

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Federal Funds

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, **[\$41,849,000]** \$46,130,000, to remain available until September 30, **[2015]** 2016. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	5	4	5
0012 Clean and Safe Water	23	23	24
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	12	12	13
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	3	3	3
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	2	2	2
0799 Total direct obligations	45	44	47
0801 Reimbursable from Superfund Trust Fund	10	10	11
0900 Total new obligations	55	54	58
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	8	4	3
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1	1	1
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	9	5	4
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	42	42	46
1130 Appropriations permanently reduced	-2	.....	.....
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	40	42	46
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	12	10	11
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	-2	.....	.....
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	10	10	11
1900 Budget authority (total)	50	52	57
1930 Total budgetary resources available	59	57	61
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	4	3	3
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	12	7	4
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	55	54	58
3011 Obligations incurred, expired accounts	1	.....	.....
3020 Outlays (gross)	-59	-56	-59
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-1	-1	-1
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-1	.....	.....
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	7	4	2
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-5	-3	-3
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	2	.....	.....
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-3	-3	-3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	7	4	1
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	4	1	-1
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	50	52	57
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	41	48	52
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	8	7
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	59	56	59
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-12	-10	-11
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	2	.....	.....
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	40	42	46
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	47	46	48
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	40	42	46
4190 Outlays, net (total)	47	46	48

This appropriation supports the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) core programs by providing funds for independent Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit, evaluation, and investigative products and advisory services. These products and services consistently provide significant positive monetary return on investment and contribute substantially to risk reduction, improved environmental quality and human health, as well as improved business practices, operational efficiency, and accountability. Specifically, the OIG performs contract audits and investigations that focus on costs claimed by contractors and assess the effectiveness of contract management. Assistance agreement audits and investigations evaluate the award, administration, and costs of assistance agreements. Program audits, evaluations, and investigations determine the extent to which the desired results or benefits envisioned by the Administration and the Congress are being achieved, and identify activities that could undermine the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of EPA programs. Financial statement audits review financial systems and statements to ensure that adequate controls are in place and EPA's accounting information is timely, accurate, reliable and useful, and complies with applicable laws and regulations. Efficiency, risk assessment, and program performance audits review the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations by examining EPA's structure and processes for achieving environmental goals, including assessing risk, setting priorities, developing implementation strategies, and measuring performance. Information resource management audits review EPA information technology and systems to test the integrity of data and systems controls, as well as compliance with a variety of Federal information security laws and requirements. Investigations prevent, detect, and seek prosecution for criminal activity and serious misconduct in EPA programs and operations. Major areas of investigative focus include: financial fraud, infrastructure/terrorist threat, program integrity, employee integrity, cyber crimes, and theft of intellectual or sensitive data. In addition, the EPA Inspector General serves as the IG for the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, providing the full range of audit, evaluation, and investigative services specified by the Inspector General Act, as amended. Additional funds for audit, evaluation, and investigative activities associated with the Superfund Trust Fund are appropriated under that account and transferred to the Inspector General account. This appropriation also supports activities under the Working Capital Fund.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	29	25	27
11.3 Other than full-time permanent - Recovery Act	1	.....	.....
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	32	27	29
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10	8	9
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services - Recovery Act	1	.....	.....
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1	4	4
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources .....	.....	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	.....	1	1
31.0 Equipment .....	.....	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	45	44	47
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	10	10	11
99.9 Total new obligations	55	54	58

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued
Employment Summary

Identification code 68-0112-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	269	271	263
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	65	60	59

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, **[\$759,156,000] \$763,772,000**, to remain available until September 30, **[2015: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, \$4,234,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act] 2016.** (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0107-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	242	247	249
0012 Clean and Safe Water	145	138	139
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	177	185	186
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	174	176	177
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	17	18	19
0799 Total direct obligations	755	764	770
0801 Reimbursements from Superfund Trust Fund	22	19	25
0802 Other Reimbursements	8	8	6
0899 Total reimbursable obligations	30	27	31
0900 Total new obligations	785	791	801
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	140	142	171
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	14	30	30
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	154	172	201
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	785	759	764
1130 Appropriations permanently reduced	-41	.....	.....
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	744	759	764
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	27	31	31
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	6	.....	.....
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	33	31	31
1900 Budget authority (total)	777	790	795
1930 Total budgetary resources available	931	962	996
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1940 Unobligated balance expiring	-4	.....	.....
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	142	171	195
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	388	350	314
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	785	791	801
3011 Obligations incurred, expired accounts	7	.....	.....
3020 Outlays (gross)	-810	-797	-799
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-14	-30	-30
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-6	.....	.....
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	350	314	286
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-31	-26	-26
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-6	.....	.....
3071 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, expired	11	.....	.....
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-26	-26	-26
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	357	324	288

3200 Obligated balance, end of year	324	288	260
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	777	790	795
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	453	407	410
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	357	390	389
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	810	797	799
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-33	-31	-31
4033 Non-Federal sources	-4	.....	.....
4040 Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-37	-31	-31
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-6	.....	.....
4052 Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts	10	.....	.....
4060 Additional offsets against budget authority only (total)	4	.....	.....
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	744	759	764
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	773	766	768
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	744	759	764
4190 Outlays, net (total)	773	766	768

This appropriation finances salary, travel, science, technology, environmental monitoring, research, and development activities including laboratory and center supplies, certain operating expenses (including activities under the Working Capital Fund), contracts, grants, intergovernmental agreements, and purchases of scientific equipment. In addition, for fiscal years 2006–2017, the Administrator may employ persons in the Office of Research and Development under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209. These activities provide the scientific and technology basis for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy and regulatory development actions. This appropriation supports core Agency programs and each of the Agency's five goals. Specifically in 2015, emphasis will be placed on the following:

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.—To develop adaptation strategies to address climate change and improve air quality, EPA will conduct a range of science and technology activities. These include research to inform the review of the national ambient air quality standards that builds upon new science and work already performed to improve understanding of ozone, particulate matter, lead, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide. In 2015, the Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) research program will identify air quality benefits associated with climate mitigation and adaptation choices to inform national and regional climate decisions. The program also will conduct systems research and life cycle analysis to understand the production, operation, and impacts of energy systems on health and the environment. Research on the generation, fate, transport, and chemical transformation of air emissions will identify individual and population health risks to inform clean air management decisions in the context of a changing climate and evolving energy use. The ACE research program will also develop and evaluate new approaches for monitoring levels of air pollutants— including air toxics— that may be used to enhance and reduce the cost and/or burden of monitoring for communities and industrial facilities. The integration of these program elements recognizes the relationship between climate and air quality, and aims to promote sustainable energy production with minimal unintended public health and ecosystem consequences. Separate from the ACE research program, EPA will continue collecting air data to inform implementation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), or replacement program, EPA will also develop, implement, and ensure compliance with regulatory programs that will significantly reduce emissions from highway and non-road sources, including the implementation of greenhouse gas emission standards for light-duty and heavy duty

vehicles. EPA will continue to implement the renewable fuels provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–58) and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (P.L. 110–140). In addition, EPA will develop tools for State and local governments and Tribes to use in developing clean air plans to achieve air quality standards. EPA also aims to improve indoor environments through the provision of technical support and analysis to understand indoor air effects and the identification of potential health risks.

Protecting America's Waters.—In 2015 through the Safe and Sustainable Water Research (SSWR) program, EPA will conduct research to meet the following science needs articulated by EPA's water program: evaluating groups of contaminants for the protection of human health and the environment; developing innovative tools, technologies, and strategies for managing water resources (including stormwater); and supporting a systems approach for protecting and restoring aquatic systems. The systems approach includes research to inform setting water quality criteria, establishing measures to assess and manage watersheds, and developing effective source control and management methods, especially for urban uses. A major component of the research program is working to support EPA's Drinking Water Strategy.

The SSWR program will address potential water supply endangerments associated with hydraulic fracturing. In addition to continuing work associated with its ongoing study, EPA will coordinate with the Department of Energy and the U.S. Geological Survey to understand and address potential impacts of natural gas development using hydraulic fracturing.

Within the SSWR program, green infrastructure research will continue to assess, develop, and compile scientifically rigorous tools and models that will be used by EPA's Office of Water, States and municipalities. In addition, SSWR and the other research programs are demonstrating innovative water technologies that will help the Army meet its goals of Net Zero energy, water and waste by 2020 across the country and overseas. Currently, there are demonstration sites at Fort Riley, in Kansas, and at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington State.

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—In 2015, the Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program will develop decision support tools to enable communities' decision makers to solve complex human health and environmental problems. The program will identify health risks and stressors, especially those that disproportionately impact vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly.

The land preservation and restoration research has evolved from waste treatment to focus on beneficial reuse, avoidance of more toxic materials, and operation of waste management facilities to conserve capacity and produce energy. Research will address resource conservation and material reuse issues, as well as the application of alternative landfill covers and the benefits of landfill bioreactors. Superfund research costs are appropriated to the Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust Fund appropriation and transferred to this account to allow for proper accounting.

The SHC research program will incorporate the principles of sustainability into its research in many capacities to promote sustainable environmental technologies with a focus on developing a new generation of smart technologies. Research on decision support tools will also be a component of EPA's emphasis on sustainability.

Examples of the application of SHC's decision support tools include: integrating research on pesticide and toxic substances with research on human health and ecosystems; mapping, monitoring, and modeling pollutants such as nitrogen; conducting ecosystem type assessments; and assessing risk management decisions for

human health. A component of this research will focus on decreasing risks to vulnerable communities and groups that are disproportionately affected by existing problems. The program will conduct a long-term assessment of EPA's laboratory network, reflecting EPA's efforts to collaborate across traditional program boundaries to support national and regional decision making, thereby strengthening the Agency's ability to respond to environmental and public health issues as "one EPA."

In 2015, EPA's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) program will continue efforts to develop assessments and scientific products that are used extensively by EPA Program and Regional offices, and other parties to estimate the potential risk to public health from exposure to environmental contaminants to develop regulatory standards, and to manage environmental clean-ups. The HHRA research program provides the scientific foundation for Agency actions to protect public health and the environment with four specific components:

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

Homeland Security Research.—The Homeland Security Research program will continue to support research efforts on evaluating chemical, biological, and radiological analytical methods; event detection software; and calibration of contaminant warning systems. The Homeland Security Research program will conduct research on decontamination and management of its consequences for public health, as well as methods for protecting water infrastructures and assessing both threats, and their consequences. In 2015, Water Infrastructure Protection Research will focus on developing and testing decontamination approaches for water infrastructure and on treating CBR contaminated water caused by terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and/or accidents. Research on real time distribution system models and methods to isolate and treat contaminated water, clean distribution systems, redirect water, and return water systems to service quickly and affordably is in progress. In 2015, as part of the Water Security Initiative (WSI), EPA will focus on conducting extensive training and outreach on the recently completed electronic deployment tool, the Surveillance and Response System, that guides water systems through the process of designing and deploying drinking water contamination warning systems. The EPA will also continue to support water sector-specific agency responsibilities, including the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction, to protect the nation's critical water infrastructure. EPA will continue to oversee the regional laboratory networks that form the Water Laboratory Alliance, which enables the water sector to rapidly analyze a surge of laboratory samples during a significant contamination event. Also EPA will promote more robust drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater system adaptation by increasing the national prominence of the Climate Ready Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative. The EPA will also support cybersecurity activities within the water infrastructure sector pursuant to Executive Order 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution.—Impacts to people or the environment from chemicals can occur at any point from the extraction of raw materials to the chemical's end of life, when it is disposed of or recycled. The Chemical Safety and Sustainability (CSS) research program is building upon existing EPA research in chemical management and extending ef-

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Continued

forts to develop innovative, transdisciplinary approaches and tools that better inform sustainable design solutions. In 2015, the CSS program will conduct research on the environmental impacts of chemicals from a life cycle perspective. In addition, the CSS program will conduct research on integrated chemical evaluation strategies. CSS will support the development and application of improved and new computational systems, models of pathways and tissues; rapid cost-efficient exposure models; and user-friendly web based tools for analysis and decision support. In 2015, EPA will continue its collaboration with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), under the auspices of the Tox21 consortium. Tox21's high-speed robot screening system will continue testing over 8,000 different chemicals, including nanomaterials and other chemicals found in industrial and consumer products, food additives, and drugs, for potential toxicity. Additionally, the CSS research program plans to:

- (1) improve dashboards in order to provide partners and decision makers with intuitive and user-friendly tools and graphical depictions of chemical data that will be useful for addressing specific regulatory and environmental questions;
- (2) develop methods to translate the research findings of the CSS program into useful decision support tools for the other Agency Research Programs;
- (3) produce chemical structure files that cover the EPA's ecotoxicological databases, high throughput testing programs like ToxCast and Tox21, and the FDA's food additive database. These files support predictive modeling efforts and will be incorporated into structure-searching tools and CSS Dashboards for ongoing use; and
- (4) provide and demonstrate solutions for the sustainable design, production, and use of new chemicals using life cycle chemical assessments in order to encourage the use of green engineering principles by manufacturers.

In 2015, the Agency will protect human health by ensuring the availability of appropriate analytical methods for detecting pesticide residues in food and feed, ensuring suitability for monitoring pesticide residues, and enforcing tolerances. This will be accomplished by developing and validating multi-residue pesticide analytical methods for food, feed, and water for use by other Federal and State laboratories, and subsequently the program office. Laboratories further support the estimation of human health risks from pesticide use by operating the National Pesticide Standard Repository (NPSR). The NPSR will also protect the environment by supporting Federal and State laboratories involved in enforcement activities.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—In 2015, EPA's Forensics Support program will continue to provide specialized scientific and technical support for the Nation's most complex civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for Agency compliance efforts. This work is critical to determining non-compliance and building viable enforcement cases. The EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) is a fully accredited environmental forensics center under International Standards Organization 17025, the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. NEIC works closely with the EPA Criminal Investigation Division to provide technical support (e.g., sampling, analysis, consultation and testimony) to criminal investigations. NEIC also works closely with the Regional Offices to provide technical assistance, consultation, on-site inspection, investigation, and case resolution services in support of the EPA's Civil Enforcement program.

NEIC will continue to apply its technical resources in support of EPA's national enforcement priorities, and support the technical aspects of criminal investigations. Efforts to stay at the forefront of environmental enforcement in 2015 include focused refinement of single and multi-media compliance monitoring investigation approaches, customized laboratory methods to solve unusual enforcement case challenges, and applied research and development in both laboratory and field applications.

Enabling and Support Programs.—EPA's Enabling and Support Programs provide the people, facilities, and systems necessary to operate the programs funded by the Science and Technology appropriations. The offices and the functions they perform are: Administration and Resources Management (facilities infrastructure and operations) and Environmental Information (information technology/data management).

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0107-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	233	224	225
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	12	13	13
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	5	5
11.7 Military personnel	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	249	244	245
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	72	68	69
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	5	5
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	35	28	28
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	16	18	19
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	35	43	43
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	84	95	97
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	36	28	27
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	36	33	34
25.5 Research and development contracts	68	79	79
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	22	11	11
26.0 Supplies and materials	11	10	10
31.0 Equipment	14	13	13
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	71	87	88
99.0 Direct obligations	755	764	770
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	30	27	31
99.9 Total new obligations	785	791	801

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-0107-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,256	2,217	2,226
1101 Direct military average strength employment	17	17	17
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	99	80	76
2101 Reimbursable military average strength employment			

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; 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; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; and not to exceed **[\$9,000] \$19,000** for official reception and representation expenses, **[\$2,624,149,000] \$2,737,156,000**, to remain available until September 30, **[2015: Provided]**, That of the funds included under this heading, \$12,700,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$415,737,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the explanatory statement

accompanying this Act] 2016. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
0220 User Fees, Pre-manufacture Notice- legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			4
0400 Total: Balances and collections			4
0799 Balance, end of year			4

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	430	455	474
0012 Clean and Safe Water	889	944	984
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	337	354	370
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	391	417	435
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	469	494	515
0799 Total direct obligations	2,516	2,664	2,778
0801 Reimbursable program	75	75	75
0900 Total new obligations	2,591	2,739	2,853

Budgetary Resources:

Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	170	211	241
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	31	35	35
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	201	246	276
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	2,652	2,624	2,737
1130 Appropriations permanently reduced	-140		
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	2,512	2,624	2,737
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	94	110	110
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	16		
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	110	110	110
1900 Budget authority (total)	2,622	2,734	2,847
1930 Total budgetary resources available	2,823	2,980	3,123
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1940 Unobligated balance expiring	-21		
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	211	241	270

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	1,300	1,170	1,193
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	2,591	2,739	2,853
3011 Obligations incurred, expired accounts	24		
3020 Outlays (gross)	-2,686	-2,681	-2,771
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-31	-35	-35
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-28		
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,170	1,193	1,240
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-110	-100	-100
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-16		
3071 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, expired	26		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-100	-100	-100
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	1,190	1,070	1,093
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	1,070	1,093	1,140

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	2,622	2,734	2,847
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,735	1,673	1,761
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	951	1,008	1,010
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	2,686	2,681	2,771
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-48	-45	-45
4033 Non-Federal sources	-62	-65	-65
4040 Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total) ...	-110	-110	-110

Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
4050 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-16			
4052 Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts	16			
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	2,512	2,624	2,737	
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	2,576	2,571	2,661	
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	2,512	2,624	2,737	
4190 Outlays, net (total)	2,576	2,571	2,661	

This appropriation includes funds for salaries, travel, 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. This appropriation supports core Agency programs and each of the Agency's five goals. Specifically in 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will emphasize the following:

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.—To protect and improve air quality and reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, EPA will apply a variety of approaches and appropriate tools. EPA will develop and implement strategies to attain ambient air quality standards for the six criteria pollutants: ozone, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. EPA will reduce regional haze through regional approaches where significant transport of pollutants occurs. EPA will also develop control measures for sources that are best regulated at the Federal level. EPA will continue to develop and issue national technology-based and risk-based standards using a sector-based approach to reduce the quantity of toxic air pollutants emitted from industrial and manufacturing processes, as well as from urban sources. EPA will proceed with performing analyses to develop New Source Performance Standards, consistent with Clean Air Act requirements. The Acid Rain program will continue its market-based approach to achieving reduced emissions of sulfur dioxide, primarily from electric utilities. The market-based approach will also be used in other programs, where permitted under the Clean Air Act, to reduce emissions of air pollutants. EPA will use its authority under the Clean Air Act to continue efforts to reduce GHGs domestically and internationally through cost-effective, non-regulatory programs, while also pursuing regulatory options. Through implementation of the mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule, EPA will work with sources to obtain high quality data in a cost-effective manner. EPA will continue to provide support and oversight for local, State, and Tribal permitting authorities to efficiently process GHG permits, as well as issue permits directly to sources where there is no delegated permitting authority. EPA will continue partnerships with businesses and other sectors to help reduce GHGs through the greater use of energy efficient technologies and products that contribute to cleaner air. The voluntary government-industry partnership programs are designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for making sound investments in efficient equipment, policies, practices, and transportation choices. EPA will continue to coordinate the implementation of the Global Methane Initiative to enhance global cooperation and expand efforts to capture and use methane as a clean alternative energy source. EPA will also participate with other agencies to help global efforts to increase energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions. EPA will implement voluntary outreach and partnership programs with State, Tribal, and local governments to improve indoor air quality and reduce potential risks to the public (including radon) in homes, schools, and workplaces. In addition, EPA will develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to reduce public exposure to radiation. EPA will focus its domestic and international efforts to ensure that ozone-

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT—Continued

depleting substance production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act continue to be met.

Protecting America's Waters.—To protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, as well as support economic, recreational, and subsistence activities, EPA will focus on several key strategies. EPA's strategy for helping systems provide safe drinking water over the next several years includes developing or revising drinking water standards, supporting States, Tribes, and water systems in implementing standards, promoting sustainable management of water infrastructure, and protecting sources of drinking water from contamination. EPA will facilitate the ecosystem-scale protection and restoration of natural areas by supporting continuing efforts of all 28 National Estuary Program estuaries to implement their Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans to protect and restore estuarine resources. To maximize the impact of each dollar, EPA will continue to strengthen its vital partnerships with States, Tribes, local governments, and other parties that are also working toward the common goal of improving the Nation's waters. EPA will implement the President's Executive Order on the Chesapeake Bay, implementing a strategy to restore Bay water quality. EPA will continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The initiative provides \$275 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem. This investment will allow for implementation of important restoration activities emphasizing on-the-ground work to achieve the goals, objectives and targets of the Initiative. EPA expects continued progress remediating toxic substances and delisting Areas of Concern, preventing and controlling invasive species, protecting nearshore areas and addressing nonpoint sources of contamination, restoring critical wildlife habits, and addressing other crosscutting Appropriations language for this proposal can be found in EPA's Administrative Provisions. EPA will work with States to implement nationally consistent water quality monitoring programs that will eventually allow EPA to make a credible national assessment of water quality. High quality, current monitoring data is critical for EPA, States, Tribes and others to make watershed-based decisions, develop necessary water quality standards and total maximum daily loads, and accurately and consistently portray conditions and trends. In addition, EPA will continue work with its Federal partners to support the safe deployment of carbon dioxide capture and storage technologies as a climate mitigation strategy.

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—EPA will work to preserve land by ensuring proper management of waste, reducing waste generation and increasing recycling. EPA will continue to assist States in putting in place and maintaining permits at facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. Although States are the primary implementers of the Corrective Action program which requires facilities managing hazardous waste to clean up past releases, EPA directly implements the program in 13 States and provides technical support and oversight for State-led activities. To achieve EPA's waste management goals, EPA will: (1) maintain partnerships with businesses, industries, Tribes, States, communities, and consumers; (2) promote environmentally responsible behavior by product manufacturers, users and disposers; and (3) encourage businesses, government, institutions and consumers to reduce waste generation and increase recycling through education, outreach, training, and technical assistance. EPA will also continue to work with States in order to bring all underground storage

tank systems into compliance and keep them in compliance with the release detection and release prevention requirements outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. EPA works with State, local, and Tribal partners to help protect the public and the environment from releases of hazardous substances from chemical handling facilities by helping them develop area-wide emergency response and contingency plans. EPA conducts audits and inspections of those facilities handling more than a threshold quantity of certain extremely hazardous chemicals and that are required to implement a Risk Management Program to prevent releases. EPA will also support the operations and management of the Brownfields program, including training and technical support to assist communities to address general issues associated redevelopment or reuse of properties that may be complicated by the presence of contamination. EPA is committed to ensuring environmental justice regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Recognizing that minority and/or low-income communities may be exposed disproportionately to environmental harm and risks, EPA works to protect these communities from adverse health and environmental effects and to ensure they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in environmental clean-up decisions. EPA's Environmental Justice program will continue to incorporate environmental justice considerations in the rulemaking process. EPA will apply effective methods suitable for determining whether disproportionate environmental health impacts on minority, low-income, and tribal populations exist. Funds will also provide resources and FTE support for developing the new Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System.

In collaboration with our tribal government partners, EPA works to strengthen human health and environmental protection in Indian country. EPA works to ensure that its environmental protection programs are implemented in Indian country either by EPA or by the Tribes. Also, EPA provides resources and technical assistance for federally-recognized Tribes to create and maintain effective environmental program capacity.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution.—To ensure that food will be free from unsafe levels of pesticide residues, EPA will apply strict health-based standards to the registration of pesticides for use on food or animal feed and ensure that older pesticides meet current health standards. EPA will also work to expedite and increase the registration of safer pesticides and to decrease the use of pesticides with the highest potential to cause adverse effects. EPA intends to reduce potential human and environmental risks from commercial and residential exposure to pesticides through programs that focus on farm worker protection, endangered species protection, environmental stewardship, and integrated pest management. EPA's toxics program will continue to make substantial progress in protecting public health and the environment from potentially harmful industrial chemicals by assessing the safety of new and existing chemicals, reducing gaps in the availability of chemical data, strengthening management of chemical information, and providing easier and more complete public access to non-confidential chemical data. Following review of completed chemical assessments from the first set of 83 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals identified by the Agency in March of 2012, EPA will take action where appropriate to manage any unreasonable risk to human health or the environment posed by exposure to those chemicals. EPA will also continue its efforts to alleviate health risks from exposure to lead-based paint and other sources of lead in the environment, in part by implementing regulations requiring use of firms certified for applying lead-safe practices in renovation, remodeling, painting, and lead-abatement projects. EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) program will continue to foster the develop-

ment of P2 innovations and practices, solutions to environmental problems that eliminate or reduce pollution, waste, and risks at the source (such as cleaner production processes and technologies; safer, "greener" materials and improved practices). Additionally, the P2 program will continue to promote increased use of those solutions, providing technical assistance and demonstrating their environmental and economic benefits.

The United States will coordinate with other nations in multilateral efforts to protect the environment and human health. EPA will continue to promote formal bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements with key countries, execute environmental components of the Administration's key foreign policy initiatives, and engage in regional and global negotiations aimed at reducing potential environmental risks via formal and informal agreements. EPA will continue to cooperate with other countries to ensure that domestic and international environmental laws, policies, and priorities are recognized and implemented and, where appropriate, promoted within the multilateral development assistance and trading system.

Combined with public demand for information, unprecedented changes in information technology are altering the way EPA, States, and Tribes collect, manage, analyze, use, secure, and provide access to quality environmental information. EPA is working with the States and Tribes to strengthen our information quality, leverage information maintained by other government organizations, and develop new tools that provide the public with simultaneous access to multiple data sets, allowing users to understand local, Tribal, State, regional, and national environmental conditions. Key to achieving information quality will be the further development of the National Environmental Information Exchange Network, which is primarily an affiliation between EPA and the States and Tribes. EPA will continue to reduce reporting burden, improve data quality, and accelerate data publications by accelerating the replacement of paper-based submissions with electronic reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory and other programs.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—EPA will implement a strong enforcement and compliance program focused on identifying and reducing non-compliant actions and deterring future non-compliant actions that violate the law. To improve compliance with environmental laws, EPA works to provide easy access to tools that help regulated entities, Federal agencies, and the public understand these laws and find efficient, cost-effective means for putting them into practice. EPA's enforcement program targets inspections and other compliance monitoring activities according to the degree of health and environmental risk. The program collaborates with the Department of Justice, States, local government agencies, and Tribal governments to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to aggressively pursue violations that threaten communities, ensure a level economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and deter future violations. The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates, and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. The Criminal Enforcement program punishes violators of environmental laws by holding them accountable through jail sentences and criminal fines. Bringing criminal cases sends a strong deterrence message to potential violators, enhances aggregate compliance with laws and regulations and protects our communities. In 2015, EPA will continue efforts to improve efficiencies by streamlining monitoring and reporting, improving transparency, more accurately gauging compliance, and better engaging the public.

Enabling and Support Programs.—EPA's Enabling and Support Programs (ESPs) provide centralized management services and support to environmental programs. The offices and the functions they perform within the Environmental Programs and Management appropriation are: the Offices of Administration and Resources Management (facilities, infrastructure and operations; acquisition management; human resources management services; grants and interagency agreements; suspension and debarment; administrative law); Environmental Information (exchange network, information security, information technology/data management); the Administrator (civil rights/Title VI compliance, congressional, intergovernmental and external relations, regional science and technology, Science Advisory Board); the Chief Financial Officer (strategic planning, annual planning and budgeting, financial services, financial management, analysis, and accountability); and General Counsel (alternative dispute resolution and legal advice). Since these centralized services provide support across EPA, resources for the ESPs are allocated across EPA's appropriations, goals, and objectives.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	1,058	1,056	1,102
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	25	29	30
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8	17	18
11.7 Military personnel	5	5	5
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,097	1,108	1,156
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	317	311	325
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	5	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	14	19	20
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	156	152	158
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	10	10
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	7	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	112	119	125
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	373	458	478
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	189	183	191
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	28	24	25
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	27	26	27
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	7	7
31.0 Equipment	12	12	13
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	162	222	230
99.0 Direct obligations	2,516	2,664	2,778
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	75	75	75
99.9 Total new obligations	2,591	2,739	2,853

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-0108-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	9,889	9,747	9,627
1101 Direct military average strength employment	38	36	36
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	38	38	38
2101 Reimbursable military average strength employment	1	1	1

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, **[\$34,467,000]** \$53,507,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—Continued
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0110-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	8	8	12
0012 Clean and Safe Water	6	6	8
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	7	7	10
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	10	10	15
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	4	5	7
0900 Total new obligations	35	36	52
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	2	2	2
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1	1	1
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	3	3	3
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	36	35	54
1130 Appropriations permanently reduced	-2		
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	34	35	54
1930 Total budgetary resources available	37	38	57
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2	2	5
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	41	46	48
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	35	36	52
3020 Outlays (gross)	-29	-33	-34
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-1	-1	-1
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	46	48	65
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	41	46	48
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	46	48	65
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	34	35	54
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	6	10
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	26	27	24
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	29	33	34
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	34	35	54
4190 Outlays, net (total)	29	33	34

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 (EPA). This appropriation supports the EPA-wide goals through Enabling and Support Programs that provide centralized management services and support to the EPA's various environmental programs. EPA's management infrastructure will set and implement the highest quality standards for effective internal management and fiscal responsibility. The facilities funded by this account will provide quality work environments and state-of-the-art laboratories that address employee safety and security and pollution prevention.

This appropriation also funds the design of a new, consolidated federally-owned multi-use facility, including a lab, to replace the multiple EPA leased locations in Las Vegas, Nevada, several of which have leases that are expiring in the next few years. The new facility will have a smaller overall footprint than the current leased locations and will be designed to be energy efficient with lower anticipated operating cost.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0110-0-1-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2	5	7

32.0	Land and structures	31	30	44
99.9	Total new obligations	35	36	52

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, **[\$3,535,161,000]** \$3,005,374,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) **[\$1,448,887,000]** \$1,018,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which **[\$906,896,000]** \$757,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided*, That for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than **[10]** 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year **[2014]** 2015 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act **[and section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act]**, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Clean Water Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year **[2014]** 2015, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided further*, That not less than **[20]** 10 percent but not more than **[30]** 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act; **[except that for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grant**

appropriation this section shall only apply to the portion that exceeds \$1,000,000,000;]

(2) \$5,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; *Provided*, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided*, That, of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) [\$90,000,000] \$85,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: *Provided, That not more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out section 104(k) of CERCLA shall be used for site characterization, assessment, and remediation of facilities described in section 101(39)(D)(ii)(II) of CERCLA; and*

[(5) \$20,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and]

[(6) \$1,054,378,000] (5) \$1,130,374,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: \$47,745,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; [\$9,646,000] \$25,664,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$1,498,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading "Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; [\$17,848,000] \$18,500,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68–0103–0–1–304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	261	272	260
0012 Clean and Safe Water	2,925	2,873	2,226
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	316	297	326
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	32	31	32
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	24	23	22
0900 Total new obligations	3,558	3,496	2,866

Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	307	729	832
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	51	64	64
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	358	793	896
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	4,179	3,535	3,005
1130	Appropriations permanently reduced	-217		
1131	Unobligated balance permanently reduced (balances cancelled)	-35		-5
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	3,927	3,535	3,000
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	2		
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	2		
1900	Budget authority (total)	3,929	3,535	3,000
1930	Total budgetary resources available	4,287	4,328	3,896
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	729	832	1,030

Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	7,889	6,673	6,538
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3,558	3,496	2,866
3020	Outlays (gross)	-4,715	-3,567	-3,751
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-51	-64	-64
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-8		
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	6,673	6,538	5,589
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	7,889	6,673	6,538
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	6,673	6,538	5,589

Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	3,929	3,535	3,000
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	572	439	440
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	4,143	3,128	3,311
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	4,715	3,567	3,751
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
4033	Non-Federal sources	-2		
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	3,927	3,535	3,000
4190	Outlays, net (total)	4,713	3,567	3,751

This appropriation supports core Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) programs and each of the EPA's five goals through grants to States, Tribes and other partners. EPA is using common elements for State and Tribal grant agreements, including Performance Partnerships. The elements clearly link to EPA's strategic plan to relate State workplan information into EPA's strategic and annual goals.

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.—To reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that cause climate change and protect and improve air quality for every American community, EPA will offer media-specific and multi-media Performance Partnership grants, and technical assistance to States and Tribes. This financial and technical aid will assist them in the development of their Clean Air Plans, support solutions that address local air needs, and provide support for development of state programs and plans that address carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions. EPA will provide funds to States and Tribes under section 105 of the Clean Air Act to improve air monitoring networks to obtain better data on emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics. EPA issued air quality standards for a new pollutant, fine particulate matter, in the late 1990s. Since that time, EPA has funded State and local fine particulate monitoring networks using the requirements of section 103 of the Clean Air Act, as authorized in annual appropriation bills. Section 103 provides full funding for pilot programs, demonstrations, research, and other one-time activities; section 105 requires State and local agencies to provide matching funds of at least 40 percent of the amount required for the entire

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS—Continued

continuing State or local clean air program. EPA is committed to continuing a transition to incorporate funding for fine particulate monitoring into the funding authorized by section 105 of the Clean Air Act for continuing State and local clean air programs. Using funds provided by EPA under sections 103 and 105, States and Tribes will prepare State Implementation Plans and Tribal Implementation Plans to achieve the revised, more protective National Ambient Air Quality Standards; implement new monitoring requirements, including technological upgrades and additional monitoring stations; and support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations monitoring network. Additionally, EPA will provide funds to support States' collection, review, and use of GHG emissions data and permitting of large sources of GHG's.

Protecting America's Waters.—This Agency goal is to reduce human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to protect and restore watersheds and aquatic ecosystems. In 2015, EPA will continue to work with State and local partners to develop policies that promote the use of water resources in ways that are both ecologically and economically sustainable. In support of this goal, EPA will provide \$1.018 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). The Clean Water SRF makes low interest loans to communities and includes a set-aside for Tribes and U.S. Territories to construct wastewater treatment infrastructure, in addition to other projects that enhance water quality. The Federal Government has invested over \$57 billion in grants to help capitalize the 51 Clean Water SRFs. With the required State match, additional State contributions and funds from program leveraging, funds made available for such Clean Water loans total over \$97 billion. The SRFs also will support cost-effective, sustainable green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities, as not less than 20 percent of the Clean Water SRF grants shall be used by the State for such activities. For 2015, funds provided to States under the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds may be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. The Budget also requests \$757 million for the Drinking Water SRF, which makes low interest loans to public water systems and to Tribes and U.S. Territories to upgrade drinking water infrastructure to help them provide safe drinking water.

Direct grants are also provided to help address the significant water and wastewater infrastructure needs of Alaska Native Villages. EPA has implemented a management plan that optimizes the pace of the program. EPA will strengthen State core water quality protection and water enforcement programs. EPA will provide direct grant assistance for water and wastewater infrastructure projects on the U.S.-Mexico border. EPA has met its NAFTA commitment to provide a total of \$700 million for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs in the area. However, in recognition of the continuing environmental and public health needs in the border area, the Budget continues funding for these activities.

EPA will support its partnerships with States, Tribes, and partners through media-specific and multi-media, and/or Performance Partnership grants to: (1) increase the number of community drinking water systems that meet all existing health-based standards, (2) protect watersheds by reducing point and nonpoint source pollution, (3) increase the acreage and improve the condition of wetlands, and (4) address agricultural and urban runoff and storm water. EPA will work with its State and Tribal partners to develop and implement broad-based and integrated monitoring and assessment programs that strengthen their water

quality standards, improve decision-making, target restoration within the watershed, address significant stressors, and report on conditions.

Furthermore, EPA will enhance efforts to address nutrient pollution through working collaboratively with U.S. Department of Agriculture in high priority, focused watersheds and providing funding to States to undertake nutrient pollution reductions, including \$10 million in Clean Water Act Section 106 grants.

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—Land is one of America's most valuable resources and cleaning up our communities to create a safe environment for all Americans while encouraging more sustainable development is critical to the future of our country. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes on the land can migrate to the air, groundwater and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems in urban, rural, and suburban areas.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, EPA provides grants to States to strengthen their ability to implement hazardous waste programs. EPA also provides financial and technical assistance to eligible Tribal governments and inter-tribal consortia. In 2015, EPA will provide grants or cooperative agreements to States for underground storage tank release prevention and detection programs. There will also be direct assistance through media-specific, and multi-media and/or Performance Partnership grants to enable Tribes to implement hazardous waste programs. EPA will also fund brownfields projects resulting in assessments and clean-up activities that assist communities in paving the way for the productive reuse of contaminated properties and abandoned sites.

In addition, EPA provides grants to assist States, Tribes, and partners with worker safety activities, protection of endangered species and water sources, and promotion of environmental stewardship. To protect, sustain or restore the health of people, communities and ecosystems, EPA will focus on the geographic areas with human and ecological communities at most risk. EPA is working to protect, sustain, and restore the health of natural habitats and ecosystems by identifying and evaluating problem areas, developing tools, and improving community capacity to address problems.

Under Federal environmental statutes, EPA is responsible for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. EPA works with over 560 Federally recognized Tribes located across the United States to improve environmental and human health outcomes. Indian country totals more than 70 million acres with reservations ranging from less than 10 acres to more than 14 million acres. Difficult environmental and health challenges remain in many of these areas, including lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, adequate waste facilities, and other environmental safeguards taken for granted elsewhere.

EPA plans to provide \$25.7 million to States, U.S. Territories, Tribes, and inter-tribal consortia to help them develop their information management and technology capabilities. The purpose of this support is two-fold: to assist the Agency in providing ready access to real-time environmental information and to allow States and Tribes to better integrate and share their environmental information.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution.—In 2015, the EPA will continue to provide grant assistance to States, U.S. Territories, District of Columbia, and Tribes in order to develop and implement authorized programs for the lead paint abatement program to operate in lieu of the federal program. EPA will continue to provide support to develop and implement authorized Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) programs.

The EPA directly implements these programs in areas of the country that are not authorized to do so.

In 2015, the EPA will continue the Pesticide Program State and Tribal Assistance Grants including pesticide applicator training and certification, worker protection, training endangered species, protection coordination with States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies, protection of water sources from pesticide exposure and promote the Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In 2015, the EPA will also continue the grant program for States and Tribes, to test innovative Pollution Prevention (P2) approaches and to provide P2 technical assistance to companies.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—To promote compliance with laws intended to protect human health and the environment, EPA will continue to award State and Tribal grants to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of environmental laws. EPA will provide funding to States and Tribes for compliance assurance activities including inspections and enforcement case support activities. Through grants for pesticide enforcement, EPA will support State and Tribal compliance and enforcement activities designed to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides. These grants will also help States and Tribes protect underserved and vulnerable populations by conducting compliance (inspections) and enforcement activities, including those related to worker protection standards and those at pesticide producing establishments. Toxic Substance compliance grants help protect the public and the environment from polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos, and lead-based paint. Funds are used to train inspectors, including the train-the-trainer program; provide inspection equipment including sampling and personal protective equipment; and fund travel and salary costs associated with conducting inspections.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0103-0-1-304		2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:				
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	21	20	16
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	56	52	42
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3,480	3,423	2,807
99.9	Total new obligations	3,558	3,496	2,866

PAYMENT TO THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-0250-0-1-304		2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
0001	Payment to the hazardous substance superfund	1,087	939	992
0900	Total new obligations (object class 94.0)	1,087	939	992
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	1,087	939	992
1100	Appropriation (Emergency Supplemental, Sandy)	2		
1130	Appropriations permanently reduced	-2		
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1,087	939	992
1900	Budget authority (total)	1,087	939	992
1930	Total budgetary resources available	1,087	939	992
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	1,087	939	992
3020	Outlays (gross)	-1,087	-939	-992

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	1,087	939	992
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	397	939	992
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	690		
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	1,087	939	992
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	1,087	939	992
4190	Outlays, net (total)	1,087	939	992

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 Administration proposes to continue the payment from the general fund up to the appropriated amount in 2015 less sums available in the Trust Fund on October 1, 2014.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-5295-0-2-304		2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100	Balance, start of year	326	359	392
Receipts:				
0260	Environmental Services	33	33	33
0400	Total: Balances and collections	359	392	425
0799	Balance, end of year	359	392	425

The Environmental Services special fund was established for the deposit of fee receipts associated with environmental programs that may, by statute, be deposited into the fund.

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-5374-0-2-304		2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100	Balance, start of year		1	1
Receipts:				
0220	Registration Service Fees, Pesticide Registration Fund	16	12	12
0400	Total: Balances and collections	16	13	13
Appropriations:				
0500	Pesticide Registration Fund	-16	-12	-12
0501	Pesticide Registration Fund	1		
0599	Total appropriations	-15	-12	-12
0799	Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-5374-0-2-304		2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
0001	Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	10	12	12
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	7	12	12
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1101	Appropriation (special or trust fund)	16	12	12
1132	Appropriations temporarily reduced	-1		
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	15	12	12
1930	Total budgetary resources available	22	24	24
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	12	12	12
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	5	5	5
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	10	12	12

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION FUND—Continued
Program and Financing—Continued

Identification code 68-5374-0-2-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
3020 Outlays (gross)	-10	-12	-12
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	5	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	5
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	15	12	12
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	6	8	8
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	4	4
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	10	12	12
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	15	12	12
4190 Outlays, net (total)	10	12	12

Fees deposited in this account are paid by industry for expedited processing of certain registration applications and the associated establishment of tolerances for pesticides to be used in or on food and animal feed. These Pesticide Registration Service fees are authorized by Section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 112-177, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-5374-0-2-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	3	3	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations	10	12	12

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-5374-0-2-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	18	18	18

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0801 Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	20	28	28
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	2	9	9
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected	27	28	28
1850 Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	27	28	28
1930 Total budgetary resources available	29	37	37
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	2	2	2
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	20	28	28
3020 Outlays (gross)	-20	-28	-28
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	2	2
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	2	2	2

3200 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross	27	28	28
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	17	28	28
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	3		
4110 Outlays, gross (total)	20	28	28
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4123 Non-Federal sources	-27	-28	-28
4190 Outlays, net (total)	-7		

Pesticide Maintenance fees are paid by industry to partially fund the costs of pesticide reregistration, registration review, and reassessment of tolerances for pesticides used in or on food and animal feed as required by law. This fee is authorized in Section 4 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1972, as amended by Public Law 112-177. Authorization to collect the fee will expire on September 30, 2017.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	12	18	18
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	6	6
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	20	28	28

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-4310-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	112	145	145

TSCA CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION FUND

Confidential Business Information Management Fee.—EPA receives filings under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) that may contain information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). The Budget proposes to expand EPA's existing authority to collect fees to recover a portion of the costs of reviewing and maintaining the CBI.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g), including the development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system established by such section, **[\$3,674,000]** \$10,423,000, to remain available until September 30, **[2016]** 2017. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4330-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration		4	10
Budgetary Resources:			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation		4	10
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)		4	10
1930 Total budgetary resources available		4	10

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3	3
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	4	10
3020	Outlays (gross)	-1	-6
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	3	7
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	3	3
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	3	7

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	4	10
Outlays, gross:			
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	4
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	2	2
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	1	6
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	4	10
4190	Outlays, net (total)	1	6

This appropriation supports all activities necessary for the development of the system established by the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112–195).

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68–4330–0–3–304			
Direct obligations:			
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	9
99.9	Total new obligations	4	10

Employment Summary

Identification code 68–4330–0–3–304			
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	8	8

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68–4365–0–3–306			
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1	1
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700	Collected	1	.....
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1	.....
1930	Total budgetary resources available	1	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1	1
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	1	.....
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4033	Non-Federal sources	-1	.....
4190	Outlays, net (total)	-1	.....

These funds pay for EPA's assessment and restoration activities resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in conjunction with injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of the use of natural resources, including their supporting ecosystems. EPA was designated as a trustee for Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) under Executive Order 13626, and this fund was established under the authority of Section 1006(f) (33 U.S.C. 2706(f)) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68–4565–0–4–304			
Obligations by program activity:			
0801	ETSD Operations	183	180
0802	Postage	7	5
0803	IFMS	11	10
0804	eRelocation	20	25
0900	Total new obligations	221	220
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	45	39
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	15	1
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	60	40
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700	Collected	196	210
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	4	15
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	200	225
1930	Total budgetary resources available	260	265
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	39	45
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	120	128
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	221	220
3020	Outlays (gross)	-198	-208
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-15	-1
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	128	139
Uncollected payments:			
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-97	-101
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-4	-15
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-101	-116
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	23	27
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	27	23
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	200	225
Outlays, gross:			
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	122	158
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	76	50
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	198	208
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030	Federal sources	-185	-210
4033	Non-Federal sources	-11	.....
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-196	-210
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-4	-15
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	2	-2
4190	Outlays, net (total)	2	-2

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received authority to establish a Working Capital Fund (WCF) and was designated a pilot franchise fund under Public Law 103–356, the Government Management and Reform Act of 1994. EPA received permanent authority for the WCF in Public Law 105–65, as part of an effort to increase competition for governmental administrative services. EPA's WCF became operational in 1997 and funds seven main activities: information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information; Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration; and the core accounting system, employee relocations, travel and conference planning, managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. The 2015 amount reflects only base resources and may change during the year in accordance with programmatic needs.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4565-0-4-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	16	15	15
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	19	20	20
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	4	4
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	32	15	15
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	65	65	65
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2	2	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	137	90	90
31.0 Equipment	8	5	5
99.9 Total new obligations	221	220	220

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-4565-0-4-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	148	153	161

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Budgetary Resources:			
Financing authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected	1		
1825 Spending authority from offsetting collections applied to repay debt	-1		
Financing authority and disbursements, net:			
Mandatory:			
Offsets against gross financing authority and disbursements:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4123 Non-Federal sources-Repayments of principal, net	-1		
4180 Financing authority, net (total)	-1		
4190 Financing disbursements, net (total)	-1		

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on obligations:			
1121 Limitation available from carry-forward			
1143 Unobligated limitation carried forward			
1150 Total direct loan obligations			
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	1		
1251 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	-1		
1290 Outstanding, end of year			

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. The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-4322-0-3-304	2012 actual	2013 actual
ASSETS:		
1401 Net value of assets related to post-1991 direct loans receivable:		
Direct loans receivable, gross	2	
1999 Total assets	2	
LIABILITIES:		
2103 Federal liabilities: Debt	2	

4999 Total liabilities and net position	2
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Trust Funds

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611) **[\$1,088,769,000] \$1,156,603,000**, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, **[2013] 2014**, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to **[\$1,088,769,000] \$1,156,603,000** as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, **[\$9,939,000] \$11,064,000** shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, **[2015] 2016**, and **[\$19,216,000] \$18,850,000** shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, **[2015] 2016**. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8145-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	79	150	165
Adjustments:			
0190 Rounding adjustment	1		
0199 Balance, start of year	80	150	165
Receipts:			
0200 Excise Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund- legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			845
0201 Corporation Income Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund- legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			969
0202 Fines and Penalties, and Miscellaneous, Hazardous Substance Superfund	3	2	2
0220 Recoveries, Hazardous Substance Superfund	35	98	98
0240 Interest and Profits on Investments, Hazardous Substance Superfund	47	84	105
0241 Interfund Transactions, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,087	939	992
0299 Total receipts and collections	1,172	1,123	3,011
0400 Total: Balances and collections	1,252	1,273	3,176
Appropriations:			
0500 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-1,145	-1,060	-1,127
0501 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-10	-10	-11
0502 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-21	-19	-19
0503 Hazardous Substance Superfund	77		
0504 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-13	-19	-32
0599 Total appropriations	-1,112	-1,108	-1,189
0620 Hazardous Substance Superfund	9		
0795 Rounding adjustment	1		
0799 Balance, end of year	150	165	1,987

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8145-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	4	3	4
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	988	957	997
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	226	202	211
0100 Subtotal direct program	1,218	1,162	1,212
0799 Total direct obligations	1,218	1,162	1,212
0801 Reimbursable program	324	255	255
0900 Total new obligations	1,542	1,417	1,467
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1,875	1,813	1,980

1001	Discretionary unobligated balance brought fwd, Oct 1	1,875	1,813	.....
1020	Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 .....	.....	5	.....
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	119	200	200
1026	Miscellaneous Receipts Act transaction	-9	.....	.....
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	1,985	2,018	2,180
	Budget authority:			
	Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101	Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1,145	1,060	1,127
1101	Appropriation (special or trust fund) IG Transfer	10	10	11
1101	Appropriation (special or trust fund) S&T Transfer	21	19	19
1132	Appropriations temporarily reduced	-77	.....	.....
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1,099	1,089	1,157
	Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201	Appropriation (special or trust fund)	13	19	32
1260	Appropriations, mandatory (total)	13	19	32
	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700	Collected	80	71	71
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	3	.....	.....
1711	Spending authority from offsetting collections transferred from other accounts [68-8221]	5	.....	.....
1725	Spending authority from offsetting collections limitation on obligations due to error	-5	.....	.....
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	83	71	71
	Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800	Collected	175	200	200
1850	Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	175	200	200
1900	Budget authority (total)	1,370	1,379	1,460
1930	Total budgetary resources available	3,355	3,397	3,640
	Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1,813	1,980	2,173
	Special and non-revolving trust funds:			
1952	Expired unobligated balance, start of year	4	6	4
1953	Expired unobligated balance, end of year	6	4	4
	Change in obligated balance:			
	Unpaid obligations:			
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	1,401	1,268	1,043
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	1,542	1,417	1,467
3020	Outlays (gross)	-1,553	-1,442	-1,408
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-119	-200	-200
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-3	.....	.....
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,268	1,043	902
	Uncollected payments:			
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-15	-18	-18
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-3	.....	.....
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-18	-18	-18
	Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	1,386	1,250	1,025
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	1,250	1,025	884
	Budget authority and outlays, net:			
	Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	1,182	1,160	1,228
	Outlays, gross:			
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	591	556	583
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	709	653	590
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	1,300	1,209	1,173
	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030	Offsetting collections, Federal Sources [Federal Sources]	-8	-10	-10
4033	Baseline Program [Non-Federal Sources]	-72	-61	-61
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-80	-71	-71
	Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-3	.....	.....
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	1,099	1,089	1,157
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	1,220	1,138	1,102
	Mandatory:			
4090	Budget authority, gross	188	219	232
	Outlays, gross:			
4100	Outlays from new mandatory authority	98	103	104
4101	Outlays from mandatory balances	155	130	131
4110	Outlays, gross (total)	253	233	235
	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4120	Federal sources	-2	-20	-20
4123	Non-Federal sources	-173	-180	-180
4130	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-175	-200	-200

4160	Budget authority, net (mandatory)	13	19	32
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	78	33	35
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	1,112	1,108	1,189
4190	Outlays, net (total)	1,298	1,171	1,137

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

5000	Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	3,250	3,187	3,124
5001	Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	3,187	3,124	3,125
5091	Unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5	.....	.....

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 appropriation supports core Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) programs in four of EPA's five goals. Specifically in 2015, emphasis will be placed on the following:

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—To preserve and restore land and to protect human health and the environment, EPA will reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances and protect against exposure to those substances by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites to beneficial use. EPA will apply the most effective and scientifically sound methods to control the risks associated with the presence of harmful substances, improve response capabilities, and maximize the effectiveness of response and clean-up actions. EPA's clean-up and response activity at contaminated sites will address environmental concerns, such as the removal of contaminated soil and treatment of contaminated groundwater, in order to reduce human exposures to hazardous pollutants and provide long-term human health protection. EPA will ensure that all releases of harmful substances to the environment are appropriately addressed by responding to incidents and providing technical support. To effectively prepare for and respond to incidents of national significance, EPA will improve decontamination readiness and continue to support a nationwide environmental laboratory network. EPA will conduct research to improve methods and models and provide technical support to accelerate scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for clean-up at complex contaminated sites in accordance with CERCLA. EPA will also work to maximize responsible parties' participation in site clean-ups and pursue greater recovery of EPA's clean-up costs.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—EPA's Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties pay for and/or conduct clean-ups. The program uses an enforcement first approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for clean-ups in both the remedial and removal programs. To further carry out the responsibilities of CERCLA, EPA will allocate funds from its appropriation to Federal agency partners including to the Department of Justice (DOJ). DOJ supports EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel Potentially Responsible Parties to clean up and through litigation to recover Trust Fund monies. EPA will investigate and refer for prosecution criminal and civil violations of CERCLA.

Enabling and Support Programs.—EPA's Enabling Support Programs (ESPs) provide centralized management services and support to the Agency's various environmental programs. The offices and the functions they perform within the Superfund appropriation are: the Offices of Administration and Resources Management (facilities infrastructure and operations, acquisition management, human resources management services, grant and interagency agreement management, and suspension and debarment); Environmental Information (exchange network, information security, and information technology/data management); the Chief Financial Officer (strategic planning, annual planning

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND—Continued

and budgeting, financial services, and financial management, analysis, and accountability), and General Counsel (alternative dispute resolution and legal advice). Because these centralized services provide support across EPA, resources for the ESPs are allocated across EPA's appropriations, goals, and objectives.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8145-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Balance, start of year	3,345	3,225	3,177
0110 Hazardous Substance Superfund [020-00-8145-0]		5	
Adjustments:			
0191 Adjustment-unavailable balance: offsetting collections		-5	
0199 Total balance, start of year	3,346	3,225	3,177
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1202 Fines and Penalties, and Miscellaneous, Hazardous Substance Superfund	3	2	2
Offsetting receipts (proprietary):			
1220 Recoveries, Hazardous Substance Superfund	35	98	98
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Interest and Profits on Investments, Hazardous Substance Superfund	47	84	105
1241 Interfund Transactions, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,087	939	992
Offsetting collections:			
1280 Hazardous Substance Superfund	8	10	10
1281 Hazardous Substance Superfund	72	61	61
1282 Hazardous Substance Superfund	2	20	20
1283 Hazardous Substance Superfund	173	180	180
1299 Income under present law	1,427	1,394	1,468
Proposed legislation:			
Receipts:			
2200 Excise Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			845
2201 Corporation Income Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			969
2299 Income under proposed legislation			1,814
3299 Total cash income	1,427	1,394	3,282
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-1,553	-1,442	-1,408
4599 Outgo under current law (-)	-1,553	-1,442	-1,408
6599 Total cash outgo (-)	-1,553	-1,442	-1,408
7645 Hazardous Substance Superfund	5		
7699 Total adjustments	5		
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700 Uninvested balance (net), end of year	38	53	1,926
8701 Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,187	3,124	3,125
8799 Total balance, end of year	3,225	3,177	5,051

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8145-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	278	240	251
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	5	5
11.7 Military personnel	2	2	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	290	254	264
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	86	77	80
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	6	8	8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	50	37	39
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	3	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	30	31
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	507	508	530
25.3 Other goods and services (Recovery Act)	121	148	157
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	9	8	8
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	11	8	8
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	3	4
31.0 Equipment	6	8	8
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	68	41	42
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	3	3	3
99.0 Direct obligations	1,193	1,137	1,187
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	324	255	255

Allocation Account - direct:

11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	5	5	5
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	20	20	20
99.0 Allocation account - direct	25	25	25
99.9 Total new obligations	1,542	1,417	1,467

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-8145-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,685	2,609	2,523
1101 Direct military average strength employment	12	12	12
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	110	110	110

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, **[\$94,566,000]** \$97,922,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$68,937,000]** \$69,063,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; **[\$25,629,000]** \$28,859,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8153-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	1,157	1,238	1,351
Receipts:			
0200 Transfer from the General Fund Amounts Equivalent to Taxes, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	162	178	179
0240 Earnings on Investments, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	23	30	42
0299 Total receipts and collections	185	208	221
0400 Total: Balances and collections	1,342	1,446	1,572
Appropriations:			
0500 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	-109	-95	-98
0501 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	5		
0599 Total appropriations	-104	-95	-98
0799 Balance, end of year	1,238	1,351	1,474

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8153-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	108	95	102
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	1		
0900 Total new obligations	109	95	102
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	4	4	7
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	5	3	3
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	9	7	10
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	109	95	98
1132 Appropriations temporarily reduced	-5		
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	104	95	98
1900 Budget authority (total)	104	95	98
1930 Total budgetary resources available	113	102	108
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	4	7	6
Special and non-revolving trust funds:			
1952 Expired unobligated balance, start of year	4	4	4

1953	Expired unobligated balance, end of year	4	4	4
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	128	113	104
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	109	95	102
3020	Outlays (gross)	-119	-101	-101
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-5	-3	-3
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	113	104	102
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	128	113	104
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	113	104	102
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	104	95	98
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	22	21	21
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	97	80	80
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	119	101	101
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	104	95	98
4190	Outlays, net (total)	119	101	101
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
5000	Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	1,259	1,323	1,387
5001	Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	1,323	1,387	1,330

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, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, and the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005, and the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21, Public Law 112-141) provides funds for preventing and responding to releases from underground storage tanks, including activities under the Working Capital Fund. The Trust Fund is financed by a 0.1 cent per gallon tax on motor fuels through September 30, 2016.

LUST funds are allocated to States through cooperative agreements to clean up sites posing the greatest threat to human health and the environment as authorized under Section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, as amended, and also to implement the activities authorized by Title XV, Subtitle B of EPAct. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended. Federally recognized Tribes receive grant funding under P.L. 105-276. EPA supports oversight, clean-up, and enforcement programs which are implemented by the States. LUST Trust Fund dollars can be used for State-led clean-ups and for State oversight of responsible party clean-ups. In addition, EPAct expanded the authorized activities for the underground storage tank program. This appropriation supports core Agency programs and two of EPA's five goals. Specifically in 2015, emphasis will be placed on the following:

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—The LUST program promotes rapid and effective responses to releases from Federally regulated underground storage tanks containing petroleum by enhancing State, local, and Tribal enforcement and response capability. EPA's LUST program priorities include: increasing the efficiency of LUST clean-ups; addressing contaminants of concern; and promoting the continued use, reuse, and long-term management of LUST sites. EPA will help States and Tribes improve LUST clean-up performance by performing analyses and developing strategies to reduce the backlog of open releases, continuing to develop and promote the use of innovative tools such as multi-site and geographical clean-up approaches, providing guidance and technical support regarding clean-up approaches and technologies, and streamlining clean-up decisions and processes. EPA will also continue efforts to monitor the soundness of State clean-up funds. EPA's release

prevention program priorities will assist States and Tribes to ensure continued compliance with the three year inspection requirement, implement the various release prevention provisions of EPAct such as operator training and delivery prohibition, enforce violations discovered during the inspections, and continue building tribal implementation capacity.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—To protect the Nation's groundwater and drinking water from petroleum releases from Underground Storage Tanks (UST), this program provides compliance assistance tools, technical assistance and training to promote and enforce UST systems compliance and clean-ups.

Enabling and Support Programs.—Enabling and Support Programs provide the infrastructure of people, facilities, and systems necessary to operate the programs funded by the LUST appropriation. The offices and the functions they perform are: Administration and Resources Management (facilities infrastructure and operations, and acquisition management); and the Chief Financial Officer (strategic planning, annual planning and budgeting, financial services, financial management, analysis, and accountability).

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8153-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Balance, start of year	1,292	1,361	1,468
Adjustments:			
0191 Cash reconciliation adjustment	3		
0199 Total balance, start of year	1,295	1,361	1,468
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1200 Transfer from the General Fund Amounts Equivalent to Taxes, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	162	178	179
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Earnings on Investments, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	23	30	42
1299 Income under present law	185	208	221
3299 Total cash income	185	208	221
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	-119	-101	-101
4599 Outgo under current law (-)	-119	-101	-101
6599 Total cash outgo (-)	-119	-101	-101
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700 Uninvested balance (net), end of year	38	81	258
8701 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	1,323	1,387	1,330
8799 Total balance, end of year	1,361	1,468	1,588

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8153-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	6	7
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1		
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	98	84	90
99.9 Total new obligations	109	95	102

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-8153-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	61	55	55

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, **[\$18,209,000]** \$24,133,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land preservation and restoration	18	18	24
0100 Direct Program	18	18	24
0801 Reimbursable program	29	29	31
0900 Total new obligations	47	47	55
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	28	32	36
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	4	2	2
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	32	34	38
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	18	18	24
1132 Appropriations temporarily reduced	-1		
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	17	18	24
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	32	31	31
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	3		
1710 Spending authority from offsetting collections transferred to other accounts [68-8145]	-5		
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	30	31	31
1900 Budget authority (total)	47	49	55
1930 Total budgetary resources available	79	83	93
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	32	36	38
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	24	23	20
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	47	47	55
3020 Outlays (gross)	-44	-48	-52
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-4	-2	-2
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	23	20	21
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-47	-50	-50
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-3		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-50	-50	-50
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	-23	-27	-30
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	-27	-30	-29
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	47	49	55
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	41	41
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	7	11
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	44	48	52
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-31	-31	-31
4033 Non-Federal sources	-1		
4040 Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-32	-31	-31
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-3		
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	12	18	24
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	12	17	21
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	12	18	24
4190 Outlays, net (total)	12	17	21

This appropriation provides for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) responsibilities for prevention, preparedness, response, and enforcement 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 appropriation supports core Agency programs and two of the Agency's five goals. Specifically in 2015, emphasis will be placed on the following:

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development.—The Oil Spill program protects U.S. waters by preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. Under the regulatory framework established by the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) and Federal Response Plan (FRP) regulations, EPA conducts oil spill prevention, preparedness, inspection, and enforcement activities associated with more than 600,000 non-transportation-related oil storage facilities. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) then establishes EPA's jurisdiction over inland oil spills and sets forth the framework for response. EPA accesses the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, administered by the U.S. Coast Guard, to obtain reimbursement for site-specific spill response activities. More than 30,000 oil and hazardous substance releases occur in the United States every year, with a significant portion of these spills occurring in the inland zone over which EPA has jurisdiction.

EPA develops and manages the regulations and protocols under Subpart J of the NCP which require manufacturers of various oil spill response products to test their products prior to listing on a Product Schedule. The Product Schedule identifies those oil spill remediation agents, such as dispersants and surface washing agents, which could be authorized for use by an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) on an oil spill. Product testing ensures their effectiveness and provides toxicity information used by OSCs and Regional Response Teams in making informed decisions regarding the use of certain products in response to specific spills. EPA will be focusing its oil spill research efforts on ecological effects and assessment of shoreline and coastal impacts from oil spills and use of dispersants and other chemical agents, human health impacts, and spill remediation alternatives and innovative technology development and evaluation, including green technologies. Spill response is a priority for the Agency, and EPA has been instrumental in providing guidance for various response technologies. A key factor in providing guidance on spill response technologies is developing a firm understanding of the science behind spill behavior in the environment.

Enforcing Environmental Laws.—The Inland Oil Spill Programs appropriation portion of the Civil Enforcement program is designed to prevent oil spills using civil enforcement and compliance assistance approaches, as well as to prepare for and respond to any oil spills affecting the inland waters of the United States. Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 311 (Oil Spill and Hazardous Substances Liability) requirements, EPA's Civil Enforcement program develops policies; issues administrative clean-up and removal orders and orders protecting public health; pursues administrative remedies and/or refers civil judicial actions to the Department of Justice; assesses civil penalties for spills into the environment or violations of administrative orders or oil pollution prevention regulations; assists regulated entities in understanding their legal requirements under the Clean Water Act; and assists in the recovery of clean-up costs expended by the government.

Enabling and Support Programs.—Enabling and Support Programs provide the infrastructure of people, facilities and systems necessary to operate the programs funded by the Inland Oil Spill Programs appropriation. The office and function performed is Administration and Resources Management (facilities infrastructure and operations).

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	9	12
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	4	5
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	3	3	5
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	18	18	24
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	29	29	31
99.9 Total new obligations	47	47	55

Employment Summary

Identification code 68-8221-0-7-304	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	87	88	101
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	10	10	10

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year **[2014] 2015**, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 112-177, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012.

[Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2014.]

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to **[\$300,000,000] \$275,000,000** of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring,

outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities provided that the cost does not exceed \$150,000 per project.

The fourth paragraph under the heading Administrative Provisions of title II of Public Law 109-54, as amended by the fifth paragraph under such heading of title II of division E of Public Law 111-8, **[and]** the third paragraph under such heading of title II of Public Law 111-88, and the sixth paragraph under such heading of title II of division G of Public Law 113-76, is further amended by striking "**[thirty]** up to fifty persons at any one time" and inserting "**[fifty]** persons", and by striking "2015" and inserting "2017".

From unobligated balances to carry out projects and activities funded through the "State and Tribal Assistance Grants" account, \$5,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For fiscal year **[2014] 2015**, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Water Pollution Control Act, the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under Section 319 of the Act to make grants to federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" for 2015 to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2013 actual	2014 est.	2015 est.
Governmental receipts:			
68-089500 Registration, PMN, Other Services	1	2	2
General Fund Governmental receipts	1	2	2
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
68-322000 All Other General Fund Proprietary Receipts Including Budget Clearing Accounts	2	2	2
68-322900 Cellulosic Biofuel Waiver Credits, Renewal Fuel Program		10	11
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	2	12	13
Intragovernmental payments:			
68-388500 Undistributed Intragovernmental Payments and Receivables from Cancelled Accounts	1		
General Fund Intragovernmental payments	1		

