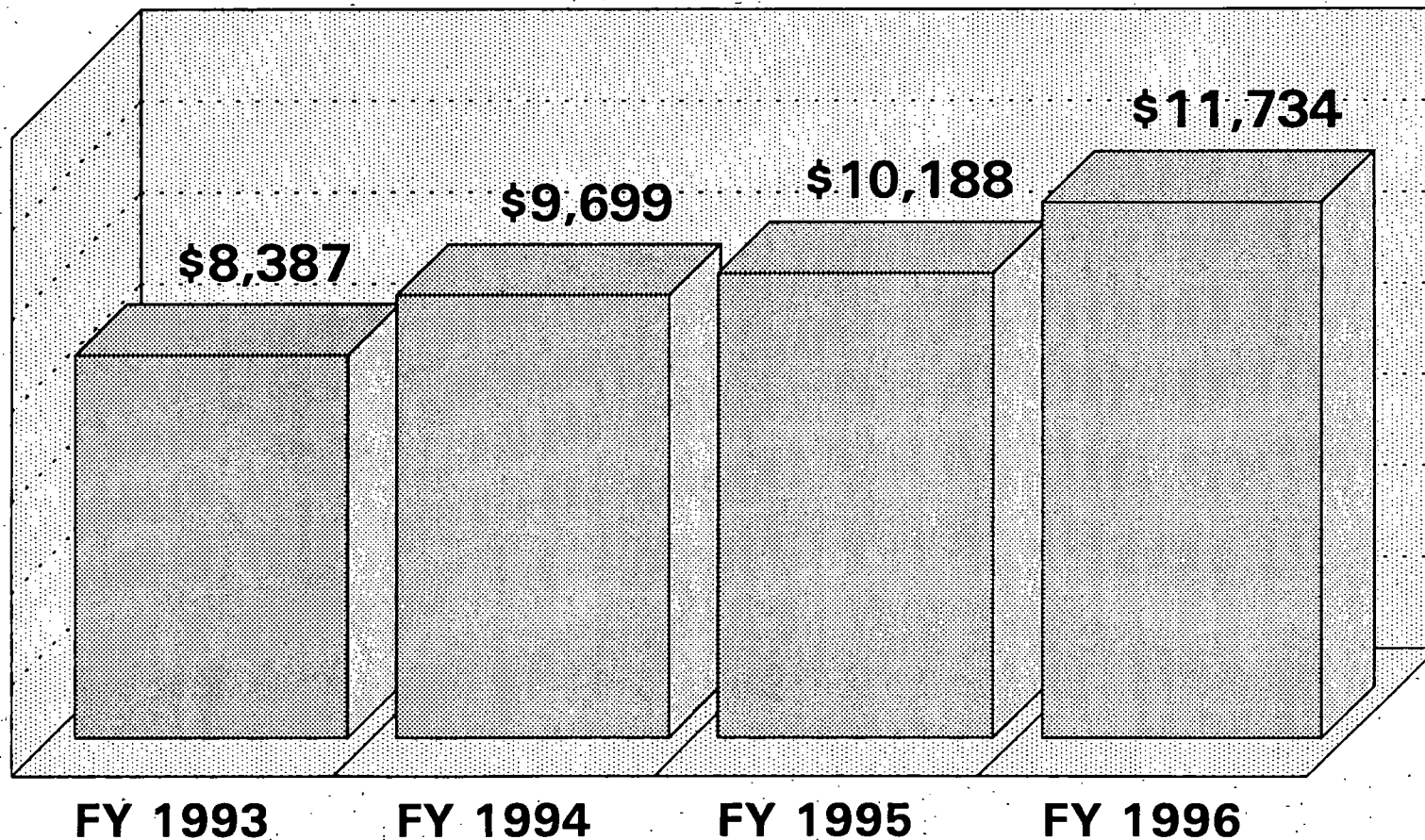
Budget Authority; Dollar Amounts in Millions

Environment and Natural Resource Programs

Priority Investments -- FY 1996 Budget Data

Discretionary Budget Authority

Dollar Amounts in Millions



FY 1993 & FY 1994 Are Actuals; FY 1995 Enacted; FY 1996 Agency Request

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1996 DIRECTOR'S REVIEW
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AGENCY SUMMARY
DISCRETIONARY WALK-DOWN TABLE -- FY 1996
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996	
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL
FY 1993 and 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	6,923	6,112	6,637	6,425	7,241	6,780	---	---
FY 1996 Level in FY 1995 Budget.....							7,395	7,110
April 21st Planning Guidance.....							7,300	7,000
FY 1996 Agency Request.....							7,348	7,043
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level.....							7,311	7,000

Major Policy Components of Agency Budget Request:

Operating Program (9% in BA over 95 enacted; 6% in OL).....	3,208	3,087
Funds Agency regulatory development, enforcement, research, state grants and personnel (except personnel for the Superfund and LUST programs). The U.S. environmental community views funding for EPA's Operating Program as the main indicator of the Administration's support for the environment. The President requested a 13% increase for the Operating Program in FY 1995, while Congress provided a 10% increase.		
Superfund (6% in BA over 95 enacted; -2% in OL).....	1,513	1,542
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) (27% in BA over 95 enacted; -9% in OL).....	1,600	1,420
Presidential investment		
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) (no change in BA to 95 enacted; + 850% in OL).....	700	263
Presidential investment		
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Trust Fund (10% in BA over 95 enacted; + 2% in OL).....	77	75
Other Wastewater Infrastructure (-71% in BA below 95 enacted; + 40% in OL).....	250	884
Includes projects in support of NAFTA and Boston Harbor. The reduction from 95 enacted reflects elimination of unauthorized and unrequested projects added by the Appropriations Committees in FY 1995.		

AGENCY SUMMARY
DISCRETIONARY WALK-DOWN TABLE -- FY 1996
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1996	
	BA	OL
EPA Technical Reestimate for DWSRF.....	---	-93
Assumed that DWSRF would be reauthorized at end of FY 1994 (legislation was pending at time of submission) and a 6 month lag in program startup.		
Agency Request (0.7% in BA over guidance; +0.6% in OL).....	7,348	7,043
Adjustments to Agency Request (Technical Changes, Scoring Changes, Reestimates):		
NRD Reestimate for DWSRF.....	---	-137
Reflects Congressional inaction on reauthorization. Assumes authorization at end of FY 1995 and 6 month lag in startup.		
Technical Reestimate.....	---	+51
Operating Program (+ \$51M) reflects delay in construction of Bay City lab		
Total, Adjustments to Agency Request.....	---	-86
Total, Adjusted Agency Request (0.7% in BA over guidance; -3.3% in OL).....	7,348	6,957

PAD Recommendations (Changes to achieve policy objectives and adjust request to meet guidance):

Reductions

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (see issue paper).....	-700	-7
Provide no new funding (\$1.3B already available once authorized).		
Clean Air State Grants (see issue paper).....	-28	-14
Eliminate funding for activities financed by State fees in FY 1996.		
Procurement Savings.....	-9	-3
Use OFPP calculated savings due to procurement reform legislation.		
Pay Increase for "Enrichment".....	-8	-8
Limit above pay raise salary increases to 1.7% above 1995 President's Budget level.		

AGENCY SUMMARY
DISCRETIONARY WALK-DOWN TABLE -- FY 1996
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Increases</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	
	<u>BA</u>	<u>OL</u>
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (see issue paper)..... Restore to level in "A Vision for Change"	+400	+16
Research Triangle Park (NC) (see issue paper)..... Fund construction of new research/office building currently in GSA's over-ceiling FY 1996 budget request.	+232	+35
Alaskan Native Wastewater (see issue paper)..... Continue Congressional Add to address infrastructure needs of Alaskan Native villages which currently have no wastewater facilities.	+15	+1
Public Waste Supply System Grants..... Increase grants to help states bring municipalities into compliance with EPA drinking water standards.	+20	+10
Climate Change Action Plan..... Fully fund EPA's responsibilities under the President's Climate Change Action Plan.	+11	+3
Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards..... Provide funding to help EPA fulfill overdue Clean Air Act requirements for regulation of a class of compounds that pose a significant risk of cancer in urban areas.	+10	+3
Fuel Economy Testing..... Restore fuel economy testing program eliminated by EPA. Also restores \$2M in user fees that would have been eliminated. (+12 FTE)	+1	+1
Montreal Protocol..... Provide funding above the FY 1995 Pres. Bud level in order to address all of the arrearage in U.S. commitments to the Montreal Protocol Facilitation Fund.	+12	+3
Construction Grant Closeouts..... Restore EPA reduction in program proposed by OMB as a material weakness. (+19 FTE)	+3	+2
Yucca Mountain..... Fully fund effort to fulfill EPA's statutory responsibilities to issue regulations and conduct oversight of Yucca Mountain high-level radioactive waste depository.	+3	+1

AGENCY SUMMARY
DISCRETIONARY WALK-DOWN TABLE -- FY 1996
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>FY 1996</u>	
		<u>OL</u>
President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD).....	+ 1	---
Restore funding to enable PCSD to continue in FY 1996.		
Country Studies.....	+ 2	+ 1
Provide funding to continue program to inventory developing country greenhouse gas emissions.		
Total, PAD recommendations.....	-37	43

PAD RECOMMENDED LEVEL.....	7,311	7,000
----------------------------	-------	-------

Percentage Change of PAD Recommendation from:

FY 1993 Actual.....	5.6%	14.5%
FY 1994 Actual.....	10.2%	8.9%
FY 1995 Enacted.....	1.0%	3.2%
FY 1996 Level in FY 1995 Budget.....	-1.1%	-1.5%
April 21st Planning Guidance.....	0.2%	---
Adjusted Agency Request.....	-0.5%	0.6%

MANDATORY

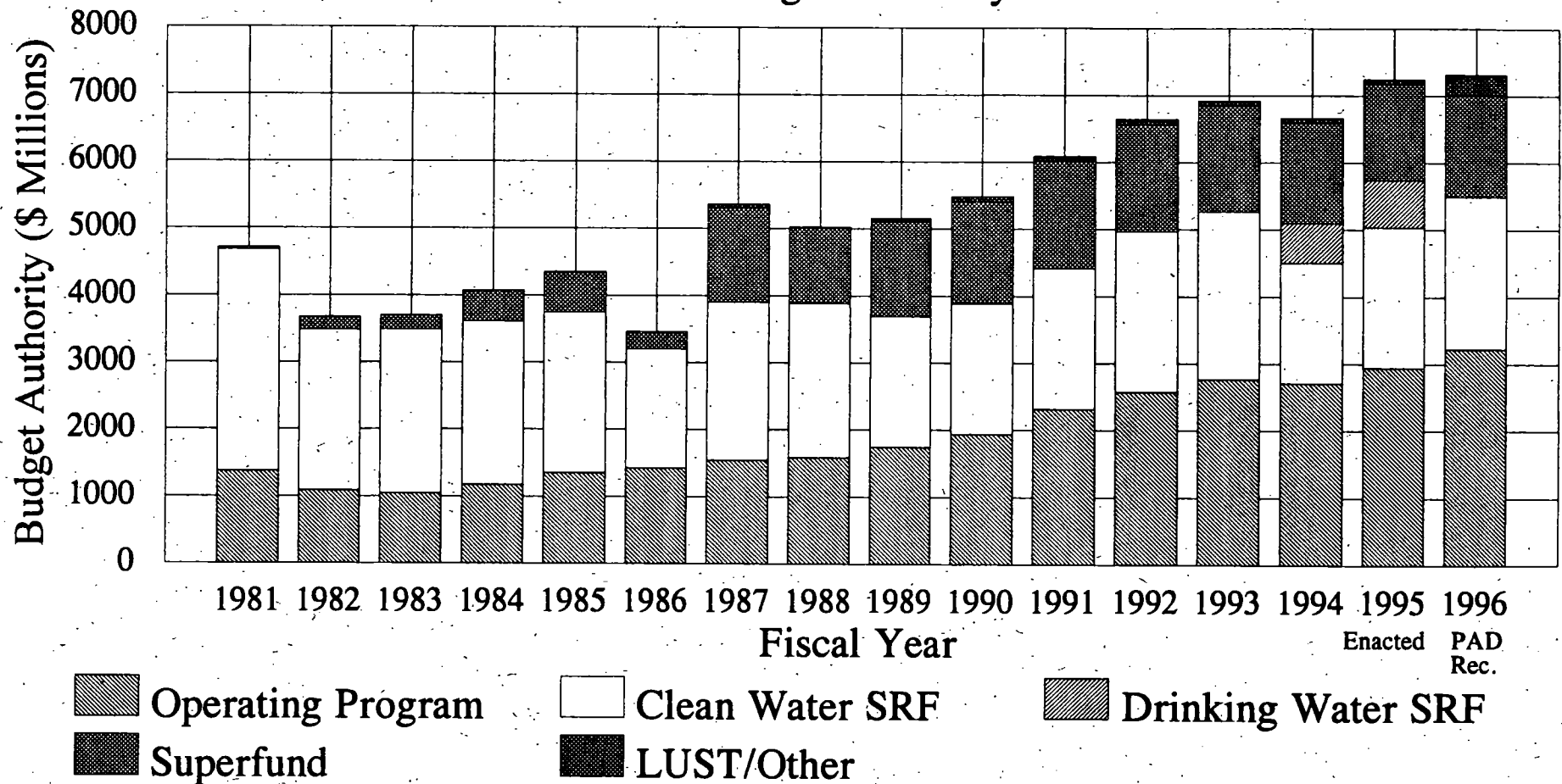
FY 1993 and 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	-187	-177	-236	-224	-242	-241	N/A	N/A
FY 1996 Agency Request.....							-211	-210
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level (Includes Superfund orphan share -- see issue 1).....							-22	-221

AGENCY TOTAL

FY 1993 and 1994 Actual/FY 1995 Enacted.....	6,736	5,935	6,401	6,201	6,999	6,539	N/A	N/A
FY 1996 Agency Request.....							7,137	6,747
FY 1996 PAD Recommended Level							7,289	6,779

EPA Historical Summary

Budget Authority



**STREAMLINING PLAN STATUS
FTE SUMMARY
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
FY 1993 and 1994 Act./ FY 1996 Budget Request.....	17,887	17,587	19,059	18,869	18,627	18,587	18,468
Planning Guidance.....	18,572	18,258	19,059	18,869	18,627	18,587	18,468
PAD Recommendation.....				18,869	18,627	18,587	18,468
Streamlining Plan.....				18,869	18,627	18,587	18,468
Buyouts Planned (No. of separations, FY 1995 only).....			640				

Difference between Budget Request and:

Planning Guidance.....	---	---	---	---
PAD Recommendation.....	---	---	---	---

Explanation:

Streamlining Plan meets Planning Guidance levels for all years (see the accompanying summary assessment of the Plan on the next page).

**STREAMLINING PLAN STATUS
SUMMARY ASSESSMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

- o Acceptable with explanation -- The EPA streamlining plan meets FTE planning guidance. It also meets the NPR goal of doubling the supervisory ratio, but by the end of FY 1996 (three years early and accompanied by a reduction in organizational layers from seven to five). The plan includes a new commitment to a 25% reduction in headquarters staff and smaller reductions in targeted positions -- short of the 50% NPR goal but a good faith effort under the circumstances. The Agency still needs to develop detailed plans for how to allocate and implement this latest round of reductions but, notably, does not project any loss of performance at this level of change.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- o OMB should support EPA's accelerated streamlining of supervisory positions, which may require greater flexibility with respect to other NPR goals. EPA views this as the key to accomplishing its mission and policy initiatives.
- o EPA exempted the Office of Inspector General from reductions in NPR targeted positions, even though it is all headquarters and mostly auditors or accountants; this issue should be addressed on a government-wide basis.

KEY FEATURES OF PLANS AND DISCUSSION

- o The 6/30 version of the plan had no reductions to NPR targeted positions (other than supervisors) in order to give offices and regions flexibility in deciding how to flatten their hierarchy. The 10/3 version would reduce headquarters staff by 25% over five years, a significant improvement but still a ballpark figure that EPA might be able to increase given time for a more detailed analysis of its future workforce.
- o EPA proposes no reduction in acquisition specialists, and a 12% reduction in accountants & auditors. However, its contracts and financial management are both on the high risk list, and the 9/30 Kelman memo noted that EPA's "core contracting resources may be insufficient."
- o The plan would reduce budget specialists by 25% and personnel specialists by 15%. EPA argues that it currently has 11% and 25% less staff than average, respectively, in these job series. It also anticipates a particular need for personnelists to develop new non-supervisory job descriptions and career paths due to its accelerated reduction in supervisors, but this justification is weak after the first few years.
- o The plan reflects a commitment to culture change throughout the Agency, as seen in the requirement that each Assistant or Regional Administrator submit a reinvention implementation plan by March 1995, and an emphasis on program performance, based on EPA's new strategic plan and measurable environmental goals to be finalized by Earth Day 1995.
- o Of the 640 buyouts it received, EPA is reserving 80% for supervisors. Applications appear on target and qualifying employees are to depart by January 1995 unless the Agency has a mission-related need for them to stay longer.

**STREAMLINING PLANS: NPR TARGET POPULATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

	FY 1993 <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY1999</u>
Total FTES.....	17,887	18,258	19,059	18,869	18,627	18,587	18,468
Number of positions:							
Supervisors.....	2,926	2,836	2,552	1,572	1,551	1,547	1,536
Supervisory Ratio.....	1:5.1	1:5.5	1:7.5	1:11	1:11	1:11	1:11
Headquarters Staff.....	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,100
Personnel Specialists.....	309	297	290	283	277	270	263
Budget Specialists.....	92	88	84	80	76	72	69
Acquisition Specialists.....	486	498	498	498	498	498	498
Accountants & Auditors.....	670	690	690	690	690	640	608
Organizational Layers.....	7	7	7	5	5	5	5

DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENT PROPOSALS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	President's Request (FY95 BUD)	<u>Enacted</u>	President's Request (FY95 BUD)	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	Recom. less Request
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	BA	1,944	1,218	1,600	1,258	1,700	1,600	2,000	400
	OL	1,425	1,415	1,566	1,552	1,424	1,420	1,436	16

This program provides capitalization grants to Clean Water State Revolving Funds that make low interest loans to municipalities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Funding would be raised to the level contemplated in "A Vision of Change" using funding not requested for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	BA	---	599	700	700	700	700	---	(700)
	OL	---	---	65	---	263	33	26	(7)

This program provides capitalization grants to proposed Drinking Water State Revolving Funds that would make low interest loans to municipalities for construction of drinking water treatment plants and related activities. Congress appropriated \$1.3 billion for this program in FY 1994 and 1995 subject to authorization. As the program was not authorized in the last Congress and the \$1.3 billion will remain available, no additional funds would be requested in FY 1996.

Watershed Restoration Grants	BA	50	80	100	100	100	100	100	---
	OL	26	55	79	79	92	92	92	---

Non-point source pollution is now the leading cause of water pollution. These competitive State grants target watersheds and activities that have the greatest likelihood of producing demonstrable water quality improvements and reductions in ecological and health risks. Will create over 5,000 direct and indirect one-year jobs in FY 1993-95.

Environmental Technology	BA	92	128	172	160	212	172	172	---
	OL	88	106	143	134	177	158	158	---

The Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) funds research, development, and demonstration of cost-effective, innovative technologies to environmental problems. Will create domestic jobs by promoting exports of U.S.-developed environmental technologies. The FY 1996 request includes \$80 million specifically for the initiative. NRD is still working with EPA to verify the base level of ongoing environmental technology work.

DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENT PROPOSALS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
				President's Request (FY95 BUD)	Enacted	President's Request (FY95 BUD)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>						
Climate Change Action Plan _1/	BA	---	37	123	116	135	123	136	13
	OL	---	10	54	52	107	101	105	4

EPA's climate change programs are responsible for delivering nearly 50 percent of the President's commitment for the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. This proposal would provide an additional \$13 million in FY 1996 to fully fund EPA's responsibilities under the President's Climate Change Action Plan, including \$2 million to continue the Country Studies program. The Country Studies program provides financial and technical assistance to help developing countries inventory their emissions of greenhouse gases and evaluate options for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Montreal Protocol	BA	10	10	24	17	24	19	31	12
	OL	3	8	14	12	21	16	19	3

The \$5 million increase over the Agency request will help the U.S. meet its \$38 million 1996 obligation as a donor country to the Multilateral Fund and begin to pay down \$21 million in arrears (EPA and State cost-share the payment to the Fund). The Fund provides financial assistance to developing countries to help pay for meeting the incremental costs of shifting away from ozone-depleting chemicals.

NAFTA Environmental Support	BA	154	134	179	174	179	180	180	---
	OL	10	45	90	89	114	123	123	---

Over \$100 million in FY 1994 and 1995 funding will support the construction of an international wastewater treatment facility needed to treat raw sewage from Tijuana, Mexico which threatens the National Estuarine Reserve near San Diego. FY 1995 funding will also support the design and construction of wastewater treatment facilities in Nogales, Arizona and Mexicali, Mexico, to treat raw sewage from Mexico that threatens surface waters in Nogales and California's Imperial Valley and Salton Sea. FY 1994 and 1995 funding will also be used to continue a major program to reduce water-related health risks in Texas colonias where over 300,000 families live with no potable water or sewage treatment systems.

Needy Cities (Boston)	BA	100	150	100	100	100	100	100	---
	OL	24	56	80	84	79	99	99	---

Would continue funding through FY 1997 for cities that have more than \$2 billion in secondary treatment needs, as documented in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey, and must have user charges greater than 0.65 percent of median household income. Only Boston qualifies for this funding.

DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENT PROPOSALS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY95 BUD)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY95 BUD)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Recom. less Request</u>
Wetlands Initiative	BA	32	31	36	36	36	37	37	---
	OL	16	25	33	31	34	35	35	---
Provides grants to States to help develop State wetlands programs. Will encourage States to take over the delegation of wetlands programs and to achieve the President's interim goal of no net-loss of wetlands and long-term goal of increased and improved wetlands.									
Adjustments for double-counts	BA	---	---	-20	-20	-10	-10	-10	
	OL	---	---	-6	-6	-14	-14	-14	
Total.....	BA	2,382	2,387	3,014	2,641	3,176	3,021	2,746	(275)
	OL	1,592	1,720	2,118	2,027	2,297	2,063	2,079	16

1/ The FY 1995 BUD and FY 1995 Enacted levels for the Climate Change Action Plan includes a \$16.6 million budget amendment.

**SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)**

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Recom. less Request</u>
Operating Program.....	BA	2,750	2,689	3,042	2,948	3,071	3,208	3,228	20
	OL	2,509	2,741	2,944	2,888	3,085	3,141	3,140	-1
Funds Agency regulatory development, enforcement, research, state grants, and personnel (except personnel for the Superfund and LUST programs).									
Superfund.....	BA	1,589	1,497	1,495	1,431	1,513	1,513	1,509	-4
	OL	1,418	1,487	1,581	1,568	1,566	1,542	1,541	-1
Funds cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites and emergency response to hazardous waste spills. Reduction from request reflects savings from procurement legislation.									
Clean Water SRF.....	BA	1,944	1,218	1,600	1,258	1,700	1,600	2,000	400
	OL	1,425	1,415	1,566	1,552	1,424	1,420	1,436	16
Presidential investment to capitalize state revolving funds that make low interest loans to municipalities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Increase to Agency request reflects a redirection of funds from the Drinking Water SRF. Funds Clean Water SRF at level contemplated in "A Vision of Change".									
Drinking Water SRF.....	BA	---	599	700	700	700	700	---	-700
	OL	---	---	65	---	263	33	26	-7
Presidential investment to capitalize state revolving funds that make low interest loans to help municipalities comply with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. No funds requested because \$1.3 billion has already been appropriated and program is still not authorized.									
LUST.....	BA	84	76	77	70	77	77	77	---
	OL	80	78	77	74	77	75	75	---
Funds cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) for petroleum.									

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
Other Wastewater Infrastructure.....	BA	556	558	249	835	349	250	265	15
	OL	680	704	673	535	710	746	747	1
Funds grants to municipalities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Increase above Agency request reflects continuation of Congressional add for funding of wastewater facilities in Alaskan Native villages.									
Pesticide Registration Fees.....	BA	---	---	-15	---	-15	---	---	---
	OL	---	---	-15	---	-15	---	---	---
Would drop proposal not enacted in FY 1995 to impose fees for registration of pesticides.									
Research Triangle Park Building.....	BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	232	232
	OL	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	35
Would fund construction of a consolidated facility to replace numerous leased facilities--generating savings over the long run.									
Total.....	BA	6,923	6,637	7,148	7,241	7,395	7,348	7,311	-37
	OL	6,112	6,425	6,891	6,780	7,110	6,957	7,000	43
Discretionary Planning									
Guidance.....	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,300	7,300	7,300	---
	OL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,000	7,000	7,000	---

**POTENTIAL INCREASES
TO DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS (IN PRIORITY ORDER)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)**

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>				
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Potential Increased Level</u>	<u>Potential Increases less PAD Recom.</u>
Environmental Technology										
	BA	92	128	172	160	212	172	172	212	40
	OL	88	106	136	134	136	158	154	167	13

This proposal would provide an additional \$40 million to bring total funding for environmental technology and engineering to \$212 million in FY 1996, the level identified for these activities in "A Vision for Change." The focus of this funding would be research, development, and demonstration of more advanced environmental systems and treatment techniques.

Watershed Restoration Grants

	BA	50	80	100	100	100	100	100	150	50
	OL	26	55	79	79	92	92	92	117	26

This proposal would provide an additional \$50 million in state grants to address non-point source pollution, the leading cause of water pollution. These competitive grants target watersheds and activities with the greatest likelihood of producing demonstrable water quality improvements and reductions in ecological and health risks. This increase would be provided to states that have established watershed programs and plans to support EPA's goal of place-based ecosystem protection.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Grants

	BA	93	92	99	99	99	98	98	118	20
	OL	92	92	95	98	98	97	97	107	10

This proposal would provide an additional \$20 million in FY 1996 in state grants to administer the RCRA corrective action program. Most states have been reluctant to assume responsibility for corrective action because of the associated costs of administering the program, particularly during a period of tight state budgets. Federal administration of the program is more costly and less effective.

**POTENTIAL INCREASES
TO DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS (IN PRIORITY ORDER)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (cont.)
(in millions of dollars)**

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>				
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Potential Increased Level</u>	<u>Potential Incras. less PAD Recom.</u>
Federal Air Operating Permit Program									
BA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	33
OL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	33

This proposal would provide an additional \$33 million to fund Federal permitting of large point sources in lieu of state permitting. EPA believes that a few states may not have an approved permit program by the November 1995 deadline and the program would have to be run by EPA regional personnel. EPA proposed that they use an estimated \$32.5 million in offsetting collections to fund this permitting operation, however the use of these funds is subject to appropriations, which EPA did not assume.

Total Potential Increases

BA	143
OL	82

**POTENTIAL REDUCTIONS
TO DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>				
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Request (FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Potential Reduced Level</u>	<u>Potential Reduc . less Pad Recom.</u>
Targeted wastewater FY 1995	BA	---	---	---	569	---	---	---	---	---
(\$569 million rescission)	OL	---	---	---	23	---	114	114	---	-114

This reduction would rescind funding for the 41 unauthorized and unrequested wastewater projects included in the FY 1995 EPA appropriations bill. The proliferation of these Congressionally targeted 55 percent Federal grants threatens to undermine the Clean Water State Revolving Funds that distribute funds to States through an allocation formula. These State grants capitalize the State Revolving Funds that make low interest loans to municipalities. An additional \$290 million in unauthorized and unrequested wastewater projects were included in the FY 1994 EPA appropriations bill and have not yet been obligated.

Administrative expenses	BA	247	263	298	298	298	296	296	260	-36
	OL	250	265	284	284	293	292	292	270	-22

This reduction would bring EPA into compliance with Executive Order 12837 on administrative expenses.

Total Potential Decreases	BA	-36
	OL	-136

MAJOR OUTYEAR CHANGES FROM A HARD FREEZE
(Comparison of PAD Recommended Level with Planning Guidance)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Proposal		FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Planning Guidance.....	BA	7,300	7,600	7,900	8,200	N/A
	OL	7,000	7,300	7,500	7,700	N/A
Agency Request.....	BA	7,348	7,343	7,789	8,188	8,482
	OL	6,957	7,152	7,515	7,946	8,251
PAD Recommended Level.....	BA	7,311	7,372	7,789	8,188	8,482
	OL	7,000	7,293	7,572	7,805	8,106
Differences between PAD Recommended Level and Planning Guidance:						
Adjustment #1.....	BA	11	-228	-111	-12	N/A
	OL	0	-7	72	105	N/A

The outlay increases in FY 1998 and FY 1999 reflect the effect of Congressional action in FY 1995 and the delay in startup of the Drinking Water SRF.

**DISCRETIONARY/MANDATORY ISSUE PAPER #1
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

ISSUE: Should the budget include the Superfund reauthorization legislative proposal?

PREPARER/EXT: Rick Mertens/x56931

(dollars in millions)

		<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Pres. Request (FY95BUD)</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Pres. Request (FY95BUD)</u>	<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>PAD Recom.</u>	<u>Recom. less Request</u>
Agency Req: Do not include Superfund reforms in the FY 1996 Budget. Address potential funding needs through reprogramming or supplemental funding after enactment.									
Discret.:	BA	1,589	1,497	1,495	1,431	1,513	1,513	1,509	(4)
	OL	1,418	1,487	1,581	1,568	1,566	1,542	1,541	(1)
Mandatory: (PAYGO) 1/ Receipts	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	205
	OL	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	700

		<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Est.</u>	<u>FY 1995 Est.</u>	<u>FY 1996 Est.</u>	<u>FY 1997 Est.</u>	<u>FY 1998 Est.</u>	<u>FY 1999 Est.</u>	<u>FY 2000 Est.</u>
OPTION 1: Include receipts and mandatory spending for Superfund reforms in the FY 1996 Budget. Do not include potential new discretionary spending. (PAD Recommendation)									
Discret.:	BA	1,589	1,497	1,431	1,509	1,513	1,513	1,572	1,585
	OL	1,418	1,487	1,568	1,541	1,431	1,405	1,493	1,501
Mandatory: (PAYGO) 1/ Receipts	BA	0	0	0	205	1,067	1,589	1,028	992
	OL	0	0	0	5	1,040	1,559	1,016	986
	Receipts	0	0	0	700	1,084	1,106	1,097	1,098
OPTION 2: Include potential new discretionary spending, receipts, and mandatory spending for Superfund reforms in the FY 1996 budget.									
Discret.:	BA	1,589	1,497	1,431	1,629	1,738	1,733	1,732	1,760
	OL	1,418	1,487	1,568	1,572	1,526	1,548	1,648	1,657
Mandatory: (PAYGO) 1/ Receipts	BA	0	0	0	205	1,067	1,589	1,028	992
	OL	0	0	0	5	1,040	1,559	1,016	986
	Receipts	0	0	0	700	1,084	1,106	1,097	1,098

1/ PAYGO estimates reflect CBO scoring.

DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:

Last February, the Administration proposed legislation to reauthorize and reform the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. The legislation failed in the last days of the 103rd Congress. Although final decisions have not yet been made, the Administration is likely to reintroduce Superfund reform legislation early next year. The proposed Superfund reforms would have significant budget effects:

- Discretionary spending increases to reform the liability scheme and enhance community participation in cleanup decisions (about +\$120 million in FY 1996).
- New mandatory spending for "orphan shares" where no viable party exists to fund its share of cleanup costs (+\$0 million outlays in FY 1996, phasing-in to \$200 million by FY 2000).
- Extension of the existing corporate environmental income tax (which, under BEA scoring rules, is not extended in the baseline) and existing excise taxes. These taxes are currently authorized through 12/31/95.
- New revenue and mandatory spending for the proposed Environmental Insurance Resolution Fund (EIRF) to resolve Superfund-related insurance claims disputes between insurers and insureds.

The proposed Superfund reforms are designed to achieve savings in the costs of cleanups over time, improve fairness in the allocation of cleanup costs among responsible parties, and achieve greater community participation in cleanup decisions.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:

The Superfund program has historically tracked outputs (e.g., studies and cleanups initiated and completed) at various stages of the cleanup process, from site discovery to final cleanup. Since 1992, EPA has used the number of sites where all cleanup construction is completed ("construction completions") as its principal measure of program performance. Administrator Browner has continued to measure performance against her predecessor's target of 650 construction completions by the end of the year 2000. EPA says that its FY 1996 budget request would maintain the Agency on course (though with little margin for error) to achieve the goal of 650 completions.

However, construction completions provide only a partial picture of program accomplishments. In particular, significant cleanup actions under Superfund's early action removal activities, which is generally recognized as the most effective part of the program and is an increasingly large part of the Superfund budget, is not included in this target. In addition, measures of cleanup pace, cleanup efficiency, enforcement actions, stakeholder involvement, and environmental outcomes are needed. EPA has under development a broad set of output and outcome

measures to reflect these aspects of the program, and to match these measures with goals established for the Agency through its strategic planning process. Appendix A provides a fuller discussion of Superfund performance information. Issue paper #3 provides a discussion of performance information for EPA as a whole.

ANALYSIS:

There are three FY 1996 budget issues:

1) Should the FY 1996 Budget include the Superfund reauthorization proposal?

The FY 1995 Budget did not include the Administration's Superfund reauthorization proposal, because final decisions on the reforms had not been made before the budget data base locked. The Administration's reforms and their budget implications are now available and, therefore, would generally be included as a legislative proposal in the President's budget. Including reauthorization reforms in the budget would demonstrate that Superfund reform remains an Administration priority. It is also the best way to ensure that these proposals are accounted for within the discretionary spending caps and priorities for mandatory spending.

However, Congressional passage of Superfund reauthorization legislation in FY 1995 is probably not likely. Although a fragile consensus had been reached in the last Congress on many of the major Superfund reforms, several significant issues, including whether to retain the current "retroactive" liability scheme, are likely to be reopened. Also, there is no urgent funding need for reauthorization since balances in the Superfund Trust Fund, about \$3.0 billion at the end of FY 1994, are adequate to fund the program at current levels through FY 1997 without reauthorization.

2) If Superfund reforms are included in the FY 1996 budget, should the budget reflect the Administration's original proposal or acceptable compromises that were reached in the last Congress?

The most significant funding difference between the Administration's initial proposal and the bill at the conclusion of the last Congress was in mandatory expenditures for the EIRF. The Administration's proposal would have had a positive PAYGO effect of about \$1.6 billion (i.e., reduced the deficit) in the first five years (1995-1999). This Superfund PAYGO "surplus" was included as part of the proposed financing of welfare reform. However, the Administration's Superfund proposal had about a \$1.1 billion shortfall in the second five years (2000 - 2004). To avoid a Senate PAYGO point-of-order for the second five years, it was decided during Congressional negotiations on the bill to shift forward EIRF expenditures to achieve a small PAYGO surplus in each five-year period. This addressed the Superfund PAYGO problem, but eliminated the PAYGO surplus for FY 1995-99 that had been available for welfare reform.

The new 10-year PAYGO period, which drops FY 1995 and adds FY 2005, changes the Superfund PAYGO calculations. The primary difference in PAYGO scoring results from FY 2000 corporate environmental income tax revenues moving into the first five-year period. The Administration's original proposal would result in about a \$2.2 billion PAYGO surplus in the first five-year period and a \$1.6 billion shortfall in the second five-year period. PAYGO scoring with the revised EIRF proposal would no longer achieve a balance between the first and second five-year time periods. It would have a surplus of about \$.7 billion in the first five-year period and a shortfall of about \$.3 billion in the second five-year period. Further adjustments to EIRF outlays or other changes would be needed to address this PAYGO problem. (Attachment A identifies potential PAYGO scoring for FY 1996 - 2005.)

3) Should the budget reflect both the discretionary and mandatory funding changes?

Because Congress may not pass Superfund reauthorization legislation in FY 1995, it might be preferable not to include additional discretionary funds for Superfund reforms in the FY 1996 Budget. This would avoid having to make difficult funding trade-offs at this time that may prove to be unnecessary. If Superfund legislation is enacted in FY 1995, then any additional discretionary funding needs can be addressed through reprogramming or supplemental funding. The FY 1996 budget, however, could reflect changes to receipts and mandatory spending from Superfund reforms that are outside of the discretionary caps.

RECOMMENDATION:

Include only the mandatory spending and receipts from Superfund reform in the FY 1996 Budget. Reflect a revised EIRF spending pattern and other changes needed to meet both five-year and ten-year PAYGO scoring requirements.

Superfund Reauthorization: Potential PAYGO Effects

(dollars in millions)

PAYGO Scoring of Original Administration Proposal 1/

SUPERFUND	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996 - 200	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001 - 05	1996 - 05
Proposed New Receipts:													
Extension of CEI Tax: (Net of offset)	276	475	489	496	506	2,242	205	--	--	--	--	205	2,447
Proposed Mandatory Spending:													
Orphan Shares	0	-50	-125	-165	-195	-535	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-1000	-1535
Net PAYGO: Superfund	276	425	364	331	311	1,707	5	-200	-200	-200	-200	-795	912
ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE RESOLUTION FUND (EIRF)													
EIRF Tax Receipts (Net of 25% offset)	424	609	617	601	592	2,843	608	608	608	608	608	3,038	5,881
Mandatory Outlays	-5	-290	-700	-700	-700	-2395	-790	-780	-770	-760	-750	-3850	-6245
Net PAYGO: EIRF	419	319	-83	-99	-108	448	-183	-173	-163	-153	-143	-813	-365
TOTAL NET PAYGO: All changes	695	744	281	232	203	2,155	-178	-373	-363	-353	-343	-1608	548

PAYGO Scoring with Revised EIRF Spending 1/

SUPERFUND	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996 - 200	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001 - 05	1996 - 05
Proposed New Receipts:													
Extension of CEI Tax: (Net of offset)	276	475	489	496	506	2,242	205	--	--	--	--	205	2,447
Proposed Mandatory Spending:													
Orphan Shares	0	-50	-125	-165	-195	-535	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-1000	-1535
Net PAYGO: Superfund	276	425	364	331	311	1,707	5	-200	-200	-200	-200	-795	912
ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE RESOLUTION FUND (EIRF)													
EIRF Tax Receipts (Net of 25% offset)	424	609	617	601	592	2,843	608	608	608	608	608	3,038	5,881
Mandatory Outlays	-5	-867	-1389	-828	-792	-3881	-709	-448	-448	-448	-448	-2501	-6382
Net PAYGO: EIRF	419	-258	-772	-227	-200	-1038	-102	160	160	160	160	537	-502
TOTAL NET PAYGO: All changes	695	167	(408)	104	111	669	-97	-41	-41	-41	-41	-259	411

1/ Estimates reflect CBO scoring.

DISCRETIONARY ISSUE PAPER #2
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

ISSUE: Should funds be requested for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs)?

PREPARER/EXT: Zach Church/x56944

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>			
			Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Enacted	Pres. Request (FY95BUD)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>						
OPTION 1: Request \$700 million for Drinking Water SRFs in FY 1996 (Agency request)								
BA/OB.....	0	599	700	700	800	700	700	0
OL.....	0	0	0	0	34	33	33	0
OPTION 2: Request \$700 million for Drinking Water SRFs in FY 1996, but reprogram the FY 1994 appropriation to the Clean Water SRF program								
BA/OB:								
DW SRFs.....	0	0	700	700	800	700	700	0
CW SRFs.....	1,944	1,817	1,600	1,258	1,700	1,600	1,600	0
OL (total).....	1,425	1,415	1,627	1,576	1,725	1,453	1,567	114
OPTION 3: Do not request funding for Drinking Water SRFs, but fund several one-time initiatives in FY 1996 (PAD recommendation)								
BA/OB:								
DW SRFs.....	0	599	700	700	800	700	0	-700
CW SRFs.....	1,944	1,218	1,600	1,258	1,700	1,600	2,000	400

DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE:

In "A Vision for Change," the President proposed a new program to provide capitalization grants to Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The drinking water SRFs would provide low-interest loans to help drinking water treatment systems comply with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Drinking water is third on States' list of unfunded federal mandates (after wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal). The Drinking Water SRFs would help them fund these mandates.

Congress has already appropriated \$1.3 billion for the drinking water SRFs -- \$599 million for FY 1994 and \$700 million for FY 1995 -- but these funds cannot be obligated because the program remains unauthorized. The program would have been authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments that failed to clear Congress after being approved in different versions in 1994 by both the Senate and the House. EPA requested \$700 million for the drinking water SRFs for FY 1996, while the legislation was still pending. Although NRD understands that the relevant Committee Chairmen intend to push for a safe drinking water bill in the first session of the next Congress, NRD assumes that legislation will not be enacted before the beginning of FY 1996.

The Conference Committee for the FY 1995 VA-HUD-independent agencies appropriations bill urged EPA to consider that if authorizing legislation is not enacted by August 1, 1995, the Agency request reprogramming some of the funds to the Clean Water SRF program. This reprogramming could occur without enactment of additional appropriations language, since both SRF programs are funded from the "Water Infrastructure Financing" account. EPA could also request a reprogramming prior to August 1995.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:

Once authorized, this program will improve public health and increase economic efficiency through reduced illness. Eligible activities include replacing lead service lines (156 million Americans exposed to lead in drinking water), install filtration and consolidating small non-complying systems to reduce water-borne disease outbreaks (at least 95 outbreaks of various magnitudes since 1986).

ANALYSIS:

Option 1: Request \$700 million for Drinking Water SRFs in FY 1996 (Agency request).

- o Continuing to request funding for Drinking Water SRFs in the absence of an authorization would demonstrate the President's commitment to establishing the program.
- o Failure to request funds would significantly reduce investment spending, unless replaced by other investment spending, and call into question the President's commitment to address unfunded mandates.

Option 2: Request \$700 million for Drinking Water SRFs in FY 1996, but reprogram the FY 1994 appropriation to the Clean Water SRF program.

Some of the funds appropriated to EPA for FY 1994 and 1995 could be moved to other programs that could begin spending sooner. Since these funds were appropriated to the "Water Infrastructure Financing" account -- directed through report language to Drinking Water SRFs -- OMB would support the argument that EPA could transfer any or all of it to the Clean Water SRF without enactment of additional appropriations language. EPA, however, is unlikely to act without informal sign-off from the relevant appropriations subcommittees. This option would allow the President to continue requesting Drinking Water SRF funds while avoiding a buildup of available funding that the States will not be able to use quickly once the program is authorized.

Option 3: Do not request funding for Drinking Water SRFs, but fund several one-time initiatives in FY 1996 (PAD recommendation).

If the President's budget were to include less than the requested \$700 million for Drinking Water SRFs, this would provide an opportunity to use some or all of these funds for other EPA priorities. (For consistency with the outlay guidance, it is helpful to use these funds for other programs with similar outlay rates -- i.e., low spending in the early years.) The following is recommended:

- o Clean Water SRFs (\$400 million). This adjustment would enable EPA to request \$2 billion for this program in FY 1996, the level in "A Vision for Change."
- o New EPA facility for Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina (\$232 million). After completing a multi-year design phase for a consolidated office and laboratory facility for the 2,400 EPA employees who currently occupy leased space in the RTP area, EPA will be ready to begin construction in FY 1996. The facility would cost less over its lifetime than would maintaining EPA's current leases. GSA proposed to fund construction of the EPA facility in its FY 1996

submission. GSA's submission, however, was about \$4 billion over its guidance. Furthermore, GSA does not normally build special (e.g., other than office) space for other agencies. EPA has been wanting to build this facility for ten years, but the cost has made it difficult to fund within their guidance levels.

- o Wastewater treatment systems in Alaska Native villages (\$15 million). This adjustment would continue a program that Congress added to EPA's FY 1995 budget, providing a \$15 million grant to the State of Alaska to address infrastructure needs of Alaska Native villages that currently have no wastewater facilities. Providing funding would also avoid terminating a significant new tribal program in a budget that will highlight tribal spending.

DISCRETIONARY/MANDATORY ISSUE PAPER #3
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ISSUE: What role should cost play in measuring environmental results?

PREPARER/EXT: Kevin Neyland/x53703

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE: There is a need to work with EPA to develop performance measures that appropriately take cost into consideration in achieving environmental goals. NRES seeks the Director's concurrence on the overall approach discussed below with details to be developed through further discussions with EPA.

Background.-- EPA was created 20 years ago to alleviate many of the nation's most visible environmental problems. However, the media-specific nature of environmental laws (e.g., air, water, land disposal) and EPA's resulting administrative structure fragment EPA's response to environmental protection. Up to this point, EPA built budgets and managed resources based on themes and initiatives, media (e.g., water and air), and problem areas such as toxic substances. Resources were justified in terms of activities to be funded, but there was not a clear picture of the outcomes that would result from the funding requested. In addition, due to EPA's regulatory power, it leverages far greater resources than its own budget. In fact, EPA's budget of \$7 billion is dwarfed by the \$130 billion in costs¹ it imposes on society annually.

EPA uses a variety of direct regulatory approaches to protect the environment, such as technology requirements, permits for facility emissions and discharges, limitations on chemical risk that range from total bans or minimal tolerance, and criminal penalties for violations. These "command-and-control" approaches involve direct regulation and are predicated on the concept that regulators can determine technically and economically feasible control levels for specific pollutants, and that by using these technologies, there is a basis for enforcement.

EPA measures and assesses progress by focusing on programmatic work measures (e.g., permits awarded, enforcement actions, rules proposed/promulgated). The system it uses to measure this performance is known as the *Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System*

¹Source: The Cost of a Clean Environment, U.S. EPA, 1991; adjusted for inflation.

(STARS). STARS, in some form, has been used at EPA since 1981 as a management tool. It summarizes data from a number of sources to track progress in each program area.

ANALYSIS: Command-and-control policies have scored notable environmental successes. Many bodies of water have less organic pollution and the air quality in various urban areas has improved. However, a number of environmental problems persist. The current system has been unable to achieve many mandatory ambient air and water quality standards, and deadlines established in the authorizing statutes are continually being moved into the future. Many environmental problems are complex, costly, interrelated and originate from diverse sources. Regulatory focus has been mainly on controlling pollution from large, industrial sources, but in order to achieve the standards, previously unregulated activities, small sources, and consumer products may have to be regulated.

In managing its resources, EPA has had little success in setting priorities across the spectrum of environmental problems. A complicating factor in its budget execution is the growing demands placed on EPA's resources by court ordered deadlines and consent decrees. Of the 67 significant rules reviewed by OMB over the first half of 1994, 15 of them (over 20 percent) were driven by court ordered deadlines (see attachment A). While important, statutory and court-ordered deadlines consume a relatively small portion of EPA's resources (see attachment B).

EPA's Environmental Goals and Principles.-- EPA has recognized shortfalls in the management of its resources and measurement of its achievements and is in the process of developing environmental goals and principles to guide its priorities and methods for achieving the goals. EPA plans to finalize and publish measurable goals by Earth Day, April 22, 1995.

The goals will be developed in three tiers: Goals for the state of the environment (outcomes); objectives for reducing the causes or sources of the problems required to achieve the goal (environmental indicators); and actions that address these pressures (outputs).

Between January and July 1994, EPA engaged in nine public roundtable discussions with stakeholders to help refine its goals. In July EPA completed a strategic plan that identifies national environmental goal areas and guiding principles for achieving the goals, which are shown below. Cost and customer service considerations for the regulated community (e.g., timely issuance of permits or registrations) are notably lacking from the goals and principles.

National Environmental Goal Areas	Guiding Principles
Clean Air Clean Surface Water Cleanup of Contaminated Sites Climate Change Ecological Protection Improved Understanding of the Environment Prevention of Oil Spills and Chemical Accidents Prevention of Wastes and Harmful Chemical Releases Safe Drinking Water Safe Food Safe Indoor Environments Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Worker Safety	1) Ecosystem Protection 2) Environmental Justice 3) Pollution Prevention 4) Strong Science and Data 5) Partnerships 6) Reinventing EPA Management 7) Environmental Accountability

Reforming the Performance Reporting System.-- The STARS system that EPA now uses for measuring performance, is a "bean counting", accomplishment database that focuses on media-specific command-and-control outputs (e.g., state plans approved; permits issued; regulations promulgated, etc.). STARS does not contain enough information to identify underlying problems with implementation (see attachment C). For example, a state plan for inspection and maintenance of vehicles in Maine may be reported as submitted and complete. This is despite the fact that the program in Maine encountered significant start-up problems that produced a public backlash, forcing state officials to suspend mandatory testing for six months while problems are fixed. STARS is not able to identify the most cost effective strategies within a specific media, let alone across media. STARS main shortfall is that it does not link outcomes to reported outputs.

EPA is making the transition to a new performance measurement system that will focus more on environmental outcome measures. EPA's Office of Water is the furthest along in linking its outputs to outcomes. This is graphically shown in attachment D. The level below the pyramid shown in attachment D represents "tier 3 goals", which are actions taken by EPA and others to issue permits, standards and guidelines, etc. Just above, in the lowest frustum of the pyramid are "tier 2 goals", which represent pollutant load reductions due to the actions taken. The next levels represent true environmental goals (tier 1), which for the Office of Water, covers safe drinking water, clean surface waters, and no net loss of wetlands. The apex of the pyramid represents human and ecosystem health. The Office

of Water has developed a draft set of indicators and started to identify data sources for measuring progress (see attachment E). The indicators are arranged in a hierarchy with six levels, which are assumed to be causally related (see attachment F).

Problems To Be Overcome.-- There are problems that need to be overcome to make this system a useful management tool. The quality of the data is not consistent, and may not be comparable across media. There is very little, if any, information about costs and it is unclear how EPA will link expenditures and environmental outputs to outcomes. This problem manifests itself in two ways:

- EPA resources are only a small portion of environmental expenditures -- outputs and outcomes are frequently the result of expenditures by EPA, other Federal agencies, state, local and tribal governments, private industry and consumers.
- Results in the current year may be due to expenditures from previous years because of lead times, technology development and equipment turnover. It is not yet determined how EPA will relate annual outputs and outcomes to years of expenditures.

Costs should be quantified when they can be, but whether quantified or not, they should never be ignored. The role of costs is an aid to decisionmaking to direct resources more effectively and efficiently. Sources of cost data include EPA's regulatory impact analyses and private studies.

Within EPA's hierarchy of indicators to measure environmental results, lower-level indicators are fairly easy to measure: the outputs by EPA and State regulatory agencies and responses by the regulated community. However, higher-level environmental indicators, such as changes in ambient conditions, exposures and changes in health and ecology are affected by complex interactions so that the linkages to lower level indicators are difficult to ascertain. Studies have shown that the public's perception of risks associated with environmental problems differs from that of EPA's experts (see attachment G). If resources are managed based on the EPA expert's yardstick, the public may not be as sanguine about EPA's performance.

There is also the potential for conflicts between different Federal agencies' missions and goals (e.g., road-building v. air pollution; agricultural production v. clean water; etc.). As currently formulated, EPA's goals are those of a single mission agency operating in isolation from other goals of the President and society (e.g., economic impact, energy security).

If the intent of performance management is to set goals, give managers flexibility to achieve those goals, and hold managers accountable, should EPA's goals be to achieve clean air (regardless of the impact on jobs, trade or other important goals) or achieve clean air at an affordable cost? The first formulation of the goals will be most acceptable to the environmental community, but may result in EPA taking actions that conflict with other agencies or Presidential goals.

Problems to be Overcome In Designing Effective Performance Management

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of cost data.• Linkages between EPA expenditures and outcomes.• Linkages between social costs and outcomes.• Linkages between current outputs and outcomes and previous years' expenditures.• Exogenous effects on outcomes.• Potential conflicts between Federal agencies' goals and missions.• Public's perceptions of agencies' performance.• Data Quality.• Data Comparability. |
|--|

POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

EPA's management agrees that additional performance information would be useful and are putting in place a system that should be available in the formulation of the 1997 budget. Among the recommendations that could result from our discussions with EPA are:

- Include minimizing cost or maximizing net benefits as a guiding principle in achieving environmental goals;
- Develop a better understanding of the causal and temporal linkages between outputs and outcomes; and
- Develop a common measurement system that could be compared across media (e.g., budgeting by risk).

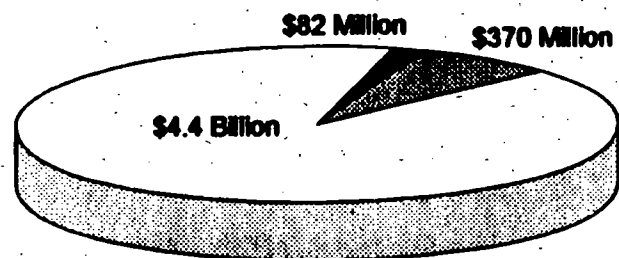
Executive Order No. 12866 Reviews of EPA Rules,
January 1, 1994 to August 30, 1994

Category	Number	Percent of Total
Court Deadline Rules	15	22%
Other Rules	52	78%
Total Review	67	100%

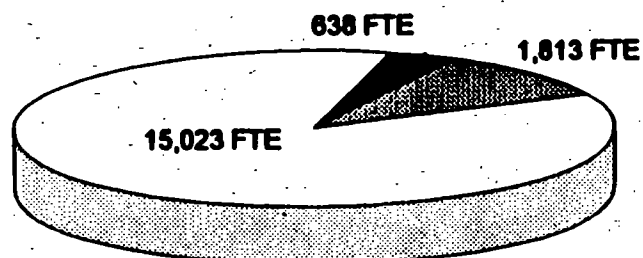
Agencywide Resources

Core Program, Statutory and Court-Ordered Deadlines

- *Core Program* includes statutory mandates not associated with specific deadlines.

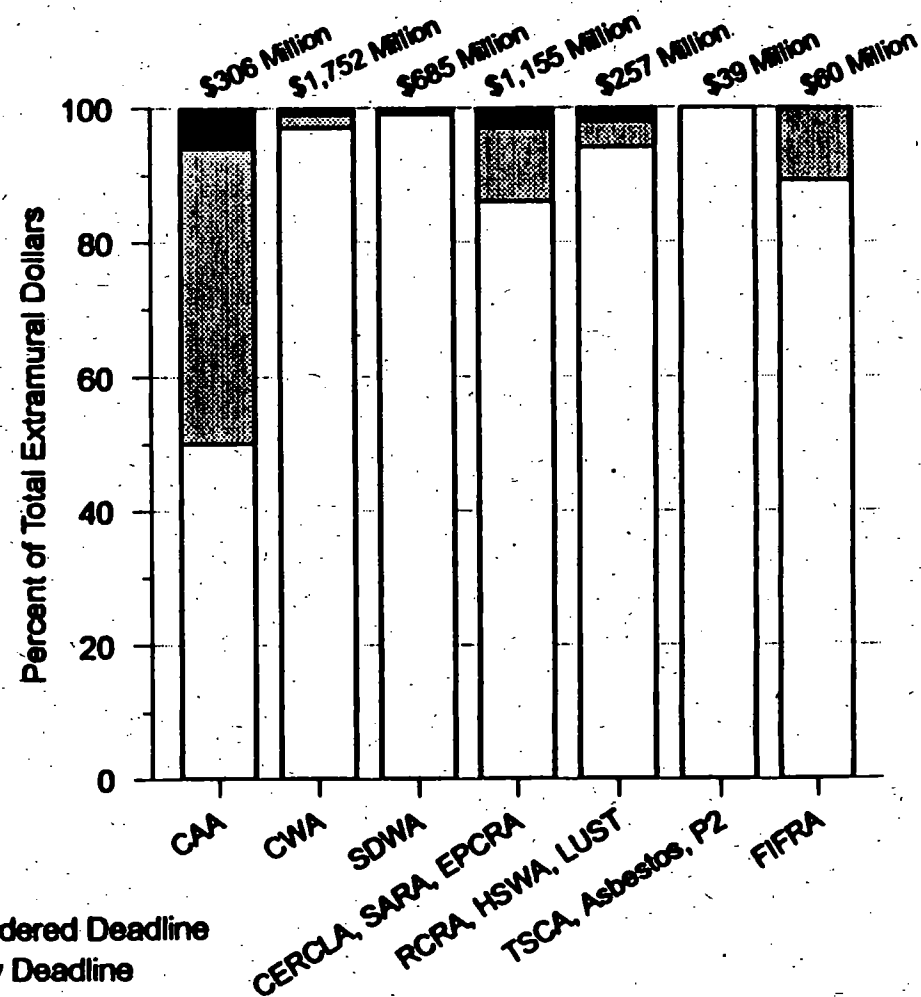


Total Extramural \$ = 4.8 Billion



Total FTE = 17,474

■ Court-Ordered Deadline
 ■ Statutory Deadline
 □ Core Program



**Example: Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS)
Report for Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Control:**

Table 1 summarizes the status of I/M (inspection and maintenance) state implementation plans (SIPs). The majority of SIPs are still outstanding, and 24 states have received letters making findings of failure to submit adequate or complete submissions, thereby starting the clock for mandatory sanctions.

Region	State	SIP Status 1992 Plans	Region	State	SIP Status 1992 Plans
I	Connecticut	Failure to submit (1/26)	V	Illinois	Failure to submit (12/30)
	New Hampshire	Complete (3/31)		Indiana	Failure to submit (12/30)
	Massachusetts	Failure to submit (1/26)		Michigan	Complete
	Maine	Complete (11/15)		Minnesota	Complete
	Rhode Island	Failure to submit (1/26)		Ohio	Incomplete (1/21)
	Vermont	Failure to submit (1/15)		Wisconsin	Complete (1/4)
II	New Jersey	Failure to submit (2/7)	VI	Louisiana	Incomplete (2/22)
	New York	Failure to submit (2/7)		New Mexico	Failure to submit (1/14)
III	D.C.	Failure to submit (1/14)		Texas	Complete (1/14)
	Delaware	Failure to submit (1/14)	VII	Missouri	Failure to submit (1/15)
	Maryland	Failure to submit (1/14)	VIII	Colorado	Complete (3/17)
	Pennsylvania	Complete (12/13)		Utah	Incomplete (1/19)
	Virginia	Failure to submit (1/21)	IX	Arizona	Failure to submit (2/15)
IV	Georgia	Complete		California	Agreed to program (3/10)
	Florida	Complete		Nevada	Not submitted
	Kentucky	Finding needed	X	Alaska	Failure to submit (1/13)
	North Carolina	Failure to submit (1/15)		Oregon	Complete
	Tennessee	Failure to submit (1/15)		Washington	Not Submitted

Source: "Quarterly Progress Report, FY 1994, Second Quarter, U.S. EPA, April 1994.

OW Strategic Goals

*State Designated Uses

Aquatic Life Support • Fish Consumption • Shellfish Harvesting • Drinking Water Supply • Primary Contact Recreation • Secondary Contact Recreation • Agriculture

Societal/Cultural Goals

Pollution Prevention
Education
Environmental Equity
Sustainable Economic Development

*Waters Meet Designated Uses**

Applicable to all environmental goal areas

Human & Ecosystem Health

Protect & Enhance Public Health

- Safe Drinking Water*
- Safe Fish Consumption*
- Safe Aquatic Recreation*

Conserve & Enhance Ecosystems

- Biologically Healthy Water Resources*

Improve Ambient Conditions

- Improved Surface Water Ambient Concentrations of Toxic and Conventional Pollutants
- No Net Loss of Wetlands
- Ground Waters Meet Water Quality Objectives
- Extent of Sediment Contamination Is Reduced

Reduce Pollutant Loads (Point & Nonpoint Sources)

- Reduced Toxics Loading
- Reduced Conventional Loading

Standards & Source Control Programs

Stormwater Program • CSO Program • NPS 119 Program • NPSA/ZM Program • TMDL Program • Fish/Sediment Contamination • Effluent Guidelines • Ocean Dumping • Drinking Water Standards Program • NPDES Program • WQS & Criteria Program • Marine Debris • Sludge Management • Wetlands 404 Program

Resource-Driven Approaches

Watershed Protection • Wellhead Protection • National Estuary Program • Clean Lakes • Ground Water Protection • Habitat Wetlands Protection • Near Coastal Waters

PROTECT AND ENHANCE PUBLIC HEALTH

Safe Drinking Water

Safe Drinking Water				
Indicator Waters Meet Drinking Water Supply Designated Use EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● Other Sources	Indicator Population Served by Public Water Supply System (PWSS) with Wellhead Protection EPA Data Sources Wellhead Protection Biennial Reports ● Other Sources State Wellhead Protection Programs ●	Indicator Population Served by PWSS (ground & surface waters) that Meet all Drinking Water Standard EPA Data Source FRDS ● Other Sources USGS ● States ●	Indicator Blood Lead Levels in Children EPA Data Sources Other Sources CDC ●	Indicator Disease Outbreaks from Public Water Supply Systems EPA Data Sources Other Sources CDC ●

Safe Aquatic Recreation

Safe Aquatic Recreation		
Indicator Waters Meet Swimming and Secondary Contact Designated Uses EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● Other Sources NOAA: NS&T ● USFWS: NCUP ●	Indicator Beach Closures: Miles Closed and Organism Levels EPA Data Sources 305 (h) ● Regional Other Sources State Health Departments ● NRDC ●	Indicator Disease Outbreaks Swimming EPA Data Sources Regional Other Sources State Health Departments ● CDC ●

Safe Fish & Shellfish Consumption

Safe Fish & Shellfish Consumption				
Indicator Waters Meet Fish and Shellfish Consumption Designated Uses EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● Other Sources	Indicator Fish Advisories EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● EMAP ⊙ OST: FAD ⊙ Other Sources NOAA: NS&T ● USGS: NAWQA ● USFWS: NCBP ⊙	Indicator Waters with Fish Contaminant Levels of Concern to Human Health EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● ODES ● EMAP ⊙ OST: NFTD ○ Other Sources NOAA: NS&T ● USGS: NAWQA ● USFWS: NCBP ⊙	Indicator Shellfish Bed Closures EPA Data Sources 305 (b) ● STORET/WBS ● Other Sources NOAA: NSR ● NOAA: NS&T ●	Indicator Disease Outbreaks Fish and Shellfish Consumption EPA Data Sources STORET ● ODES ● Other Sources CDC ⊙

- data available now, needs improvement
- ◎ limited data available now
- no data available now

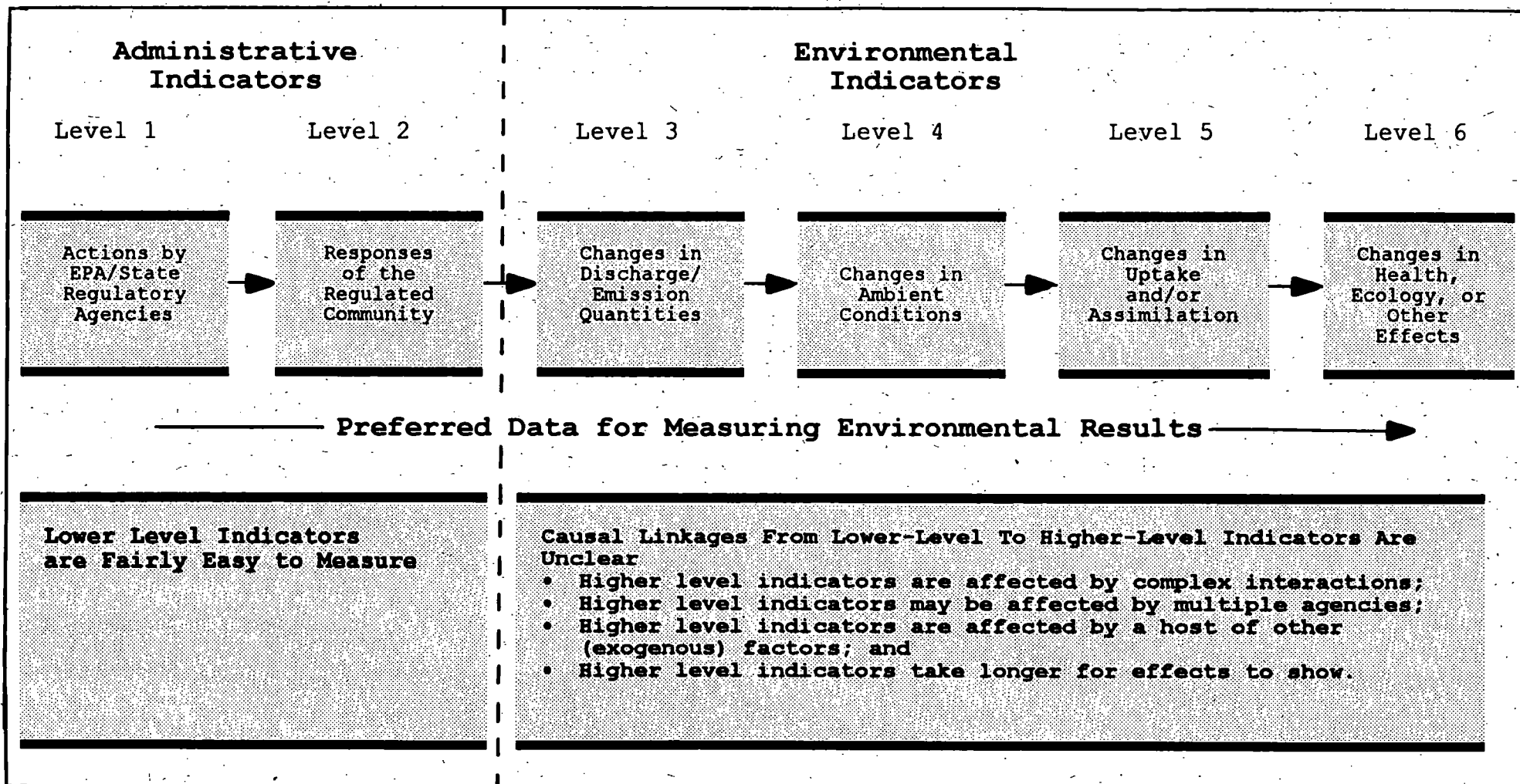
We can set baseline and begin to report in FY94 either nationally or for certain regions, specific geographic areas, or specific resource type.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Hierarchy of indicators
 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 ■ indicates level
 1-Administrative 6=True environmental

ACRONYM LIST

AWWA	American Water Works Association	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
BCI	Biotic Condition Index, US Forest Service	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, OWM
BEST	Biomonitoring and Environmental Status and Trends, USFWS (Update of NCBP)	NPS	Nonpoint Source
BIOS	Biological System Component of STORET, OWOW/OW	NPSurvey	National Pesticide Survey, Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)
CDC	Center for Disease Control	NRDC	National Resources Defense Council
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow	NRI	National Resources Inventory, SCS/USDA
CZM	Coastal Zone Management	NSI	National Sediment Inventory
DWS	Drinking Water Standards	NSR	National Shellfish Register, NOAA
ELMR	Estuarine Living Marine Resource, NOAA	NS&T	National Status and Trends, NOAA
EMAP	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, ORD	NWI	National Wetlands Inventory, USFWS
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System, Office of Radiation Programs	ODES	Ocean Data Evaluation System
FAD	Fish Advisory Data Base, OST/OW	OPPTS	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxic Substances
FRDS	Federal Reporting System, OGWDW/OW	PCS	Permit Compliance System, OWM
FSP	Fisheries Statistics Program, NOAA	PGWDB	Pesticides in Ground Water Data Base, OPP
IHWIW	Hazardous Waste Injection Well Database, OGWDW/OW	PWSS	Public Water Supply Systems
IBI	Index of Biological Integrity	RBP	Rapid Bioassessment Protocols, OWOW
ITFM	Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring Water Quality	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
LMR	Living Marine Resource, NOAA	RCW	Rural Clean Water Program, USDA/EPA
MMS	Minerals Management Service	STORET	STOrage and RETrivial System
NAWQA	National Water Quality Assessment Program, USGS	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
NASQAN	National Stream Quality Accounting Network, USGS	TRI	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
NCBP	National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program, USGS	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
NCPDI	National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory, NOAA	USDOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
NCWI	National Coastal Wetlands Inventory, NOAA	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
NEP	National Estuary Program, OWOW	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
NFTD	National Fish Tissue Database, OST	WBS	Water Body System, OWOW (for 305b reports)
		WIDB	Water Industry Data Base, AWWA

HIERARCHY OF INDICATORS



Public v. EPA Experts Perceptions of Health Risks Associated with Environmental Problems

Rank	Public	EPA Experts
1	Hazardous waste sites	Medium-to-low
2	Exposure to worksite chemicals	High
3	Industrial pollution of waterways	Low
4	Nuclear accident radiation	Not ranked
5	Radioactive waste	Not ranked
6	Chemical leaks from underground tanks	Medium-to-low
7	Pesticides	High
8	Pollution from industrial accidents	Medium-to-low
9	Water pollution from farm runoff	Medium
10	Tap water contamination	High
11	Industrial air pollution	High
12	Ozone layer destruction	High
13	Coastal water contamination	Low
14	Sewage-plant water pollution	Medium-to-low
15	Vehicle exhaust	High
16	Oil spills	Medium-to-low
17	Acid rain	High
18	Water pollution from urban runoff	Medium
19	Damaged wetlands	Low
20	Genetic alteration	Low
21	Non-hazardous waste sites	Medium-to-low
22	Greenhouse effect	Low
23	Indoor air pollution	High
24	X-ray radiation	Not ranked
25	Indoor radon	High
26	Microwave oven radiation	Not ranked

Source: Steven Breyer, *Breaking the Vicious Circle*, Harvard University Press, 1993. Attributed to Frederick Allen, U.S. EPA, based on EPA report "Unfinished Business: A Comparative Assessment of Environmental Problems" (1987), and national public opinion polls by the Roper Organization in December 1987 and January 1988.

Information Issue
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL (NSTC) ASSESSMENTS
AND THE EPA R&D BUDGET

CENR Assessments: The NSTC has very recently conducted "assessments" of funding for eight areas of R&D that it has identified as a priority. The NSTC designated one of these eight areas "Environment and Natural Resources." EPA has reported that the vast majority of its R&D program falls within this particular assessment, which was conducted by the NSTC's Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). On October 11, CENR provided OMB with a summary of the \$5.5 billion in Federal FY 1996 funding for R&D related to the environment and natural resources. EPA's entire R&D budget represents about 10% of this government-wide total. CENR was generally positive about the manner in which relevant agencies had addressed CENR priorities. However, CENR highlighted seven areas of research that, in the opinion of CENR, "need significant augmentations" (no offsets for these augmentations were identified). EPA is involved in the following six of those seven areas (CENR-recommended government-wide augmentations are noted in parentheses): 1) Understanding Socio-economic and Demographic Interactions (\$25 M); 2) Saving Vulnerable Ecosystems in the U.S. (\$100 M); 3) Tracking Global Ecosystems (\$60 M); 4) Reducing Human Health Risks (\$51 M); 5) Environmental Technologies (\$130-160 M); and 6) Integrated Data Base for Environmental Change (\$15 M).

EPA participation in priority areas: It is not currently possible to determine how fully EPA has addressed specific CENR subject-area priorities in its FY 1996 budget. At the urging of OMB and the Appropriations Committees, this past Spring EPA conducted its own internal assessment of its research program. EPA's recently confirmed Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development is working to implement the recommendations that came out of that process. As a result, EPA has informed OMB that the R&D portion of their request for FY 1996 will be substantially revised--within the previously requested FY 1996 total of \$586 million. The agency has just completed the reallocation of the FY 1995 R&D budget, and is just beginning the reallocation of the FY 1996 resources.

EPA commitment to Administration R&D principles: The recommendations from the internal review that EPA is implementing are consistent with the "Administration R&D Policy Principles" outlined in the May 6, 1994 Gibbons/Panetta memo to agency heads. That memo emphasized peer review, anticipatory R&D, and development of human resources, among other things. As a result of its internal review, EPA is currently reallocating its R&D budget to increase funding for competitive, peer-reviewed grants to academic researchers from the

FY 1994 level of about \$25 million up to \$100 million by FY 1997, and increase to 50% the share of R&D funding devoted to long-term (anticipatory) research. EPA has also committed to developing a non-managerial career track to provide improved career opportunities for researchers. In addition, EPA is implementing a functional reorganization of its laboratories into four "mega-labs" consistent with the stages of risk analysis: 1) Health and Environmental Effects, 2) Exposure, 3) Environmental Assessment, and 4) Risk Management. This should facilitate the incorporation of scientific information into the risk management policy process.

ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EPA's Financial Management Status Report and Five-Year Plan FY 1994-1999 reflects the progress the Agency has made to date in improving financial management, and the many tasks that still lie ahead. In particular, EPA needs to focus on correcting known financial systems problems, accounting for Superfund receivables, and increasing the emphasis program managers give to financial concerns.

Vision Statement

EPA's vision statement features six general themes:

- Integrating financial management into the Agency's decision-making process.
- Providing an infrastructure of financial management information, policies, systems and services that supports and enhances the Agency's mission and programs.
- Recognizing and exercising the Agency's stewardship responsibilities both for the environment and for public resources.
- Ensuring credibility and instilling greater Agency-wide accountability for financial management.
- Emphasizing customer service based on customer needs.
- Striving for continuous improvement by setting goals, evaluating performance, marking progress and continually pushing forward to achieve excellence in meeting customer needs.

This conceptual framework (developed in 1993) is consistent with the government-wide statement, addressing the concepts of partnership between financial and program managers, customer service, useful financial management systems, and performance data for comparison purposes. It is also part of a strategic planning process in which EPA is striving toward goals-based budgeting and linking financial reporting to performance measures.

EPA is taking these themes seriously, and has been working to strengthen financial management. However, there is much to improve. A recent report prepared jointly by the Office of Inspector General and financial management staff concluded that many EPA program managers still view financial management as a secondary priority; e.g., Superfund managers are more concerned with cleanup than with cost recovery.

Goals and Strategies

The plan also adopts the four goals of the government-wide statement as its own, and identifies appropriate strategies. For example, to provide financial management leadership, EPA named Senior Resource Officials (SROs) in every headquarters and regional office and formed a Resource Management Committee chaired by the CFO. To provide sound financial policies, EPA anticipates issuing announcements to implement new accounting standards being developed by FASAB and to update Superfund financial policies. It appears that the Agency is doing a credible job of planning, but OMB has yet to assess the results.

In terms of streamlining, the plan includes reengineering EPA's management integrity and audit management processes and reorganizing the Financial Management Division. EPA was the first agency to request a waiver from certain requirements of OMB Circular A-123, which implements FMFIA (two others have since followed its lead). This has allowed the Agency to reduce the paperwork burden on program managers.

Financial Systems

EPA's financial systems have been on OMB's high risk list for several years; the most critical problems were the reliability of the core financial system and accounting for receivables. The Agency took a significant step in its corrective action plan this year by implementing a major upgrade to its integrated financial management software. However, it is still having difficulty producing acceptable aging reports for Superfund receivables.

In general, EPA has suffered from limited systems capabilities, too many incompatible financial and reporting systems, and excessive customization. The plan addresses these problems, e.g., with projects to add a property management module, eliminate legacy systems, provide electronic interfaces with mixed systems and avoid data re-entry, and maximize the use of "off the shelf" software (although Superfund will still require special treatment).

Audited Financial Statements

EPA submitted its FY 1993 audited financial statements on 4/4/94, three months earlier than its FY 1992 statements (the first time audited under the CFOs Act) and with better results. The statements cover six trust and revolving funds representing about one quarter of the Agency's BA. On the Statement of Financial Position, EPA received an

unqualified opinion on the Oil Spills Trust Fund, and qualified opinions on the LUST Trust Fund, Asbestos Loan program, and FIFRA Revolving Fund. However, the auditors disclaimed an opinion on the other financial statements of those funds, and on all statements of the Superfund Trust Fund and the Tolerance Revolving Fund.

In the audit of the Superfund financial statements, for example, the auditors were unable to determine if cost recoveries were all recorded as accounts receivable, or to audit opening account balances brought forward from FY 1992. They also found inadequate information to support amounts recorded as property, plant and equipment, and a failure to record liabilities for certain accrued grant expenses and amounts withheld from payments due to contractors. The five-year plan addresses correcting such impediments with the goal of obtaining more favorable opinions, and EPA is working with OIG to this end. However, the Agency believes that the systems improvements mentioned above are higher priorities than some of the enhancements that would resolve auditors' objections. In any case, it will take several years of sustained effort to obtain unqualified opinions on all the statements, particularly those for Superfund.

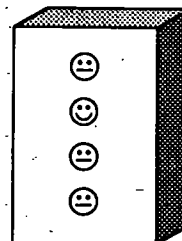
Other

EPA has established a Financial Management Career Development Committee to establish a training program for both financial management professionals and program offices, and is examining core curriculum and certification issues. The plan also provides for electronic invoice approval to improve the timeliness of disbursements, although EPA already has a 98.7% prompt payment rate.

Environmental Protection Agency Management Scorecard

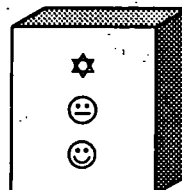
Performance Measurement

GPRA Pilot
Strategic Plan
Performance Measures
Superfund



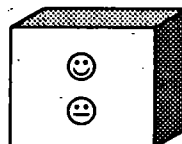
Streamlining Plan

Overall FTE Goal
Targeted Populations
Reinvention Activities



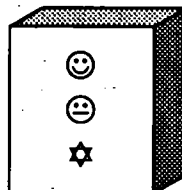
Financial Management

Financial Systems
Financial Statements



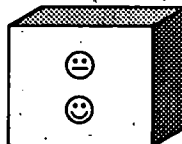
High Risk/FMFIA

Financial Systems
Contracts Management
Process Streamlining



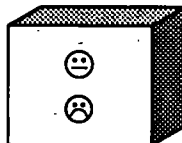
National Performance Review

Recommendations in General
Restructuring of Enforcement



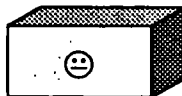
Inspector General

Status of Recommendations
Financial Audit Program



Information Resource Management

Overall Status



Key

- ★ Achieved Goals and Active Program for Continued Enhancement
- 😊 Significant Progress toward Achieving Goals
- 😐 Active Efforts Underway to Achieve Goals
- 😞 Reservations About Adequacy of Progress and/or Plans for Achieving Goals

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
HIGH RISK AREAS**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment
<i>Agency financial system:</i> does not provide timely data or support accounting for receivables. Accounts receivable, as of June 1993, were \$355M. <i>At risk:</i> assurance that these funds are accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	EPA has implemented a new release of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) software in order to eliminate problems with system documentation and usability. However, enhancements are still needed to produce aging reports on both principal and the compounding of interest for Superfund receivables, and proper treatment of installment payments mandated by consent decree but due in the future. <i>Next steps:</i> (i) Continue to improve integration of IFMS with other financial systems. (ii) Eliminate redundant legacy systems. (iii) Improve accounting for receivables.	1 (significant progress -- concrete, measurable accomplishment)
<i>Superfund:</i> Program lacks adequate controls to ensure timely cleanup of National Priorities List (NPL) sites and consistent management of the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts. 1996 budget includes \$1.5B for Superfund. <i>At risk:</i> environmental safety at NPL sites, and assurance that contract funds are being managed efficiently and effectively.	ARCS issues have been merged into the <i>Contract Management</i> area. Timely cleanup is being addressed through the Administration's package of Superfund reauthorization legislative proposals. DELETED FROM THE HIGH RISK LIST.	D3 (deleted -- area does not belong on a list of agency operational problems)
<i>Agency contract management:</i> Problems in contract management. 1996 budget includes about \$2B for contracting. <i>At risk:</i> Financial resources and environmental program effectiveness.	EPA has made steady progress in improving contract management however further improvements are needed. As of September 30, 1994, 77% of the 1992 Resource Management Committee Recommendations have been completed. Contractor conversion of 900 FTE is underway with EPA estimating \$ 11 million in savings in FY 1996. EPA is vigorously participating in OFPP contract initiatives designed to improve contract effectiveness and efficiency. <i>Next Steps:</i> Continue monthly oversight meetings and monitor contractor conversion effort to determine that conversions rectify existing personal service problems.	2 (active efforts underway to improve progress -- proceeding with implementation)

SUMMARY OF PAD LEVEL DECISIONS NOT COVERED IN ISSUE PAPERS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

		FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995		FY 1996			
				President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Enacted	President's Request (FY 95Bud)	Agency Request	PAD Recom.	Recom. less Request
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>			<u>(FY 95Bud)</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Recom.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Clean Air State Grants.....	BA	174	175	181	181	181	172	144	-28
	OL	160	169	178	178	180	175	160	-14

In FY 1996, at least 40 States will be collecting permit fees from stationary sources under Title V of the Clean Air Act. This adjustment removes from the State grant program some of the funds that would have supported activities that will now be covered and funded by State permit fees. In order to allow a smooth transition from grant funding to fees, this adjustment will be phased in over two years, with an additional \$26 million reduction anticipated in the FY 1997 budget.

Fuel Economy Testing Program....	BA	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1
	OL	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1
Offsetting Receipts		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	---	-1	-1

The agency request would remove EPA's fuel economy responsibilities and require modification of 3 statutes, that auto manufacturers self-report data unchecked by EPA and that the IRS obtains another method to ensure compliance with gas guzzler excise taxes. It is recommended that the program continue because fees offset the cost, and EPA is the least cost Federal agency to run the program because it already has the infrastructure and personnel in place through its engine certification program.

Yucca Mountain Standard.....	BA	---	---	---	---	---	3	6	3
	OL	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	2

EPA is required to develop standards within one year of receipt of a National Academy of Sciences report on high-level radioactive waste repository standards. The standards are in the critical path for DOE determination of whether Yucca Mountain will be a suitable repository.

Total.....	BA	175	176	182	182	182	175	151	-24
	OL	161	170	179	179	181	176	164	-11

Superfund Performance Management

Superfund Background

EPA's Superfund program addresses the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites using funds made available from annual appropriations from the Hazardous Substance Superfund (Trust Fund). The Superfund Trust Fund is financed through excise and corporate income taxes, general revenue, and recoveries of costs from responsible private parties. EPA uses Trust Fund money to oversee the cleanup of sites of other Federal agencies, but is precluded by statute from using Trust Fund money to actually clean up other Federal agency sites. Cleanup of Federal agency sites is funded within the respective agency budgets. The Superfund program was originally authorized in 1980, and reauthorized in 1986 and 1990. The current authorization expired at the end of FY 1994 (tax revenues are authorized through 12/31/95).

The Superfund program has received total appropriations of about \$15 billion through FY 1995. To date, about 1,300 sites have been placed on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) of sites, including 123 Federal facilities. Estimates of the potential size of the NPL universe ranges from 3,000 sites to over 11,000 sites. Through 1994, final cleanup action had been completed at about 270 NPL sites.

The Superfund program has been criticized for, among other things, the slow pace and high cost of cleanup, unfairness of the liability scheme, and poor management of contract resources. The Administration proposed a major reform of Superfund in February 1994, to address these and other concerns, but Superfund reform legislation failed in the last days of the 103rd Congress.

Current State of Performance Management

☺ *Program Goals*

EPA identifies the overall goal of the Superfund program as "to prepare for and respond in a timely and effective manner to releases of hazardous materials into the environment." As part of its FY 1996 Budget submission, EPA has also aligned Superfund resources with subgoals set out in the Agency's *Strategic Plan*. The 11 agency subgoals relevant to Superfund are set out below. Exhibit 1 shows FY 1996 Superfund resources by subgoal.

- *Cleanup pace:* Streamline and speed the entire Superfund process.
- *Worst sites first:* Focus on sites posing immediate risks to human health or environment.
- *Construction Completions:* Ensure that NPL long-term site cleanups are progressing.

- *Environmental Justice and Community Involvement:* Ensure that community concerns and interests are addressed.
- *Research and Innovative Technologies:* Foster development, use, and public acceptance of innovative technologies.
- *Enforcement Fairness:* Ensure small volume contributors are equitably treated in settlements.
- *Enforcement first:* Pursue responsible private parties to fund cleanups in order to leverage Federal funds.
- *Contract Management:* Improve contract management to ensure efficient and cost effective use of contractor resources.
- *Federal Facilities Activities:* Oversee and assist other Federal agencies in site assessment and cleanup activities.
- *State Program Development:* Support development of state and tribal capabilities in cleanup and site-screening activities.
- *Information Management:* Increase the credibility, reliability, accessibility, and timeliness of Superfund data.

While many of these subgoals are mutually reinforcing, some are not. For example, EPA attributes the slowing down of the pace of NPL site cleanups (which has slowed from about 9 years from placement on the NPL to cleanup completion in 1988, to 11 years by 1993) to efforts to involve responsible parties in the cleanup process (i.e., the "Enforcement first" goal) and, recently, to enhanced community involvement in site decisionmaking. Also, notably missing from the Agency's and the Superfund program goals is any mention of efficiency or cost-effectiveness in cleanup actions (this issue is addressed in Issue Paper #3).

☺ *Program Inputs and Major Outputs*

The Superfund program has several levels of performance information and has a fairly well-developed information system for tracking program outputs at the various stages in the site cleanup process, from site discovery to final site cleanup. The Agency maintains two systems by which Superfund program goals are translated into quantifiable program measures. The Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS) is an agency-wide system used by EPA management to set and monitor progress of each EPA program offices. (Exhibit 2 provides an example of performance information reported for Superfund in STARS). The Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) is a more detailed planning system of targets and measures used for program management by the Assistant Administrator for Superfund and his office directors. A further level of detail on program outputs is provided as part of the Agency's budget justification material, which links budget inputs (FTE and contractor dollars) to program activities and specific outputs. An example of this information is at Exhibit 3.

Superfund spending and outputs can be categorized into four major program components.

- Long-term cleanup activities (about 35% of Superfund's FY 1996 budget). The primary performance measure for this activity is the number of sites where all necessary cleanup construction has been completed ("construction completions"). EPA has set a target of 650 construction completions by the end of the year 2000. EPA expects to achieve its goal of 270 by FY 1994, and its FY 1996 budget request would continue on schedule to achieve the target of 650 by the year 2000. Other performance

indicators used include the number of studies, designs and cleanups initiated and completed annually. Targets for these and other outputs are set annually through the SCAP process.

- Removal activities (short-term, expedited response actions, which represent about 20% of the budget). The primary performance measure is the number of removal actions taken (about 3,400 total at 2,700 sites through 1993).
- Enforcement action to compel private party cleanups and recover Federal funds (about 16% of budget). The primary performance measures are the value of settlements with private parties to finance cleanups (about \$6 billion total through 1993) and the value of funds recovered from private parties and returned to the Trust Fund (\$732 million total through 1993).
- Other program support functions, including research and development and administrative support (about 29% of the budget). The performance measures for these activities tend to be less well developed.

Many of these and other performance measures are reported as part of the Agency's Superfund Audited Financial Statement. Exhibit 4 presents the Superfund performance measures and results reported in the FY 1993 Audited Financial Statement, the most recent actual accomplishment data available.

⊗ *Environmental Outcomes and Impacts*

The Superfund program, as has the Agency in general, has struggled in its development of appropriate measures of environmental and human health outcomes. EPA identifies the following as the environmental outcomes for the Superfund program through FY 1993:

- reduced risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals for about 25 million people who live within a four-mile radius of a site;
- eliminated threats posed by direct contact with hazardous substances for one million people;
- treated 75 billion gallons of groundwater, 340 million gallons of liquid water, and 330 million gallons of surface water;
- treated 23 million cubic yards of soil and 200 thousand cubic yards of sediment.

EPA acknowledges that its measures of Superfund environmental outcomes and impacts are flawed. They do not answer key performance questions, such as the degree of risk faced by the 25 million people within a four-mile radius of a Superfund site and how much less risk do they face as a result of the cleanup. There is also no way to distinguish the reduction in risk or the cost effectiveness of relative levels of cleanup (e.g., risk reduction from the less expensive removal actions, which is often the first increment of site cleanup, relative to the total cleanup).

These issues are of particular importance for the Superfund program. Although risks from hazardous waste sites are viewed by the general public to be the greatest public health and environmental risk, they are ranked as a low to medium risk by EPA's scientific experts (see Attachment G of Issue Paper #3). Additional thought is needed to develop measures that can be used to evaluate environmental outcomes and whether the program is actually achieving its goal of timely and effective cleanups.

Future Developments

In summary, the existing Superfund performance management systems present a reasonably complete picture of specific program outputs, and for many activities these can be used to determine what is being bought (or given up) for a given change in resources. The Superfund program has in place many of the key elements for a comprehensive performance management system, including a strategic planning process, reasonably good information systems (with refinements underway), and agency management that seems to be interested in improvements in this area.

However, existing performance management information is oriented to monitoring specific outputs of the program and does not provide the information necessary to make an overall assessment of the human health and environmental outcomes achieved. Major areas for improvements include continued improvement in development of measures of public health and environmental outcomes, and linking expenditures to these outcomes. EPA is in general agreement that these are the major performance measurement deficiencies. EPA has underway refinement of its output and performance measures as part of the its National Environmental Goals Project, which will be announced on Earth Day (April 22) 1995. However, fully addressing these gaps will take time and sustained effort by the Agency beyond the Earth Day announcements.

Exhibit 1

Superfund Outputs, Outcomes, and Spending By Agency Goal

<i>SubGoal</i>	<i>Examples of Outputs</i>	<i>Outcomes (Preliminary; Under development)</i>	<i>FY 1996 Requested Funding Level</i>
<i>Cleanup Pace</i>	Duration of: - remedial investigations/studies - designs - cleanups	Under development	\$170 million (11%)
<i>Worst Sites First</i>	- number of early action starts, completions - sites completing site screening	- Populations relocated - Alternative water supplies provided	\$420 million (28%)
<i>650 Construction Completions</i>	Number of: - remedial design starts - remedial action starts - construction completions - site close-out reports	- Changes in environmental indicators - Volumes of contamination removed/treated - Risks reduced (population within a 4 mile radius)	\$280 million (19%)
<i>Environmental Justice and Community Involvement</i>	- Technical Assistance Grants awarded - Sites with environmental justice concerns accommodated in studies and remediation	- Risk reduction in minority, low-income populations	\$25 million (2%)
<i>Innovative Technology and Cleanup Options</i>	- Volumes of contaminated material treated - Number of sites using innovative technologies - technologies	- Improved cost-effectiveness of cleanup technologies	\$80 million (5%)
<i>Enforcement Fairness</i>	- Number of de minimis party settlements	Under development	\$15 million (1%)
<i>Enforcement First/Cost Recovery</i>	- Value of private party settlements - Value of cost recoveries	Under development	\$80 million (5%)
<i>All Other</i>	various	Under development	\$430 million (29%)
<i>Total</i>			\$1,500 million

OSWER

Source: STARS

FY 1994 Second Quarter Report

The Superfund program has activities under the OSWER strategic plan to promote environmentally sound management, and to prepare for and respond to releases.

ENSURING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT

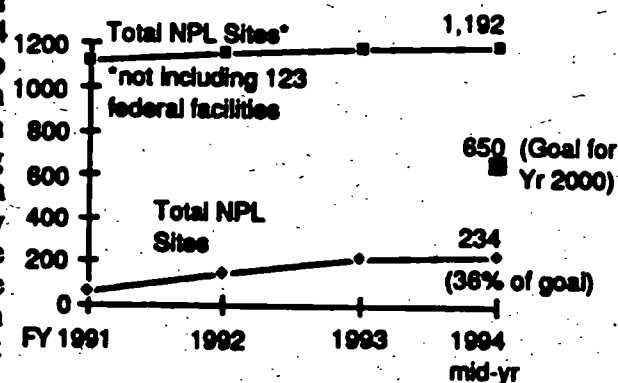
SARA increased the emphasis on ensuring the effectiveness of long term cleanup solutions for Superfund sites. The Superfund program continues steady progress toward meeting its stated goal of cleaning up 650 sites by the end of the Year 2000. To achieve this, their informal goal is to clean up about 270 NPL sites by the end of FY 1994.

NPL SITE CLEANUP STAGE	Year End 1991	Year End 1992	Year End 1993	Mid-Year 1994	Comments
NPL Sites with Cleanup Construction Completed (% of goal of 650 by 2000)*	83 (10%)	149 (23%)	217 (33%)	234 (36%)	Program expects to reach end-of-year goal of 270 NPL sites.
Sites on National Priority List (NPL)	1,122	1,152	1,187	1,192	Not including 123 federal facilities on the NPL.

* Means cleanup construction completed at all operating units at a NPL site. Regions reported that about 97% of the improvement in environmental condition came soon after the cleanup construction, and it was not necessary to wait an additional 5 years to verify cleanup completion.

Preliminary data show that cleaning up NPL sites has been slowed from 37 quarters in FY 1988 to 44 quarters in FY 1993. Some delay has been due to efforts to involve potentially responsible parties in the cleanup process. Recently, the communities in which NPL sites are located have indicated a strong desire to be involved in cleanup decisions. In addition, technological innovations in cleanups may clean up sites more cheaply and naturally, but take longer. These factors combine to slow down the cleanup process overall. For continuing, long-term effectiveness of the Superfund program, sites must enter and exit the pipeline at a similar rate.

Otherwise, site cleanups may come to a sudden halt after the Year 2000 while waiting for the preliminary site work to be done.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE

PE TITLE: HAZARDOUS SPILL & SITE RESPONSE
(Dollars in Thousands)

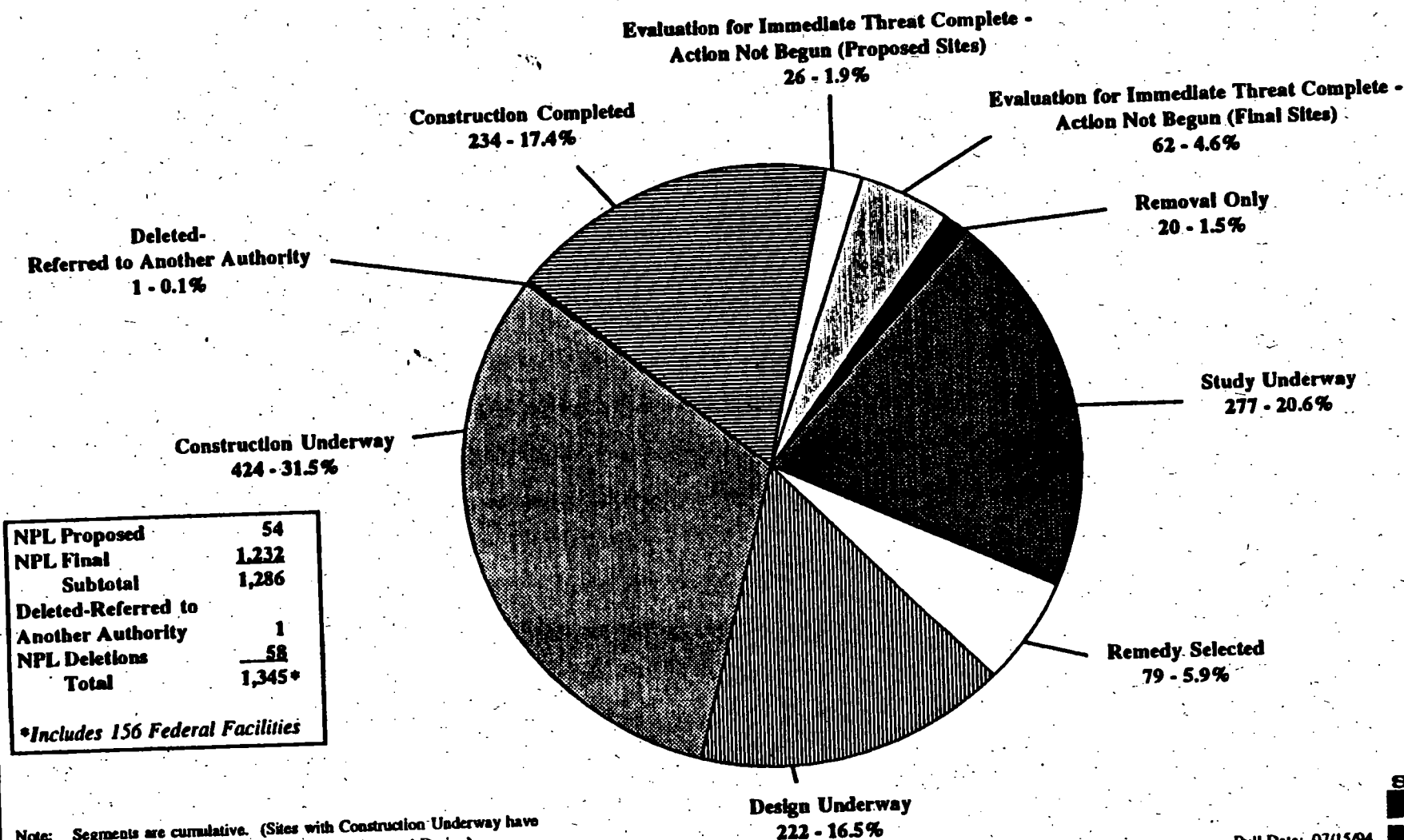
	FY 1994 OPERATING PLAN			FY 1995 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET			FY 1996 SUBMISSION TO OC		
	FTE	DOLLARS	OUTPUT	FTE	DOLLARS	OUTPUT	FTE	DOLLARS	OUTPUT
LONG TERM MEDIA REST	461.4	473,156.1		465.5	466,656.1		436.7	366,624.2	
Designs Fund-Lead RG	72.7	32,600.0		72.7	35,682.2		72.7	34,115.2	
First Starts			10			21			20
Subsequent			9			12			12
Ongoing			101			120			125
Designs RP-lead RS	118.7	19,200.0		118.7	20,200.0		105.7	19,356.3	
First Starts			42			56			56
Subsequent			23			45			45
Ongoing			195			200			205
Construction Fund-lead RG	63.5	372,000.0		63.4	363,613.2		50.4	254,550.1	
First Starts			22			11			8
Subsequent			13			16			13
Ongoing			119			109			109
Construction RP-lead RG	106.2	17,100.0		106.2	18,100.0		91.3	17,900.0	
First Starts			58			63			63
Subsequent			39			38			38
Ongoing			238			250			250
USACE/BUREC Mgmt		7,837.5			7,437.5			7,465.0	
State Project Mgmt RG	4.0			4.0			4.0		
Community Relations RG	25.0	356.4		25.0	356.4		35.0	2,356.4	
Technical Asist Gra RG	9.1	4,000.0		9.1	3,815.0		13.1	10,115.0	
State & Local	11.1	1,843.2		12.0	1,158.1		13.0	1,577.1	
State & Local RG	10.0	10,544.1		10.0	10,544.1		10.0	14,144.1	
Design & Cnst Mgmt	18.0	3,866.1		19.9	2,891.3		18.9	2,694.6	
Operations & Guidance	23.1	3,808.8		24.5	2,858.3		22.6	2,350.4	
SITE COMPLETION	22.5	1,586.8		17.5	997.0		17.5	998.7	
Early Action Comle RG			75			75			75
NPL Construction Com RG	7.5		73			65	7.5		65
5-Year Reviews RG	15.0	1,586.8	45	10.0	997.0	30	10.0	998.7	30
ENG./TECH. ANALYSIS	32.5	47,572.9		26.8	43,299.0		26.8	43,299.0	
Treatability Studies RG						30			30
Aerial/Geog. Survey RG	7.5	12,500.0			5.8	8,987	5.8	8,987.1	
Health/Eco Assessment RG	25.0				21.8			21.8	
Lab Analysis HR		35,072.9			35,895.1			34,311.9	

Exhibit 4

Superfund Performance Information Reported in the FY 1993 Audited Financial Statement

<i>Performance Measure</i>	<i>Accomplishment</i>
1. Number of sites on the NPL where cleanup has started	1993 Actual: 21 sites Total thru 1993: 1,124 (95% of NPL sites)
2. Number of non-NPL sites with hazardous releases where EPA has taken a cleanup action	1993 Actual: 198 sites Total thru 1993: 2,227 sites
3. Number of sites on the NPL where a decision has been made about how to proceed with at least a portion of the cleanup	1993 Actual: 59 sites Total thru 1993: 891 (76% of NPL sites)
4. Number of NPL sites where remedial action has been completed for at least a portion of the sites	1993 Actual: 73 sites Total thru 1993: 301 (26% of NPL sites)
5. Number of sites on NPL where cleanup construction is completed	1993 Actual: 68 sites Total thru 1993: 216 (18% of NPL sites)
6. Number of enforcement actions taken for site study and cleanup at NPL sites	1993 Actual: 115 sites Total thru 1993: 748 (64% of NPL sites)
7. Past costs achieved in settlements	FY 1993: \$221 million Total thru 1993: \$1.033 billion
8. Cost Recoveries from responsible parties	FY 1993: \$185 million Total thru 1993: \$732 million
9. Estimated amount of money private parties have committed to Superfund cleanups	1993 Act.: \$910 million Total thru 1993: \$6 billion

Work Has Begun at Most NPL Sites



Note: Segments are cumulative. (Sites with Construction Underway have already completed Study, Remedy Selection, and Design).

Source: CERCLIS
3RD_QTR.PPT

Pull Date: 07/15/94
Print Date: 09/09/94



10/18/94

Environmental Protection Agency
(Dollars in millions)

BA by Medium	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 President's Budget	FY 1996 Request	Difference: 95 Pres. Bud. vs. 94 Enacted	% Change FY 94 to FY 95	Difference: 96 Req. vs. 95 Pres. Bud.	% Change FY 95 to FY 96
Air	540.5	605.8	624.3	65.3	12.07%	18.5	3.05%
Water Quality	481.9	495.7	503.5	13.9	2.88%	7.8	1.57%
Drinking Water	158.3	146.0	165.2	(12.3)	-7.79%	19.2	13.18%
Hazardous Waste	310.3	320.9	320.7	10.7	3.44%	(0.3)	-0.08%
Pesticides	107.8	103.9	110.3	(3.9)	-3.66%	6.4	6.14%
Radiation	34.3	46.9	52.0	12.6	36.78%	5.1	10.92%
Multimedia	370.2	458.7	548.4	88.5	23.92%	89.7	19.55%
Toxic Substances	133.2	128.9	118.5	(4.3)	-3.22%	(10.4)	-8.07%
Management and Support	708.0	711.9	750.1	3.9	0.55%	38.2	5.37%
Oil Spills Trust Fund	22.3	23.4	23.2	1.1	N/A	(0.2)	-0.99%
Unallocated or General	8.3						
Contractor Conversion Savings			(8.3)				
Operating Program Subtotal	2,875.1	3,042.1	3,207.8	167.0	5.81%	165.7	5.45%
Water Infrastructure Financing	2,375.0	2,549.8	2,550.0	174.8	7.36%	0.2	0.01%
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	78.3	76.7	77.3	(1.6)	-2.07%	0.6	0.80%
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,598.9	1,494.5	1,512.7	(104.4)	-6.53%	18.2	1.22%
Pesticide Registration Fees		(15.0)					
EPA Total	6,927.3	7,148.1	7,347.8	220.8	3.19%	199.7	2.79%

EPA Budget Authority-Historical Summary
(\$ in millions)

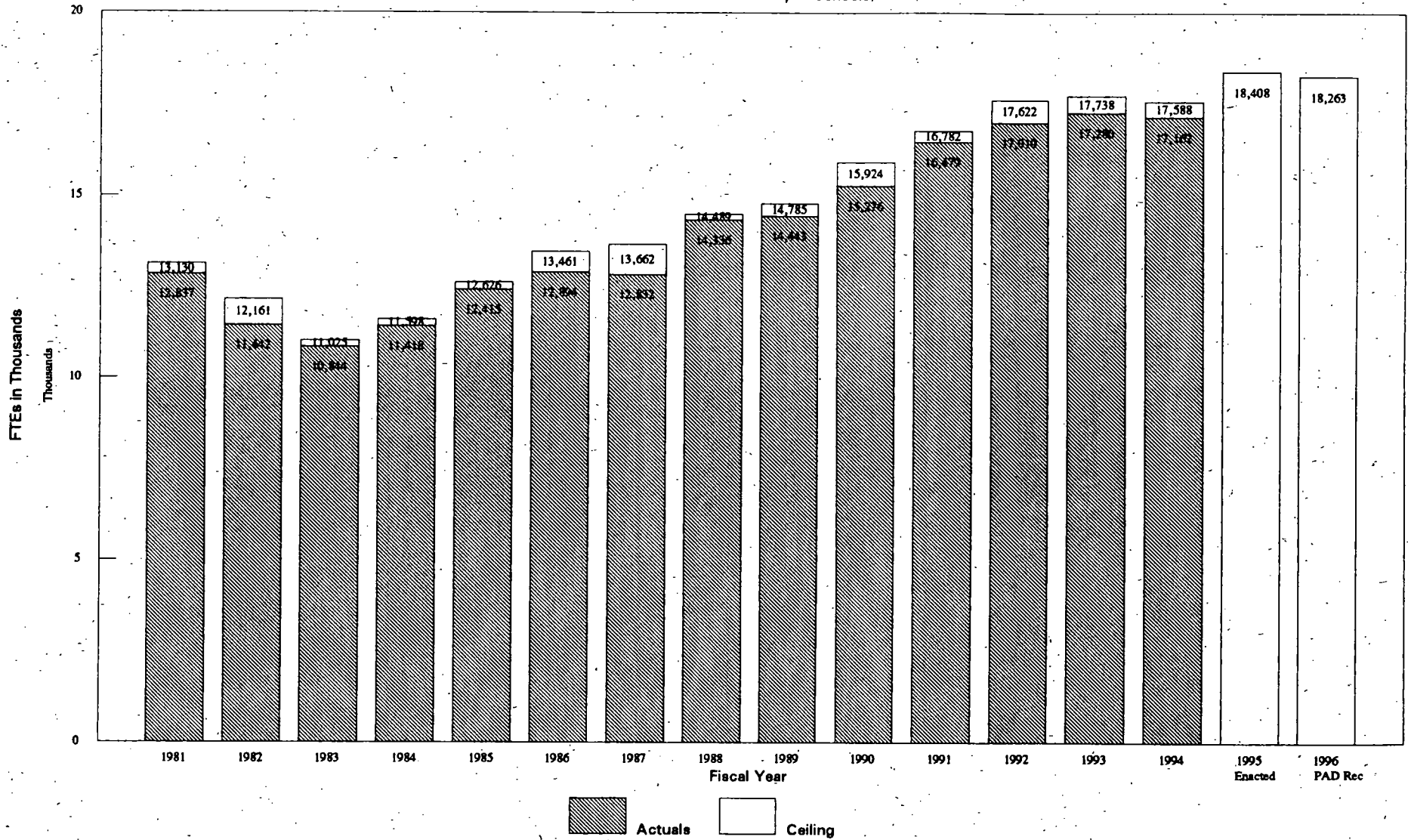
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
BA	Carter	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	PAD Rec
Wastewater Const. Grants	3,305	2,400	2,439	2,435	2,400	1,774	2,361	2,304	1,950	1,948	2,100	2,400	2,500	1,798	2,092	2,265
Drinking Water SRF														599	700	0
Operating Program	1,379	1,086	1,049	1,173	1,348	1,427	1,542	1,581	1,745	1,938	2,313	2,570	2,767	2,706	2,948	3,228
(Grants to States)	(272)	(228)	(228)	(236)	(261)	(276)	(296)	(291)	(303)	(364)	(466)	(576)	(590)*	(597)*	(622)*	(636)*
RTP																232
Superfund	32	190	210	460	606	261	1,411	1,128	1,410	1,530	1,616	1,600	1,574	1,481	1,431	1,509
LUST							50	14	50	74	65	75	83	75	70	77
TOTAL	4,716	3,676	3,698	4,068	4,354	3,482	5,364	5,027	6,155	5,490	6,094	6,645	6,923	6,659	7,241	7,311

* Includes funds appropriated through the Construction Grants account in FY 1993, 1994 and 1995

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
BA by Account	Carter	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	Enact	PAD Rec
Salaries & Expenses	573	555	556	580	666	655	727	765	815	864	975	1,036				
Program Research & Operations													828	851	922	1,016
Inspector General										21	23	26	26	28	29	33
Inspector General - Trust Funds										10	14	16	16	17		
Research & Dev	254	154	121	146	189	214	198	186	202	230	255	318	323	339	349	388
Abatement Control & Compliance	545	373	369	444	481	553	610	606	720	770	979	1,097	1,338	1,353	1,414	1,605
Asbestos Loan Program										29	28	19	31	0	0	0
Buildings & Facilities	4	4	3	3	12	5	7	24	8	15	40	39	134	18	44	295
Oil Spill Response												18	21	21	20	23
Non-Point Source Grants													50	80	100	100
PWSS Grants															70	
Reg Council																
Scientific Activities Over Enforcement																
Total	1,376	1,086	1,049	1,173	1,348	1,427	1,542	1,581	1,745	1,938	2,313	2,570	2,767	2,707	2,948	3,460
less RTP																-232
Total Operating Program																3,228

EPA PERSONNEL LEVELS

(Does not include Stay-in-Schools)



EPA STATE AND TRIBAL GRANTS
(millions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 Act.	1994 Est.	1995 Pres.	1995 Enact.	1996 EPA	1996 PAD
Air (States)	88	85	88	91	96	95	94	102	99	137	165	174	175	181	181	172	144
Air (Tribes)																6	6
Water (Sec. 106)	51	54	54	61	62	71	62	67	73	81	82	82	82	82	82	81	81
Water (Non-Point)									37	41	53	50	80	100	100	100	100
Water (Wetlands)									1	5	9	10	10	15	15	15	15
Drinking Water (PWSS)	30	27	27	28	28	34	34	34	39	47	50	59	64	59	70	70	90
Underground Injection	7	7	8	9	9	10	12	11	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
RCRA	42	44	47	57	60	65	67	67	68	83	90	93	93	99	99	98	98
LUST					7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Pesticides Programs	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	12	15	15	15	16	15	15	17	17
Radon									1	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pollution Prevention												7	9	6	7	6	6
Pesticides Enforcement	7	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Toxics Enforcement			1	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7
Multimedia (Tribes)												7	6	6	6	15	15
Lead Programs													10	12	13	13	13
TOTAL	228	228	236	261	276	296	291	304	366	460	512	546	593	623	636	644	636