

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:
CCAP [Climate Change Action Plan] Implementation: CCAP Budget

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1994

The Honorable Phil Gramm
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
and Independent Agencies
Senate Committee on Appropriations
142 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator ~~Gramm~~: *Phil*

The President has made Global Climate Change a priority for his Administration. In his Earth Day speech last April, the President committed the U.S. to reducing greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. To fulfill this commitment, the Administration released the Climate Change Action Plan in October, 1993. The Action Plan provides a strong response to the threat of global warming, while stimulating technological innovation and enhancing job creation.

The success or failure of the Climate Change Action Plan has important international ramifications as well. The Framework Convention on Climate Change signed by the U.S. in June, 1992 challenges industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gases emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Action Plan positions the U.S. as the international leader on this issue and sets an example for the rest of the world.

The success of the Action Plan is critically dependent on the response of Congress to reprogramming requests from various agencies with implementation responsibilities. I understand that you are currently considering the FY 1994 Operating Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency (including the reprogramming requests for programs that are part of the Action Plan). I also realize that, in some cases, Congress did not fully fund the Administration's original budget request for certain EPA programs that would expand under the Action Plan.

I am personally committed to the success of the Action Plan. I urge you to approve EPA's FY 1994 reprogramming requests that relate to the Action Plan. Together, we can help the President deliver on the commitment he made on Earth Day last year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Al Gore".

Al Gore



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1994

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairwoman
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
and Independent Agencies
Senate Committee on Appropriations
142 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Madame Chairwoman:

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Al Gore



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1994

The Honorable Jerry Lewis
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
and Independent Agencies
House Committee on Appropriations
H-143 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lewis:

Jerry

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February 8, 1994

The Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
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House Committee on Appropriations
H-143 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Al Gore

5-3165

reprog 7. v
d:/wp51 file / climate /
vpapmp 1. ltr

(Draft Letter from Vice President Gore to Appropriators)

The Honorable
Chairman [Ranking Minority Member]
Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies
House (Senate) Committee on Appropriations
Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. [Madame] Chairman, [or Dear Mr. _____ for ranking member?]

The President has made Global Climate Change a priority for his Administration. In his Earth Day speech last April, the President committed the U.S. to reducing greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. To fulfill this commitment, the Administration released the Climate Change Action Plan in October, 1993. The Action Plan provides a strong response to the threat of global warming, while stimulating technological innovation and enhancing job creation.

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Sincerely,

Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 1
To Jennifer Palmieri	From Marc Chupka	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

Budget

January 30, 1994

TO: Katie, Kathy, Mark

FROM: Karl

RE: Letter from Gore to Appropriators

Attached is the draft letter [disk attached], and the names/addresses of appropriators. Please get a final version of this letter out to VA/HUD/EPA appropriators as soon as possible. EPA's FY94 operating plan went to the Hill about 2 weeks ago. I recommend a follow-up call from the VP before the FY95 budget comes out [2/7].

For various reasons, OMB has been unable to pull together a single climate budget document. At first, DOE seemed ready, but now they are apparently still working on their reprogramming request. The letter I've drafted suggests, but does not explicit state, that the VP is working on other appropriators. I think this is the right tone. If other agencies want help, fine; if not, the VP can just focus on EPA.

Thanks. I will be on travel Wed & Thurs this week.

*Also attached is the brief summary of (CAP-related
~~text~~ actions that appeared in EPA's FY94 Op Plan*

*Copy -
please check w/
J & B for is this
OK w/ as getting
going. J & B
Please pick-up
this letter &
necessary &
let the
rep.*

The following Chairs and Ranking Minority Members should receive the letters from Vice President Gore

The Honorable Louis Stokes

Chairman

Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies

House Committee on Appropriations

H-143 Capitol Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Jerry Lewis

Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies

(same address)

The Honorable Tom Bevill

Chairman

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development

House Committee on Appropriations

2362 Rayburn House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable John T. Myers

Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development

(same address)

The Honorable Richard J. Durbin

Chairman

Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies

House Committee on Appropriations

2358 Rayburn House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Frank R. Wolf

Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies

(same address)

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates

Chairman

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs

House Committee on Appropriations

H-307 Capitol Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable John Edward Porter

Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs

(same address)

~~(same address)~~

SENATE

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chair
Subcommittee on VA/HUD-Independent Agencies
Senate Committee on Appropriations
142 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Phil Gramm
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on VA/HUD-Independent Agencies
(same address)

The Honorable Frank Lautenberg
Chairman
Subcommittee on Transportation And Related Agencies
Senate Committee on Appropriations
156 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Alphonse D'Amato
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Transportation And Related Agencies
(same address)

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
Chairman
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
137 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
(same address)

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
Committee on Appropriations
132 Senate Dirksen Office Building

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
(same address)

Climate Change Action Plan/Green Programs

On Earth Day 1993, President Clinton proposed stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Climate Change Action Plan, released in October 1993, outlines national strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels. Agency programs which contribute to limiting greenhouse gas emissions include transportation planning, energy efficiency strategies, and voluntary industrial or commercial emissions controls. The Action Plan calls for new activities to begin in FY 1994. The operating plan reflects a reprogramming of 13 FTE and \$30.4 million to support these important Climate Change commitments. This includes \$24.4 million for expansion of the highly successful Green Lights program, expansion of EPA's Energy Star Building program, and launching new outreach and technical assistance programs targeted at landfill and coal mine owners designed to achieve reductions in methane emissions. In

addition, the operating plan proposes restoring a \$6 million Congressional reduction to the Agency's Green Programs. Because the proposed activities contained in the President's Action Plan were increments above the programs already built into the 1994 President's Budget, it is critical to the success of the Action Plan that the base funding level for the Green Programs be restored.

February 7, 1994

The Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
and Independent Agencies
House Committee on Appropriations
H-143 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

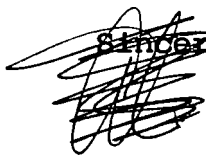
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Sincerely,

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Al Gore

February 7, 1994

The Honorable Jerry Lewis
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on VA, HUD,
and Independent Agencies
House Committee on Appropriations
H-143 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

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House Committee on Appropriations
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Washington, D.C. 20515

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Subcommittee on Transportation
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House Committee on Appropriations
2358 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

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The Honorable Frank R. Wolfe
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Transportation
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House Committee on Appropriations
2358 Rayburn House Office Building
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Subcommittee on Transportation
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Dear Senator D'Amato:

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The success or failure of the Climate Change Action Plan has important international ramifications as well. The Framework Convention on Climate Change signed by the U.S. in June, 1992 challenges industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gases emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Action Plan positions the U.S. as the international leader on this issue, and sets an example for the rest of the world.

The success of the Action Plan is critically dependent on the response of Congress to reprogramming requests from various agencies with implementation responsibilities. I understand that you are currently considering the FY 1994 Operating Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency (including the reprogramming requests for programs that are part of the Action Plan). I also realize that, in some cases, Congress did not fully fund the Administration's original budget request for certain EPA programs that would expand under the Action Plan.

I am personally committed to the success of the Action Plan. I urge you to approve EPA's FY 1994 reprogramming requests that relate to the Action Plan. Together, we can help the President deliver on the commitment he made on Earth Day last year.

Sincerely,

Al Gore

February 7, 1994

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
Chairman
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
137 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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February 7, 1994

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
137 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Al Gore

February 7, 1994

The Honorable Bennett Johnston
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy
and Water Development
Senate Committee on Appropriations
132 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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February 7, 1994

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Energy
and Water Development
Senate Committee on Appropriations
132 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Al Gore

Clinton Presidential Records

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the former location of a 3.5 floppy diskette. The files from this diskette have been processed and are available on compact disc.

The compact disk will be placed in a folder located at the end of this collection in the Electronic Records section.

Collection/FOIA: 2017-1092-F

Diskette Title: REPROG1.VP

Folder Title: CCAP [Climate Change Action Plan]
Implementation: CCAP Budget [OA/ID 4311]

Clinton Library Transfer Form

Case #, if applicable	2017-1092-F	Accession #		
Collection/Record Group	Clinton Presidential Records	Series/Staff Name	Michael Davis	
Subgroup/Office of Origin	Council on Environmental Quality	Subseries		
Folder Title	[Electronic Records] CCAP [Climate Chang	OA Number	4311	Box Number
Description of Item(s)	3 1/2" Diskette titled "REPROGI.VP"			

Donor Information

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Affiliation:	Phone (Wk):	Phone (Hm):	
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MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Keith

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY-

☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

OF (Organization)

Jennifer Palmieri

OMB

☒ PLEASE PHONE

☐ FTS

☐ AUTOVON

395 4790

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

5-3729 FAX

→

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2/3

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FROM THE DESK OF

CATHY ZOI

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**American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy**

WASHINGTON, DC / BERKELEY, CA

January 7, 1994

3 pp.

TO: Marc Chupka
FAX: 456-2710

FROM: Howard Geller
RE: FY95 DOE energy efficiency budget

I thought you would be interested in these notes from a meeting I recently had with Bob Kripowitz, who is the lead staffperson covering the energy efficiency budget for the House Interior Appropriations subcommittee. As we have discussed, an increased 602B allocation to the Interior subcommittees is essential and needs some high level White House intervention (as will Interior's internal deliberations). Budget presentation and packaging is also important, in order to convince Bob to accept the proposed increases assuming the allocation allows this. I suggest that DOE respond to Bob's plea for an integrated presentation, either in the official budget or subsequent to it if there isn't enough time for major revisions now.

Let's talk about this next week if you're available -- this subject is obviously critical for successful implementation of the climate plan.

Happy New Year!

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKINGINITIALS: JM DATE: 2/1/182017-1092-FHoward Geller
Jan. 5, 1994~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTES OF MEETING WITH BOB KRIPOWITZ, JAN. 5, 1994

1. Bob confirmed that a good allocation for the Interior Subcommittee is essential for any kind of increase for energy efficiency in FY95. He said that without an increased allocation, energy efficiency could even be cut given the status of federal discretionary spending in general. He recommended working with the Budget committee to get increased funding for efficiency into the budget resolution, as well as pressure on key members of Approps. for a higher allocation for Interior.
2. Bob expressed concerns about how the efficiency budget is presented. He strongly urged consolidation and integration of climate plan initiatives, EPACT initiatives, and "core" programs. Likewise, he dislikes splitting of activities into "old" and "new" components as this leads to duplication of activities and a non-optimized program overall. As he has stated in the past, he feels OBT is particularly bad in terms of excessive fragmentation of projects and programs at least in the budget submittal.
3. Bob would like to see DOE do a better job defining, describing and defending commercialization efforts. He is worried about the federal government spending a lot of money subsidizing technologies that don't sell and survive on their own. He is in favor of cost-shared demos that prove the viability of new technologies (like the NICE3 program) and low-cost market development activities (like organization of golden carrot programs), but thinks DOE should play a limited role and a well thought-out role in commercialization. He mentioned the alt. fuel vehicles purchase program as an example of a boondoggle driven by political concerns that is wasting a lot of fed. money. In order to sell Bob on particular commercialization projects, DOE will have to convince him that it has a well thought-out comm. strategy, that it is getting high leveraging, and that it is doing more than just subsidizing particular companies or products.
4. In a related vain, Bob repeated his dislike of generic "joint venture" competitive-bid programs like the advanced materials and advanced manufacturing programs authorized in EPACT. He is worried about duplicating efforts in the core programs, and wants to see any competitive bidding integrated into the core programs (if this makes sense) and an integrated strategy in each of the sectors.
5. Bob also indicated a lack of interest in funding demos or other activities overseas (i.e., in developing and former communist countries), saying that private interests that can do this on their own and that there is limited funds overall. It will be tough to sell Bob on a major "energy eff. export promotion" initiative (evidenced by his limited support for COEECT), and will require a

very well thought-out and defended program on the part of DOE and its allies.

6. Bob wants to see a better justification of proposed increases for promotion and implementation programs (e.g., IRP, building codes, appliance standards, etc.) -- a good explanation of what incremental dollars are going for and what the priorities are. He commented that he was not satisfied with what was presented by DOE last year in this regard.

7. Bob indicated that he would like to see preliminary multi-year funding streams for any new programs for which money is requested in FY95 so that Approps. can see what they might be looking at in terms of dollars in the out-years.

8. Bob is open to funding new R&D initiatives as well as implementation and deployment programs. He is concerned that the balance at EERE not shift too far towards I&D and away from R&D.

9. Bob would like to see a better discussion of how DOE/EERE activities relate to other energy efficiency efforts at agencies such as DOC, EPA, DOT, etc. He is concerned about duplication of efforts and lack of integration among agencies and departments.

10. Bob is interested in seeing competitive, merit-based funding as part of the state grant activities (as opposed to all formula based grants). He suggested this particularly for the SECP program, along the lines of some base funding for all states but a large portion of the SECP money competitively bid for with degree of leveraging of DOE money one of the criteria used in selecting projects. If DOE wants to get a substantial increase in the SECP program approved by Congress, this is the way to go in my view.

11. We also briefly discussed the major recommendations of the sustainable energy budget group in the fossil fuels area since this is funded by the Interior, subcommittee. He thinks our SPR recommendation (i.e., move unspent money from the fill fund to cover a substantial portion of ongoing O&M and rehabilitation costs) has merit and is politically feasible. He was less optimistic about the Clean Coal recommendation (i.e., using unspent prior year authorizations in FY95 with no new authorization), indicating that members are reluctant to use prior year money if there is still any possibility of dormant projects being revived.

1/14/94
2:00 PM

OUTLINE

INVESTING IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE -- MAJOR POLICY INVESTMENTS: INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT, WITH ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

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**INVESTING IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE -- MAJOR POLICY INVESTMENTS:
INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENHANCEMENT, ~~WITH ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY~~**

"Preserving our heritage, enhancing it, and passing it along is a great purpose worthy of great people. If we seize the opportunity and shoulder the responsibility, we can enrich the future and ennoble our own lives." With these words in his April 1993 Earth Day speech, the President offered a new set of challenges to the American people regarding environmental policy and the need to invest in our own quality of life.

The Administration's environmental program is based on three principles:

- First, this Nation cannot have a healthy economy without a healthy environment. Therefore, Federal programs must simultaneously protect our environment and promote economic growth.
- Second, we must protect the environment at home and abroad. Because we share our atmosphere, our planet, and our destiny with all the peoples of the world, Federal programs will be proposed and implemented with full consideration of their impacts on the global environment.
- Third, environmental policies should promote efforts to reinvent government, forge new partnerships, and seek new

solutions. The Administration will strive to move beyond past antagonisms among business, government, conservation groups, and individual citizens when addressing environment issues in new, innovative ways incorporating market-based incentives.

The budget emphasizes Presidential investments in environmental and natural resource programs totaling \$10.2 billion, an increase of 23 percent over the 1994 enacted level, and 33 percent over 1993. This reflects the President's commitment to protect and enhance America's environment and natural resources in a manner consistent with economic growth. Total 1995 environmental and natural resource spending will increase to \$34.4 billion, 6 percent over 1994 and 14 percent over 1993.

HIGHLIGHTS

- EPA's Operating Program that provides funding for research, regulatory development, enforcement, and state grants (\$3.1 billion in 1995, a 13 percent increase over 1994).
- NAFTA Environmental Support to carry out environmental activities related to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Plan (\$300 million, a 89 percent increase).

- The U.S. Global Climate Change Action Plan fostering investments to save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (\$300 million, a 564 percent increase).
- The U.S. Global Change Research Program, both ground-based as well as space-based programs (\$1.9 billion, a 31 percent increase).
- International Environmental Programs including the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Montreal Protocol, Global Environmental Education, and Multilateral and Bilateral International Assistance (\$500 million, a 60 percent increase).
- "Green" GDP, a plan to improve the understanding of the interactions between the Nation's economy and the environment by developing a comprehensive, integrated set of economic and environmental accounts measuring U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The budget proposes \$1.9 million (an increase of 375 percent over 1994) to initiate this activity.
- Water Infrastructure investments comprising EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) and Drinking Water SRFs, USDA's Water/Wastewater grants and loans, and EPA's Watershed Restoration program (a total of \$3.1 billion in

1995, a 21 percent increase. This funding also includes \$10 million for a wastewater reclamation/reuse pilot program for Southern California to be funded by Interior's Bureau of Reclamation.

- Enhanced Natural Resource Protection in National Parks, Forests, Public Lands, and Marine Sanctuaries (\$3.0 billion, a 7 percent increase).
- Implementation of the Administration's August 1993 Wetlands Plan, designed to protect important natural resources without impeding economic growth (\$960 million, a 38 percent increase). This includes the mandatory Wetlands Reserve Program that, on a willing-seller basis, permanently retires from agricultural production lands which currently are, or formerly were, wetlands (\$283 million, a 322 percent increase).
- DOE Energy Conservation designed to conserve energy nationwide through improved private-sector energy efficiency and reduced generation of waste and pollution (\$978 million, a 42 percent increase).
- Grazing Fee and Hardrock Mining Royalty increases in support of reforms in the management of public rangelands and

**FY 1995 BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT**
(BA \$'s in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1995 Budget</u>	<u>FY 1995 Versus FY 1994 Enacted</u>
<u>I. PRIORITY INVESTMENTS:</u>				
NAFTA Env. Support (EPA/USDA/Treasury/Others)	218	159	300	89%
U.S. Climate Chg. Action Prog. (DOE/EPA/USDA/Others)	0	45	299	564%
U.S. Global Change Research Program:				
Ground-Based (DOE/NSF/USDA/Commerce)	405	431	554	29%
Space-Based (Mission to Planet Earth) (NASA)	921	1,051	1,391	32%
Subtotal:	1,326	1,482	1,945	31%
Global Environmental Education				
NOAA	0	0.5	7	1300%
NASA	0	0.6	5	733%
Subtotal	0	1.1	12	991%
Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) (EPA)	1,944	1,240	1,600	29%
Drinking Water SRFs (EPA)	0	599	700	17%
Water/Wastewater Grants/Loans (USDA)	548	616	661	7%
Watershed Restoration (EPA)	50	80	100	25%
So. CA Wastewater Recl. & Reuse Pilot Prog. (DOI)	0	10	10	0%
Targeted Clean Water Assistance (Boston Harbor) (EPA)	100	- - *	100	N/A
Enhanced Federal Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Infrastructure:				
National Forests (USDA)/ National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, and Public Lands (DOI)	2,532	2,534	2,691	6%
Recover Fisheries & Protected Species (NOAA)	232	231	280	21%
Wetlands Plan (Army/DOI/EPA/Others)	592	626	673	8%
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (USDA/DOI/Others)	0	302	372	23%
Everglades/South FL Rest. (DOI/Army/EPA)	54	36	59	64%
National Biological Survey (DOI)	0	167	177	6%
Environmental Technology (EPA)	92	128	172	34%
Green Programs (EPA)	8	20	34	70%
TOTAL, INVESTMENTS	7,696	8,276	10,185	23%

* FY 1994 funding level not yet determined.

14-Jan-94
Revised 1:00 p.

**FY 1995 BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT**
(BA \$'s in millions)

Program	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Budget	FY 1995 Versus FY 1994 Enacted
II. OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS:				
o Operating Program (EPA)	2,767	2,706	3,066	13%
o Wetlands Reserve Program (mandatory) (USDA)	15	67	283	322%
o Montreal Protocol				
EPA	10	10	24	140%
State	15	15	24	80%
Subtotal	25	25	48	92%
o Multilateral and Bilateral International Assistance (Funds Appropriated to the President/AID)	272	247	326	32%
o Green GDP (BEA)	0.2	0.4	1.9	375%
o Energy Conservation (DOE)	576	690	978	42%
o Federal Facility/Site Cleanup:				
DOE	5,524	6,174	6,280	2%
DOD	1,724	2,548	2,710	6%
Others (USDA/DOI/EPA/DOT)	234	225	244	8%
Subtotal	7,482	8,947	9,234	3%
o Superfund (EPA)(Non-Fed. Facility/Site Cleanup)	1,574	1,481	1,484	0%
o Federal Facility Compliance & Poll. Prev. (DOD)	1,804	2,324	2,557	10%
o Pesticide Reduction Initiative (USDA)	103	118	159	35%
o Research, Development, and Technology (NOAA)	333	352	372	6%
o Marine Sanctuaries (NOAA)	7	9	12	33%
o Satellite Remote Sensing (NOAA)	330	349	387	11%
o Tree Planting (USDA)	67	72	80	11%
o USDA Conservation Activities	759	708	725	2%
o Prince William Sound (AK) Restoration (mandatory) (DOI/USDA/NOAA)	71	89	90	1%
o Forestry Research (USDA)	183	193	194	1%
o R&D for Federal Fac. Cleanup & Compliance (DOD)	283	269	268	-0%
o Land and Water Conservation Fund (DOI/USDA)	284	254	254	0%
o Forests for the Future (USDA)	0	0	0	N/A
o Needy Cities (non-Boston) (EPA)	245	500	0	-100%
o Agricultural Conservation Program (USDA)	194	195	100	-49%
o Earth Res. Obs. System (EROS) Data Center (DOI)	0	5	4	-20%
o Energy Supply, Research and Development (DOE)	302	322	318	-1%
o Env. Rest. - - Research and Development (DOE)	387	414	396	-4%
o Infrastructure/Natural Resource Enhancement (DOT)				
Federal Aid Highways (Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality)	531	609	635	4%
Coast Guard Enforcement of Domestic & Intl. Fishery Laws	270	305	314	3%
Trust Fund Share of Oil Spill Liability Expenses	66	49	28	-43%
Subtotal	867	946	876	-7%
TOTAL, OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS	18,930	21,282	22,213	4%
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING 1/	30,200	32,400	34,400	6%

hardrock mining on Federal lands (including restoration of abandoned mine areas).

- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) investments at the 1994 level to conserve high-priority lands and waters, and protect natural and cultural assets of national importance.
- Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity Pilot Projects comprising the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (including economic assistance), and continued restoration of the Everglades/South Florida, Prince William Sound (AK), and the Anacostia River (DC/MD), to encourage sustainable economic development and ensure sustainable ecosystems through cross-agency management of each project (\$525 million, a 22 percent increase). The budget also includes increased funding for second-year implementation of the National Biological Survey to accelerate world-class research and monitoring of key U.S. ecosystems (\$177 million, a 6 percent increase).
- Midwest Flood Recovery Activities, including innovative, non-structural alternatives to levee reconstruction.
- Environmental Cleanup at Federal Facilities (mostly DOE and DOD) and at non-Federal sites through the EPA Superfund Program (\$10.7 billion, a 3 percent increase).

- DOD compliance and pollution prevention activities addressing all applicable environmental laws and reducing future pollution (\$2.6 billion in 1995, a 10 percent increase).
- Pesticide Reduction Initiative designed to reduce use of pesticides through promotion of use of sustainable agricultural practices (\$159 million, a 35 percent increase).

The sections below on EPA's operating program, international cooperation, stewardship, ecosystem management and biodiversity, and remediation provide more detail on the Administration's budget for increasing environmental protection and enhancing natural resource conservation, with economic efficiency.

I. EPA'S OPERATING PROGRAM

The budget requests \$3.1 billion for the EPA's Operating Program, providing a 13 percent increase over 1994. The Operating Program provides funding for research, regulatory development, enforcement, and state grants. This major increase signals the Administration's commitment to increased environmental protection and includes these specific initiatives:

- A \$53 million increase to continue the Global Climate Change Action Plan implemented in 1993, +98 percent over 1994.
- A \$44 million increase in funding for environmental technology, +34 percent.
- A \$20 million dollar increase for watershed resource restoration grants to States, +25 percent.

EPA's workforce will increase 4.5 percent from the 1994 approved level. Specific workforce increases are provided to continue implementation of the Global Climate Change Action Plan (98 FTEs), and convert up to 900 contractor positions to EPA employees. This contractor conversion will allow EPA to address Congressional and EPA Inspector General criticisms of its reliance upon, and ability to manage, contractors by increasing contractor oversight and by reassigning certain critical tasks to Federal employees.

II. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Environmental Support

The budget includes \$300 million in support of NAFTA and the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Plan. This represents a \$141 million (89 percent) increase over 1994 that will continue

existing anti-pollution activities and provide additional resources targeted along the border with Mexico.

The budget will continue construction of the new Tijuana sewage treatment plant near San Diego and expand treatment capacity at the plant in Nogales, Arizona. These projects will dramatically improve water quality along the Mexico border. The budget also includes \$50 million in EPA State grants to address wastewater treatment needs in "colonias" (unincorporated sub-divisions) along the border in Texas. These border communities lack the health and environment infrastructure enjoyed by other areas of the country. In addition, the budget requests \$25 million in new resources for USDA grants for "colonias" to improve the quality of drinking water by installing necessary infrastructure. This will bring total EPA/USDA colonias funding to \$175 million since 1993.

NAFTA's environmental side agreement and related agreements between the United States and Mexico established three new institutions -- the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), and the North American Development Bank (NADBank).

The EPA budget includes \$5 million as the U.S. share for a permanent, independent CEC Secretariat to facilitate cooperation among the United States, Mexico, and Canada on environmental and

conservation issues. \$5 million is requested in the State Department budget for BECC operations, assisting U.S. and Mexico border States and communities design and finance wastewater treatment, drinking water, and municipal waste projects. The NAFTA Implementation Act provided Treasury with \$56 million as the first of four payments to capitalize NADBank (a total U.S. share of \$225 million over 1995-98). NADBank will backstop shortfalls in private-sector financing for border environmental projects.

U.S. Global Climate Change Action Plan

On Earth Day 1993, the President announced an ambitious but achievable goal -- to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 level by the year 2000. To meet this commitment and establish the United States as a leader, the President announced last October the Administration's Climate Change Action Plan comprising 50 new and expanded initiatives. The budget provides \$299 million in 1995, a \$254 million or 564 percent increase over 1994.

The Action Plan is comprehensive, targeting all significant greenhouse gases -- carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons -- and all emitting sectors of the economy. It will foster partnerships with business to solve environmental

problems and stimulate investments in the technologies of the future.

The Action Plan will encourage individuals and firms to invest in cost- and energy-efficient equipment or other technologies -- over \$60 billion in private investment and energy savings between 1994 and 2000, with additional energy savings of over \$200 billion by the year 2010. These investments will create new jobs in the sectors and industries that produce, market, or install technologies that save energy or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Between 1994 and 2000, the Administration is committed to spending approximately \$1.9 billion (generally from existing Federal resources) on the Action Plan.

U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)

The Administration is committed to support a series of international agreements and national policies that address environmental changes that can have significant impacts on the world's society and economy (global warming, ozone depletion, biodiversity). The USGCRP's goal is to support the development and implementation of these policies by continually improving our knowledge of the natural and anthropogenic processes and forces that influence these changes. In 1995, \$1.9 billion is being

proposed for this interagency research effort, a \$463 million or 31 percent increase over 1994.

The budget proposes a special research emphasis on improving our understanding of the dynamics between human behavior, the economy, and environmental change; terrestrial ecology; international ground-based data campaigns; and climate change modeling. The budget also includes the continued development of a comprehensive space-based data collection system (NASA's Mission to Planet Earth).

International Environmental Funding

Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was created in 1991 as a three-year pilot collaboration among the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations Environment Program. Originally capitalized with approximately \$1.3 billion from both direct contributions to the Global Environment Trust Fund of the GEF and co-financing arrangements, the GEF provides concessional financing to developing countries to address the problems of global warming, ozone depletion, loss of biodiversity, and pollution of international waters. The pilot phase of the GEF expires in 1994.

International negotiations are underway to restructure the GEF as a permanent entity. The Administration is committed to the successful conclusion of these negotiations and the creation of a transparent, accountable GEF that can serve as the funding source for achieving global environmental benefits, including those related to the Climate Change and Biodiversity conventions.

Montreal Protocol

The EPA and State Department budgets provide a total of \$48 million to replenish the Montreal Protocol multilateral fund, a \$23 million (92 percent increase) over 1994. This will both meet the second year of a three-year U.S. commitment (1994-96) totaling \$114 million, and pay down over a two-year period amounts not paid from previous years. The multilateral fund helps developing countries finance ozone-protection training, research, investments, and projects (chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) recycling/recovery equipment and devices; and retooling of manufacturing facilities for non-CFC alternatives).

Global Environmental Education

The budget provides a total of \$12 million in 1995 for the "Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment" (GLOBE) initiative. NOAA and NASA began this effort in 1994 with a total commitment of \$1 million from existing resources.

Students around the world will participate in an environmental observations program designed by educators and scientists to enhance awareness the environment and the impacts of human activities, and collect environmental data for increased scientific understanding of the earth. Although the United States would take the lead, GLOBE's long-term goal is a global partnership. Over 1,000 schools will participate globally by the spring of 1996, with a target of 100,000 by the year 2000.

Multilateral and Bilateral Assistance

The budget requests an increase of \$79 million (an increase of 32 percent over 1994) for bilateral and multilateral environment assistance. Bilateral assistance comprises Agency for International Development (AID) activities to improve climate change, biodiversity, tropical forests, urban and industrial pollution, coastal zones and water resources, environmentally sound energy use, and sustainable agriculture in developing countries. Multilateral assistance funds U.S. voluntary contributions to the United Nations environment system and other international organizations that address a wide range of international environment activities, including the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Green GDP

The Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has an ambitious plan to improve understanding of the interaction between the economy and the environment. BEA's three-phase plan calls for the development of a comprehensive, integrated set of economic and environmental accounts. By Earth Day 1994, BEA will present prototype estimates of the economic value of nonrenewable natural resources (including oil and gas, coal, uranium, and nonfuel minerals with a scarcity value) and a measure of gross domestic product (GDP) adjusted for the depletion of these resources. The prototype estimates will utilize a range of alternative methods for measuring the stocks of natural resources, new discoveries and extensions, and depletion. In addition, BEA will present an integrated economic and environmental accounting framework for renewable natural resources and a broader range of environmental assets.

Subsequently, BEA will extend the nonrenewable natural resource accounts to renewable natural resources such as forests, soil, water, water aquifers, and fish stocks. BEA ultimately will value a broader range of environmental assets, such as clean air and the environment as a recreational resource. These final estimates will be more difficult because they must be based on less well developed concepts and data sources. Although significant advances will be required in data as well as methods,

BEA will move from near ground zero to the forefront of world efforts in integrated economic and environmental accounting.

To carry out these activities, the budget proposes \$1.9 million, an increase of 375 percent over 1994.

III. STEWARDSHIP

Water Infrastructure

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The budget requests substantial additional funds for EPA water infrastructure in 1995. For the Clean Water State Revolving Funds, \$1.6 billion is requested, a \$360 million increase over 1994. For the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, \$700 million is requested, a \$100 million increase over 1994. The budget also includes \$150 million for wastewater infrastructure to control municipal sewage along the Mexico border in support of NAFTA; and a \$100 million grant in targeted clean water assistance for cities that meet stringent need and user-charge criteria established last year by the Administration. Finally, EPA grants for watershed resource restoration increase by \$20 million to \$100 million in 1995.

Rural Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Investment

The Department of Agriculture's new Rural Utilities Service funds the construction, repair, and improvement of rural water and wastewater disposal systems through direct loans and grants. These loans and grants are awarded to low-income, rural communities with populations less than 10,000. The budget requests \$977 million in loan authority, a 17 percent increase over 1994, and \$525 million in grants, a 5 percent increase over 1994, for these programs. Within the amount proposed for grants, \$25 million is targeted to the colonias along the U.S./Mexico border.

Los Angeles Area Water Reclamation/Reuse Pilot Program

The budget proposes \$10 million in 1995 for a Bureau of Reclamation wastewater reclamation/reuse pilot program in Southern California. The pilot provides Federal funds for several projects in the Los Angeles area that will contribute to efforts to improve water quality in Santa Monica Bay; reduce dependence on water imports from Mono Lake, the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Colorado River; and create jobs as part of the Rebuild L.A. effort.

Enhanced Natural Resource Protection of Federal Lands

The budget reflects the President's commitment made on Earth Day 1993 to "...set our course by the star of age-old values, not short-term expediencies; to waste less in the present and provide more for the future; to leave a legacy that keeps faith with those who left the Earth to us". The foundation for the environmental legacy that today's Americans will leave to future Americans is the beauty and wonder embodied in the Nation's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, marine sanctuaries, and other public lands and waters. The Administration is committed to enhance these national treasures and manage them for their long-term environmental and sustainable economic value into the future, not for short-term gain.

For those areas set aside for natural resource preservation, Interior's National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, and Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will increase their efforts to protect our Nation's unique natural places found in the national parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries.

The budgets of the Agriculture Department's Forest Service and Interior's Bureau of Land Management show significant increases for efforts to manage the landscape as integrated ecosystems on a sustainable basis, rather than as unrelated fragments to be

exploited and depleted separately. The budget acknowledges these multiple-use lands can continue to provide our Nation with wealth only if they are managed with future generations in mind.

Part of our Nation's legacy includes the diversity of life. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will make major strides in 1995 to not only protect the Nation's endangered species, but also prevent more of our biological heritage from becoming endangered in the future.

National Park Service

The President's priority investments expand funding for enhanced protection of our national parks (a total of \$1.1 billion, +6 percent over 1994). Beyond additional funds for basic operating requirements and specific resource protection needs in selected parks, the budget proposes an additional \$23 million for improving the professionalism of park rangers and other Park Service employees.

Improving Entrepreneurial Management of National Parks

To implement the National Performance Review's recommendations of entrepreneurial management of the National Park Service, the budget seeks expanded authority to increase park entrance and

other recreation user fees commensurate with the value to park visitors. This legislative proposal will raise an additional \$32 million in revenues in 1995 and create a new, mandatory National Park Renewal Fund, which will receive half of the additional revenues, net of fee collection costs, and return them to the collecting parks for direct expenditure in 1996. To ensure accountability, expenditures would be held to strict performance standards based on demonstrated results in program output and project execution.

Managing and Conserving Marine and Coastal Resources and Habitat

The budget for the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA) provides a total of \$280 million to strengthen the Federal role in marine fisheries and protected species management and conservation. This is a 21 percent increase over 1994, and reflects the Administration's commitment to reversing declining marine populations, particularly commercially important fish species. The budget supports the restoration of marine species through implementation of improved fishery management practices, information, and science. Improved fishery management will help restore jobs in the depressed commercial fishing industry, as well as provide for the sustainable use of our marine resources.

In addition, the budget for the National Ocean Service (NOAA) provides \$12 million (a 31 percent increase over 1994) for the designation and operation of national marine sanctuaries. Sanctuaries, the marine equivalent of our treasured national parks, define areas of the marine or Great Lakes environment of special resource or human-use values. During 1995, NOAA will improve the management, research and educational aspects of twelve designated national marine sanctuaries. Three additional sanctuaries will be in development during 1995.

Implementation of the Administration's Wetlands Plan

In August 1993, the Administration announced a comprehensive wetlands plan to protect natural resources without impeding economic growth. The plan was developed in consultation with Congress, state and local governments, the development community, and environmental organizations. The budget provides additional resources to implement the plan, improve the wetlands regulatory process, encourage voluntary wetlands restoration on private lands, and enhance state capacity to assume a larger share of the effort to protect wetlands. The budget requests nearly \$1 billion in total spending (a 38 percent increase over 1994) for wetlands restoration, acquisition, protection, research, improved non-Federal capabilities for wetlands management, mapping, monitoring, and education. This includes \$283 million (+322 percent over 1994) in mandatory spending for USDA's Wetlands

Reserve Program, which in 1995 will retire, on a willing-seller basis, up to 330,000 acres of current or former wetlands from agricultural production.

The budget also incorporates a legislative proposal authorizing an increase in Section 404 wetlands regulatory permit fees charged by the Army Corps of Engineers. The increase would total \$6 million in 1995, and \$12 million in each subsequent year. Commercial applicants could be assessed fees on a sliding scale based on the degree of the proposed development's impact on the affected wetland and the amount of effort required to conduct the permit review.

Energy Conservation

The Department of Energy (DOE) Conservation program funds research and development (R&D) and commercialization activities to improve energy efficiency and reduce the generation of waste and pollutants in virtually all sectors of the U.S. economy: transportation, buildings, industry, and utilities. The program also includes funding for grants to States for low-income home weatherization and State-level energy efficiency programs. The environment-related activities are concentrated in the R&D component of the program.

Energy Conservation activities are funded at \$978 million, up \$288 million (42 percent) from FY 1994. This increase reflects both Energy Policy Act and Climate Action Plan initiatives: a doubling of funds for R&D and commercial promotion of advanced building, heating/cooling, and appliance technologies (\$179 million, up \$98 million, or 120 percent over 1994); expanded R&D on electric and hybrid vehicles and other transportation technologies (\$228 million, up \$49 million, or 28 percent); increased outreach, demonstration, and commercialization efforts for industrial energy efficiency and waste minimization (\$181 million, up \$56 million, or 44 percent); improved utility planning (\$13 million, up \$6 million or 86 percent); and an increase in weatherization and State energy conservation grants (\$325 million, up \$71 million or 28 percent).

Grazing Fees

The Administration supports reforms in the management of public rangelands and the fees charged for grazing on them. While discussions continue with Western Governors, interested groups, and the general public, the budget is based on the reforms and fees announced by the Secretary of the Interior in August 1993. Grazing fees under the August proposal would be phased in over three years to a target level of \$4.28 per animal unit month. The first year of increased fees would be 1995.

Hardrock Mining

The budget proposes fees and reforms consistent with H.R. 322, the House-passed version of hardrock mining law reform.

Royalties are assumed at 8 percent on a "pre-smelter" basis; additional user fees to cover the costs of implementation are also assumed. The increased fees will finance a new abandoned mine restoration fund and the increased costs of implementing hardrock mining reforms.

Acquisition Strategies for the Conservation and Protection of Land and Water

The Administration proposes several means to protect our natural and cultural assets. A primary tool is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) administered by the Departments of the Interior (DOI) and Agriculture (USDA) funded at \$254 million (the same amount as provided in 1994).

The Administration also proposes \$283 million for 1995, a \$216 million (322 percent) increase over the 1994, for direct spending for USDA's Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), which retires current or former wetland areas permanently from agricultural production. These wetlands are restored and protected by permanent easements purchased on a willing seller basis from current landowners. In addition, the budget includes \$18 million (a \$2 million, 11

percent increase over 1994) for DOI's Partners in Wildlife Program. This voluntary Federal-private partnership administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service implements fish and wildlife habitat restoration on private land.

From revenues generated from Duck Stamps and other sources, DOI's Migratory Bird Conservation Fund is used by the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire important waterfowl habitat. The Administration proposes \$41 million for Migratory Bird Conservation Fund acquisition in 1995. The Fish and Wildlife Service will also spend approximately \$14 million in 1995 (17 percent increase over 1994) from the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund to acquire additional wetland habitat consistent with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

IV. ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY

The Administration is reinventing the way the Federal Government uses and cares for the environment. Agencies have issued new or revised statements and policies supporting "ecosystem management" to sustain biologically diverse ecosystems, as well as economies and communities. The human component is fundamental.

The Vice President's Report of the National Performance Review, "Creating a Government that Works Better & Costs Less" recommended that the Federal Government encourage sustainable

economic development and ecosystems through cross-agency ecosystem management.

The Administration has established the following goals for ecosystem management:

- Manage along ecological rather than political or administrative boundaries.
- Seek input from all stakeholders.
- Encourage collaboration among Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, the public, and Congress.
- Use monitoring, assessment, and the best science available.
- Consider all natural and human components and their interactions.
- Highlight positive connections between economic prosperity and environmental management.

The budget accelerates implementation of selected, on-going ecosystem management pilot projects that demonstrate Federal management of activities at appropriate ecological units. Each project integrates environmental management with human needs,

considers ecosystem sustainability, and highlights key connections between the economy and the environment.

Each project will entail better management of existing activities. Modest savings may be possible as conflicts and the need for remediation are reduced.

Pacific Northwest Forests

Following the April 1993 Timber Summit in Portland (OR), the President charged a Federal inter-agency team to develop a comprehensive, integrated approach to managing old-growth forests and their biodiversity west of the Cascade Range in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. The Forest Plan that the President subsequently approved offers a such new approach, based on sound science, a commitment to existing law, and taking into account regional economics and social needs. It identifies and protects key watersheds, old-growth forests, and scores of species -- such as the northern spotted owl, the marbled murrelet, and salmon -- as well as the region's drinking water. The Administration also proposes new assistance for local workers, businesses, and communities to diversify the region's economy. Implementation has already begun with oversight by an inter-agency team and participation from state and local agencies. \$372 million in funding in the budget (a 23 percent

increase over 1994) will be used for worker retraining, business loans, watershed analysis, and ecosystem restoration.

South Florida (Everglades) Ecosystem Restoration

The budget proposes almost \$60 million, a 67 percent increase over 1994, to develop and implement a comprehensive long-term proposal for restoration of the South Florida/Everglades ecosystem. The initiative builds upon existing Department of the Interior (DOI) expertise in its National Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to address water quality and quantity and the region's natural resources. Working through Federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service); tribal governments; the State of Florida; and the South Florida Water Management District, the Administration will improve as many natural characteristics of this ecosystem as possible. A preliminary plan already developed identifies detailed ecological restoration objectives and measurable criteria of success.

Prince William Sound (AK) Restoration

In the past year, significant strides have been made to restore the natural resources of Prince William Sound, which were heavily

damaged by the March 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill -- the largest in U.S. history. The Administration committed \$25 million to acquire environmentally sensitive lands, worked closely with Alaska to hire an Executive Director for joint Federal/State restoration, and pushed through a restoration plan using the civil fines and settlement monies that will be paid by Exxon into the next century (a total of \$1.1 billion). In 1995, the Administration will continue leadership in the acquisition of environmentally sensitive habitat, and encourage development of an ecological inventory for future land use and environmental analyses. The budget includes \$90 million in mandatory spending for these activities (a 1 percent increase over 1994).

Anacostia River (DC/MD)

The Anacostia River has been called the "Other River", or worse, in reference to its importance to the Washington, D.C., area. The river is a tidal estuary with brackish flows and extremely poor water quality surrounded by intensive development. While over one billion dollars have been spent to achieve Lyndon Johnson's dream of a fishable, swimmable Potomac River, less than one percent of that sum has been spent on restoration of the Anacostia.

In 1987, a landmark restoration agreement of the District of Columbia and Maryland designated the Metropolitan Washington

Council of Governments to develop and implement a restoration strategy for the watershed. In 1991, the Army Corps of Engineers began a feasibility study of the Anacostia River and its tributaries to restore lost fish and wildlife habitat, create wetland, remove blockages to migratory fish passage, and restore riparian plants.

The restoration effort is well underway, with some of the smaller actions identified in the study completed or in process. The budget proposes \$2.75 million in Federal funding in 1995 (a 5 percent increase over 1994).

The National Biological Survey

In his Earth Day speech, the President announced his intent to create a new agency in the Department of the Interior, the National Biological Survey (NBS), to avoid the costly and unnecessary economic and environmental "trainwrecks" of the recent past.

The new agency will provide better, more reliable, objective scientific information in advance of problems that might threaten animal and plant species with extinction. Inadequate science has led to poor decisions that years later have posed a false choice between jobs and the environment. By identifying potential problems early, while society still has flexibility to address

them, the NBS will make it easier to continue economic growth in harmony with the environment.

The budget includes \$177 million for the NBS, 6 percent increase over 1994. The increase will accelerate world-class research and monitoring of key U.S. ecosystems, such as the Northwest forests and the Everglades.

The Bottom Line

The Administration will better manage natural resources by bringing together all interested parties, with a focus on natural systems (rather than bureaucracy) to make informed decisions for the long run. The ecosystem management pilot projects and the NBS will improve the way decisions are made on the ground across the Nation.

V. REMEDIATION

Midwest Flood Response/Recovery, and Alternatives to Levee Construction

The 1993 Midwest floods were unmatched in U.S. history in property damage, environmental harm, disrupted business, and personal tragedy.

To assist states and localities meet this unique challenge, the Administration proposed, and Congress enacted, an emergency supplemental bill totalling \$5.5 billion to fund the Federal share of the relief effort. This budget proposes additional emergency funding totalling \$411 million for the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for levee repairs that could not be addressed within the amounts in the 1993 supplemental. Over 450 levees should be repaired by the end of the 1994 construction season.

The Administration's first priority was to return people's lives to normal as quickly as possible. At the same time, however, the Administration reviewed existing flood recovery and floodplain management policies and practices, to reduce future damages and disruption of lives, and restore the environment and the natural functions of the floodplains:

- In August 1993, the Administration promulgated procedures to ensure that non-structural levee repair alternatives were considered.
- In November, the Administration published a list of Federal programs offering floodplain management alternatives to States, localities, and private citizens.

- In the emergency supplemental, the Administration requested, and Congress provided, language to allow the SCS under certain circumstances to fund wetland restoration in lieu of levee repair if local landowners agree. This should result in over 100,000 acres of restored, protected wetlands. For example, levees in Louisa County (IA) protecting 3,000 acres of land, 2,000 acres of which are cropland, have received Federal repair funds 14 times in 60 years, totalling \$3.5 million in 1993 dollars. The local levee district has applied to restore the lands to wetland condition through SCS's Emergency Wetland Reserve Program -- an opportunity for a major change from the wasteful flood/repair cycles of the past.
- The Administration also supports new approaches to recovery and long-term mitigation of flood hazards in urban areas. Hundreds of communities have requested assistance to relocate damaged homes, businesses, and facilities out of harm's way.

Not simply reacting to the Midwest floods, the Administration also commissioned a study by Federal agency experts to ensure that the assets of the floodplain are used to the fullest extent compatible with economic and environmental values. The views of State and local governments and the private sector should be

carefully considered and addressed in this study, to be released in the spring 1994.

Department of Energy Federal Facility Cleanup

The Department of Energy (DOE) faces one of the Nation's most complex environmental challenges. Its Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM) must safely manage the generation, handling, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of DOE waste (including waste management, environmental restoration, facility transition, and technology development). The budget provides \$6.28 billion, an increase of 2 percent over 1994, for these key programs. Additionally, DOE has been authorized to convert 1,200 contractor positions to Federal positions through 1994 and 1995. This conversion will enable DOE to strengthen its management and improve EM effectiveness and efficiency.

Waste Management activities (47 percent of the budget) include the minimization, characterization, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of radioactive, hazardous, mixed, and sanitary wastes generated by past and ongoing operations.

The Environmental Restoration program (33 percent of the budget) manages assessment and clean up at surplus and inactive sites. DOE implements 71 cleanup and compliance agreements with State

regulators and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. These agreements include specific activities and schedules required to meet environmental laws and regulations.

Facility Transition (14 percent of the budget) coordinates and oversees the transition of DOE surplus contaminated installations, facilities, and materials into the EM program for deactivation, decommissioning, or disposition.

Technology Development (6 percent) is the applied research and development arm of the EM program, supporting new technologies for environmental restoration and waste management.

**Department of Defense Federal Facility Cleanup,
Compliance, and Research and Development**

The Department of Defense (DOD) continues to progress in Federal facility environmental cleanup and compliance. The budget provides a total of about \$5.5 billion (an increase of 8 percent over 1994) for this area.

DOD plans to spend \$2.7 billion, a 6 percent increase over 1994, (including the defense environmental restoration and base closure accounts) for environmental cleanup -- the identification, investigation, and cleanup of past contamination from hazardous substances and wastes. Since 1984, DOD has been engaged in

cleanup at about 1,800 military installations and over 8,000 formerly used defense sites, including over 60 installations scheduled for closure or realignment under the President's Fast Track Cleanup Program.

In addition to cleaning up past contamination, DOD plans to spend nearly \$2.6 billion for environmental compliance and pollution prevention (a 10 percent increase over 1994) -- meeting standards in air and water permits, maintaining and repairing environmental treatment facilities, and undertaking construction to meet new environmental standards. This allows DOD to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws. Pollution prevention includes activities designed to eliminate or reduce pollution at its source.

Finally, DOD continues the 1994 level (providing almost \$270 million) for research and development for Federal facility cleanup and compliance. This will accelerate development and deployment of technologies for environmental cleanup, waste minimization, and substitutes for hazardous waste materials.

Superfund

The Administration is introducing legislation to reform the Superfund program. Reforms to the current liability system will reduce litigation and related transaction costs for both the

public and private sectors of our economy, enhance the program's actual and perceived fairness, and speed site cleanups. Reforms to the existing remedy selection process will reduce cleanup costs without sacrificing human health or the environment, while increasing community involvement. Because the Administration was still finalizing its Superfund legislative reforms when the 1995 budget data base was locked, the current request does not reflect the budgetary impact of these reforms. A Superfund budget amendment reflecting the reforms will be submitted to Congress later.

Pesticide Use Reduction Initiative

The Administration is committed to reducing pesticide use and promoting sustainable agriculture practices. In June 1993, it announced a series of food safety legislative, regulatory, and administrative initiatives. These initiatives were designed to maintain and enhance food safety for all Americans; address recommendations of a 1993 National Academy of Sciences report on ways to protect children from pesticide risks; and strengthen Federal regulatory agency authority to make and enforce sound, timely, science-based decisions for protecting both public health and the environment.

The budget supports the pesticide use reduction initiative (total funding of \$159 million, +32 percent over 1994) by increasing

support for research and extension activities such as Integrated Pest Management, biological and cultural pest and disease control systems, and other sustainable agriculture systems. The budget also includes substantial increases for USDA's food intake surveys to include more information on small children, and to expand USDA's chemical use surveys and restricted use pesticide surveys to include more States and crops and post-harvest chemical use.

The budget also reinstates fees on pesticide manufacturers to cover EPA's costs of issuing new pesticide registrations; and both extends and increases existing fees to support EPA's program to re-evaluate the safety of pesticides already in use and re-register those determined to be safe.