

## 15. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

**Table 15-1. Federal Resources in Support of Natural Resources and Environment**  
(In millions of dollars)

Function 300	1999 Actual	Estimate					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Spending:</b>							
Discretionary Budget Authority ...	23,812	24,041	24,940	25,086	25,354	25,957	26,463
Mandatory Outlays:							
Existing law .....	313	467	600	734	883	816	756
Proposed legislation .....			-218	-69	-461	-363	-277
<b>Credit Activity:</b>							
Direct loan disbursements .....	26	30	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guaranteed loans .....			100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Tax Expenditures:</b>							
Existing law .....	1,480	1,500	1,585	1,645	1,710	1,755	1,820
Proposed legislation .....			8	41	112	214	315

N/A = Not available.

The Federal Government spends over \$24 billion a year to protect the environment, manage Federal land, conserve resources, provide recreational opportunities, and construct and operate water projects. The Federal Government manages about 700 million acres—a third of the U.S. continental land area.

The Natural Resources and Environment function reflects most Federal support for natural resources and the environment, but does not include certain large-scale environmental programs, such as the environmental clean-up programs at the Departments of Energy and Defense. (See chapter 11, “National Defense” and Chapter 14, “Energy”).

Within this function, Federal efforts focus on providing cleaner air and water, conserving natural resources, and cleaning up environmental contamination. The major goals include:

- protecting human health and safeguarding the natural environment—air, water, and land—upon which life depends;

- restoring and maintaining the health of federally-managed lands, waters, and renewable resources; and,
- providing recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy natural and cultural resources.

The Federal Government made significant progress to achieve these goals in 1999. For example, 85 Superfund site cleanups were completed; over three million acres of mined lands, refuges, park lands, and forests and 128 “at risk” cultural sites on public lands were restored and protected; and, 95 percent of national park visitors and 93 percent of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recreational users reported being satisfied with their visits, which meets or exceeds goals set for customer satisfaction for 1999.

Federal lands include the 379 units of the National Park System, the 156 National Forests; the 521 refuges in the National Wildlife Refuge System; and the 264 million

acres managed by the BLM mainly in Alaska and 11 Western States (see Chart 15-1).

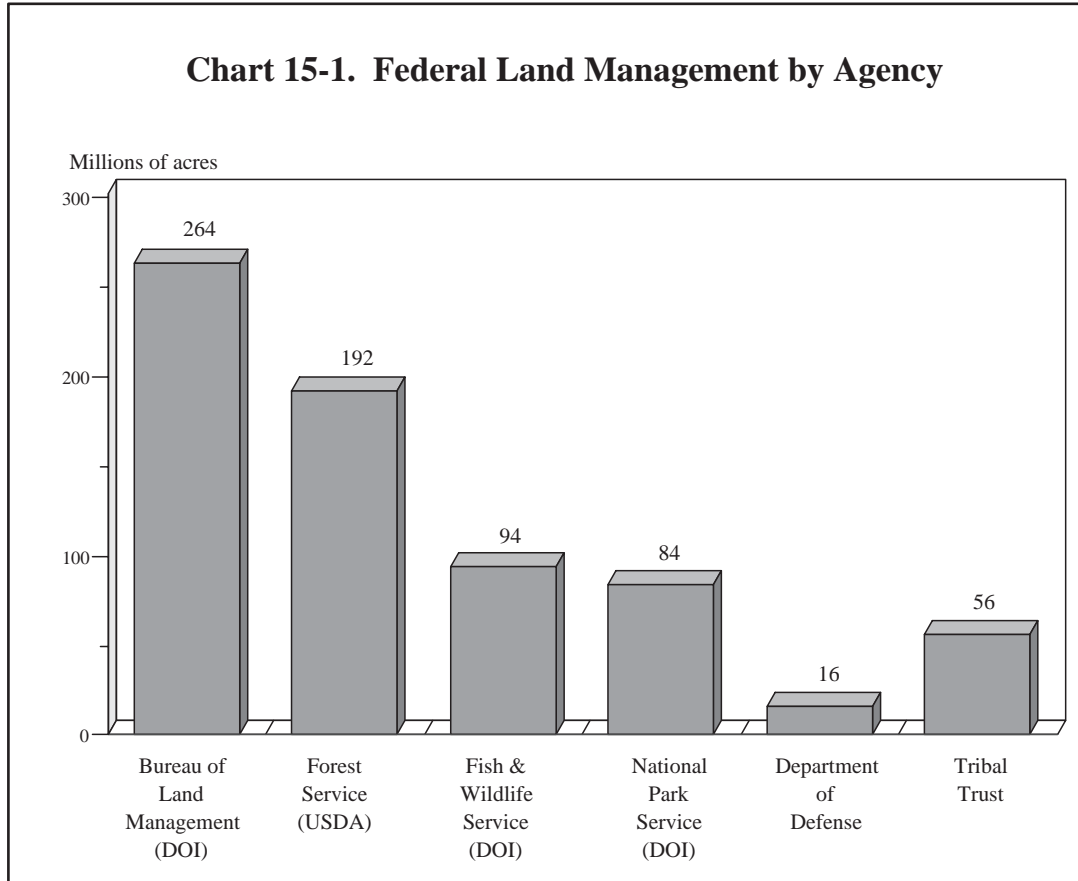
**Lands Legacy**

In 2001, the \$1.4 billion Lands Legacy initiative will allocate \$600 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to acquire Federal lands and interests and provide grants to States to conserve their open space. In addition, Lands Legacy will support: (1) conservation and restoration of lands to preserve wildlife habitat, natural resources, and historic sites; (2) planning assistance for States and local governments to protect local green space, urban parks, and greenways; and, (3) Federal and State efforts to restore ocean and coastal resources.

- In 2001, Interior will acquire approximately 180,000 acres in the California Desert region to complete the Wildlands Conservancy acquisition, 3,300 acres to expand refuges in the Everglades of South Florida, over 400 acres of prime habitat

in two national park units on the Virgin Islands, and key tracts within the boundaries of six Civil War battlefields.

- In 2001, USDA's Forest Legacy program will support permanent easements for 183,000 acres, up from 158,000 acres in 2000.
- In 2001, USDA's Farmland Protection Program, which remains part of the Lands Legacy initiative but will be funded through the Administration's mandatory farm safety net proposal at \$65 million annually, will protect approximately 130,000 acres of farmland threatened by development through permanent easements.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will increase the number of restored acres of coastal habitat by 15,000 acres in 2001.



As a complement to the Lands Legacy initiative, the Administration will propose the Livable Communities initiative that includes, among other components, Better America Bonds, a financing tool funded through federal tax credits, that will generate \$10.8 billion in bond authority over five years for investments by State, local, and Tribal governments. Better America Bonds will be used to preserve green space, create or restore urban parks, protect water quality, and clean up brownfields and other contaminated lands.

### National Parks

The Federal Government spends over \$2 billion a year to maintain a system of national parks that covers over 83 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and various territories. Discretionary funding for the National Park Service (NPS) has steadily increased (almost five percent a year since 1986) and fee receipts have grown from \$93 million in 1996 to about \$180 million in 1999. Yet, the popularity of national parks has generated even faster growth in the number of visitors, new parks, and additional NPS responsibilities. Over the past 30 years, the number of national park units has grown by 50 percent and the number of national park visits has increased from 164 million to almost 300 million today.

With demands growing faster than available resources, NPS is taking new, creative, and more efficient approaches to managing parks and has developed performance measures against which to gauge progress. NPS and other Department of the Interior bureaus are systematically addressing facility maintenance and construction needs through newly established five-year lists of priority projects. The bureaus will update these lists annually to track progress in addressing top priorities and completing funded projects on time and at cost.

In 2001, NPS will:

- Maintain the percentage of park visitors that summarize their experience as good or very good at 95 percent—the 1999 results of a new survey using an enhanced methodology and covering over 300 parks.

- Help State and local governments through NPS partnerships to add an additional 500 miles of recreational trails, 750 miles of recreational river corridors, and 24,800 acres of recreational parkland, compared to 1,380 trail miles, 420 river miles, and 11,530 parkland acres added in 1999.
- Complete 768 data sets for natural resource inventories in 2001 out of 2,287 required, compared to 223 completed through 1999.

### Conservation and Land Management

The 75 percent of Federal land that makes up the National Forests, National Grasslands, National Wildlife Refuges, and the BLM-administered public lands also provides significant public recreation. BLM provides for nearly 75 million recreational visits a year, while over 35 million visitors enjoy wildlife each year at National Wildlife Refuges. With its 133,000 miles of trails, the Forest Service is the largest single supplier of public outdoor recreation, providing 341 million recreational visitor days last year.

Federal lands also provide other benefits. With combined annual budgets of about \$5 billion, BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) manage lands for multiple purposes, including outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish, and wilderness. BLM, USFS, and NPS have been identified by the Vice President's National Partnership for Reinventing Government as High-Impact Agencies. As part of the efforts to cut red tape and streamline processes, these agencies produced an integrated nationwide outdoor recreation information system that gives all Americans quick and easy electronic access to information about recreation use, permits, and reservations on Federal lands.

Some high-priority reinvention projects include:

*"Service First"*: Proposed in the 1996 Reinventing Government report, USFS and BLM are working together to deliver seamless service to customers and "boundaryless" care for the land. This began as two pilot projects in Colorado and Oregon to: improve customer service with one-stop shopping; achieve efficiencies in operations to reduce or avoid

costs; and, take better care of the land by taking a landscape approach to stewardship rather than stopping at the traditional jurisdictional boundaries. USFS and BLM are also looking to streamline major business processes to make them work better for both employees and customers.

*Financial Management:* USFS is implementing a new general ledger system and re-engineering its budget process to better align budget planning and execution with the agency's strategic goals. The 2001 Budget will be presented to Congress using a clear, redesigned budget structure that connects funding categories to performance measures. In this way, forest managers are given the resources to manage the forests with increased accountability in achieving defined goals.

In 2001, the USFS, along with BLM, will propose to decouple their mandatory programs from timber receipts. In 2000, the level of funding for USFS staff to carry out timber stand improvement depends upon the volume of timber harvested. This system has the potential to create an incentive for staff to increase timber production in order to increase payments—an effect that is often times at odds with a desire to manage the national forests according to scientifically determined criteria. The revised policy would restore management and increase accountability, by severing the linkage between program spending and timber harvest volumes, and thereby eliminate concerns that the funds influenced management decisions and financed organizational costs. The new mandatory account structure will preserve funding at known, fixed, and dependable amounts and display budget information more visibly, allowing the agency, Congress and the public an expanded role in funding priority and allocation decisions.

BLM and USFS concentrate on the long-term goal of providing sustainable levels of multiple uses while ensuring and enhancing ecological integrity. Their performance measures include:

- USFS in 2001 will target increased funding to needed watershed restoration work by increasing acres of watershed restoration work by 25 percent (to 25,000 acres) over 2000 levels of 20,000 acres; increas-

ing the acres of noxious weed control by 52 percent (to 85,000 acres) over 2000 levels of 56,000 acres; maintaining the pace of obliterating existing roads at the 2000 level (2,500 miles), as compared to 1,200 miles in 1998; and increasing the number of acres treated for fire hazard reduction to a minimum of 1.5 million, compared to a 2000 planned level of 1.3 million.

- For priority watersheds, BLM will enhance the ecological integrity of an additional 2,000 miles of riparian areas and 135,000 acres of wetlands in 2001, compared to 1,700 miles and 128,000 acres enhanced in 1999; BLM will also treat 300,000 acres for fire hazard reduction by prescribed fire and mechanical means, compared to 1997 levels of 70,000 acres.

The Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), with a budget of \$1.75 billion, manages 94 million acres of refuges and, with the Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), protects species on Federal and non-Federal lands.

- In 2001, FWS will again ensure that the refuge acreage is protected, of which 3.5 million acres will be enhanced or restored. In 1999, FWS met its goal of enhancing or restoring 3.3 million acres of refuge land.
- FWS will also increase by one million acres the number of protected, non-Federal acres in Habitat Conservation Plans up from 2.5 million in 1999; keep 20 more species off the endangered species list, compared to a 1998 baseline of seven species kept off the list; and, improve or stabilize the populations of 37 percent of species listed a decade or more, over a 1998 baseline of 36 percent.
- NMFS will implement programs in 2001 to reduce the number of overfished fisheries from 95 to 74 out of the 286 overfished stocks.

Half of the continental United States is crop, pasture, and rangeland. Two percent of Americans manage this land—farmers and ranchers. The Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical assistance to them to improve land management practices.

Under USDA's Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), the Federal Government buys long-term or permanent easements from landowners that take the land out of production and restore it to wetlands. Landowners receive up to 100 percent of the fair market agricultural value for the land and cost-share assistance to cover the wetland restoration expenses. At the end of 2000, cumulative acreage in the WRP will total 935,000.

- In 2001, WRP acreage enrollment activity will reach the authorized cap of 975,000 acres. In support of the Administration's farm safety net proposal and the Clean Water Action Plan, the 2001 budget proposes to increase enrollment to 250,000 acres annually through 2010.
- USDA will use a number of programs to address the goals outlined in the Clean Water Action Plan's Animal Feeding Operations Strategy, resulting in the installation of 15,000 animal waste management systems to protect water from agricultural pollution, an increase of 64 percent over 2000.
- Through several programs, USDA will also implement resource management systems to control erosion and improve habitat on 6.0 million acres of grazing lands, compared to 5.8 million acres in 2000.

USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which provides funds to farmers and ranchers to adopt sound conservation practices, will again target funds in 2001 to conservation priority areas such as Maine's Penobscot Nation and Texas's Edwards Aquifer. These areas use EQIP funds to address problems ranging from erosion to threatened and endangered species to water quality. The budget proposes \$325 million in mandatory funding for EQIP, a \$151 million increase above 2000, in support of the farm safety net proposal and the Clean Water Action Plan. For more information on conservation and USDA's investment in land management, see Chapter 18, "Agriculture."

### **Everglades and California Bay-Delta Restoration**

Federal and non-Federal agencies are carrying out long-term restoration plans for several nationally significant ecosystems, such as those in South Florida and California's Bay-Delta. The South Florida ecosystem is a national treasure that includes the Everglades and Florida Bay. Its long-term viability is critical for the tourism and fishing industries, and for the water supply, economy, and quality of life for South Florida's six million people. Economic development and water uses in California's San Francisco Bay-San Joaquin Delta watershed have diminished water quality, degraded wildlife habitat, endangered several species, and reduced the estuary's reliability as a water source for two-thirds of Californians and seven million acres of highly productive agricultural land.

The Vice President announced the completion of the comprehensive plan to restore the Everglades on July 1, 1999. This plan will also accommodate other demands for water and related resources in South Florida. The Administration will submit legislation to authorize this plan in 2000. By September 30, 2002, five of the 68 currently known federally endangered and threatened species in South Florida will be able to be "down-listed" or removed from the list.

The Bay-Delta program expects during 2000 to select the preferred long-term plan to solve critical water-related problems in the California Bay-Delta. The plan will contain specific, measurable performance goals for levee protection, ecosystem restoration, and water conservation, storage, and conveyance.

- In 2001, as part of implementing that plan, participating agencies expect to make up to 200,000 acre-feet of water available to Federal water project contractors that would not otherwise have been available.

### Scientific Support for Natural Resources

The management of lands, the availability and quality of water, and improvements in the protection of resources are based on sound and objective natural resources science. Interior's U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provides research and information to land managers and the public to better understand ecosystems and species habitat, land and water resources, and natural hazards. In 1999, USGS provided impartial scientific information by delivering results from more than 900 investigations to natural resource managers, other decision-makers, and the public to assist sound natural resource management.

In 2001, the USGS will participate in the Lands Legacy initiative with a budget that includes \$50 million for this initiative, including \$30 million to the Community/Federal Information Partnership, an inter-agency effort to provide communities with the geospatial information and GIS technological assistance they need to make sound planning decisions and preserve open space. Communities will also receive earth science data to improve mapping, data analysis, and planning capabilities.

The Commerce Department's NOAA manages ocean and coastal resources in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone and in 12 National Marine Sanctuaries. Its National Ocean Service and NMFS manage 201 fish stocks, 163 marine mammal populations, and their associated coastal and marine habitats. NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS), using data collected by the National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service, provides weather forecasts and flood warnings. Its Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research provides science for policy decisions in areas such as climate change, air quality and ozone depletion.

- In 2001, NWS' ongoing modernization will increase the lead time of flash flood warnings to 57 minutes and the accuracy of flash flood warnings to 70 percent; increase the lead time of severe thunderstorm warnings to 21 minutes and the accuracy of severe thunderstorm warnings to 86 percent, and increase the accuracy of heavy snowfall forecasts to 65 percent. Since 1986, lead times for severe thunder-

storm and tornado warnings has improved significantly. For example, in 1986 the lead time for severe thunderstorm warnings was 12 minutes versus 21 minutes lead time in 2001.

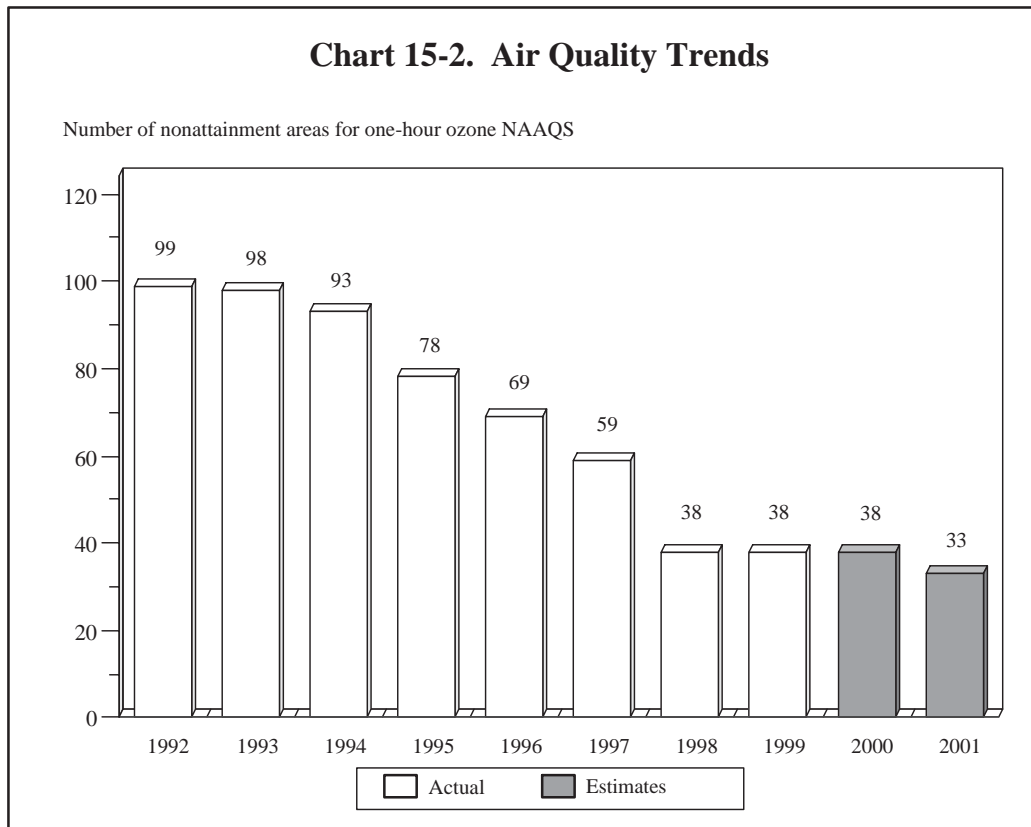
### Pollution Control and Abatement

The Federal Government helps achieve the Nation's pollution control goals by: (1) taking direct action; (2) funding actions by State, local, and Tribal governments; and, (3) implementing an environmental regulatory system. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) \$7.3 billion in discretionary funds and the Coast Guard's \$140 million Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (which funds oil spill prevention and cleanup) finance the activities in this subfunction. EPA is an NPR High Impact Agency whose discretionary funds have three major components—the operating program, Superfund, and water infrastructure financing.

EPA's \$3.9 billion operating program provides the Federal funding to implement most Federal pollution control laws, including the Clean Air, Clean Water, Resource Conservation and Recovery, Safe Drinking Water, and Toxic Substances Control Acts. EPA protects human health and the environment by developing national pollution control standards, largely enforced by the States under EPA-delegated authority. For example, under the Clean Air Act, EPA works to make the air clean and healthy to breathe by setting standards for ambient air quality, toxic air pollutant emissions, new pollution sources, and mobile sources.

- In 2001, EPA will certify that five of the estimated 38 remaining nonattainment areas have achieved the one-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone (see Chart 15-2).
- In 2001, air toxic emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by five percent from 2000 (for a cumulative reduction of 35 percent from the 1993 level of 4.3 million tons).

Under the Clean Water Act, EPA works to conserve and enhance the ecological health of the Nation's waters, through regulation of point source discharges and through multi-



agency initiatives such as the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan.

- In 2001, water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 550 of the Nation's 2,150 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998.

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, EPA regulates pesticide use, grants product registrations, and sets tolerances (standards for pesticide residue on food) to reduce risk and promote safer means of pest control. EPA also seeks to reduce environmental risks where Americans reside, work, and enjoy life, through pollution prevention and risk management strategies.

- In 2001, EPA will reassess an additional 1,200 of the 9,721 existing pesticide tolerances to ensure that they meet the statutory standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm" (for a cumulative 60 percent), including an additional 208 of the 848 tol-

erances having the greatest potential impact on dietary risks to children (for a cumulative 66 percent).

- In 2001, the quantity of Toxic Release Inventory pollutants released, disposed of, treated, or combusted for energy recovery (normalized for changes in industrial production) will be reduced by 200 million pounds, or two percent, from 2000 reporting levels.
- In 2001, EPA will initiate safety reviews on chemicals already in commerce by obtaining data on an additional 10 percent of the 2,800 high-production volume chemicals on the master testing list, as part of the implementation of a comprehensive strategy for screening, testing, classifying, and managing the risks posed by commercial chemicals.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, EPA and authorized States prevent dangerous releases to the environment of hazardous, industrial nonhazardous, and municipal solid wastes by requiring proper facility

management and cleanup of environmental contamination at those sites.

- In 2001, 106 more hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater, for a total of 70 percent of 2900 facilities.

EPA's underground storage tank (UST) program seeks to prevent, detect, and correct leaks from USTs containing petroleum and hazardous substances. Regulations issued in 1988 required that substandard USTs (lacking spill, overfill and/or corrosion protection) be upgraded, replaced or closed by December 22, 1998.

- In 2001, 93 percent (an estimated 651,000) of active USTs will be in compliance with these requirements, which improves upon the 65 percent (approximately 553,800) of then-active USTs in compliance as of the December 22, 1998, deadline. Over the past decade, more than 1.4 million substandard USTs have been permanently closed.

In October 1997, the President announced immediate actions to begin addressing the problem of global climate change, and included the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) in the 1999 Budget. This budget provides \$227 million for the third year of EPA's portion of CCTI, much of which focuses on the deployment of underutilized but existing technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The partnerships EPA has built with business and other organizations since the early 1990s will continue to be the foundation for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in 2001 and beyond.

- In 2001, greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 66 million metric tons of carbon equivalent per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, State and local governments, and other organizations. This reduction level will be an increase of eight million metric tons over 2000 reduction levels.
- In 2001, EPA will develop the infrastructure to implement the Clean Air Partnership Fund, which will demonstrate smart multi-pollutant approaches that reduce

greenhouse gases, air toxics, soot, and smog.

The \$1.45 billion Superfund program pays to clean up hazardous spills and abandoned hazardous waste sites, and to compel responsible parties to clean up. The Coast Guard implements a smaller but similar program to clean up oil spills. Superfund also supports EPA's Brownfields program, designed to assess, clean up, and re-use former industrial sites.

- In 2001, EPA will complete 75 Superfund cleanups, continuing on a path to reach 900 completed cleanups by the end of 2002; it completed 85 cleanups in 1999.
- In 2001, EPA Brownfields funding will result in 200 site assessments (for a cumulative total of 2,100), 500 jobs generated (for a cumulative total of 5,400), and the leveraging of \$100 million in cleanup and redevelopment funds (for a cumulative total of \$1.8 billion).
- In 2001, the Coast Guard will reduce the rate of oil spilled into the Nation's waters to 4.62 gallons per million gallons shipped from a statistical baseline of 5.25 gallons in 1998.

EPA water infrastructure funds provide capitalization grants to State revolving funds, which make low-interest loans to help municipalities pay for wastewater and drinking water treatment systems required by Federal law. The \$1.625 billion in the 2001 Budget is consistent with the Administration's plans to capitalize these funds to the point where the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF) and the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF) provide a total of \$2.5 billion in average annual assistance. The \$74 billion in Federal assistance since passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act has dramatically increased the portion of Americans enjoying better quality water; nearly 181 million people now receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater. Ensuring that community water systems meet health-based drinking water standards is supported by both the DWSRF and operating program resources.

- In 2001, 500 CWSRF projects will initiate operations, including 300 projects pro-

viding secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. A cumulative total of 6,200 projects will have initiated operations since inception of the program.

- In 2001, 91 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83 percent in 1994.

USDA gives financial assistance to rural communities to provide safe drinking water and adequate wastewater treatment facilities to rural communities. The budget proposes \$1.6 billion in combined grant, loan, and loan guarantees for this assistance, a 24-percent increase over the 2000 program level. Part of those funds will go toward the Water 2000 initiative to bring indoor plumbing and safe drinking water to under-served rural communities. Since 1994, USDA has invested almost \$2.1 billion in loans and grants on high-priority Water 2000 projects Nation-wide. The Administration proposes continuing the Water 2000 initiative into 2001, based on its successful five year record of targeting funds to underserved communities, leveraging resources from other public and private sources, and maintaining the strong loan repayment record of the Water and Waste Disposal program.

- In 2001, USDA will fund 350 high-priority water 2000 projects.

The Office of Surface Mining (OSM), in partnership with States, reclaims abandoned coal mines and restores the lands to productive use for communities using funds from the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Fund.

- In 2001, OSM will reclaim 9,100 acres of abandoned coal mine lands, 1,000 acres more than in 2000.

### **Water Resources**

The Federal Government builds and manages water projects for navigation, flood-damage reduction, environmental purposes, irrigation, and hydropower generation. The Army Corps of Engineers operates Nation-wide, while Interior's Bureau of Reclamation operates in the 17 western States. The budget

proposes \$4.9 billion for the agencies in 2001—\$4.1 billion for the Corps, \$0.8 billion for the Bureau. The budget includes a proposal to create a new Harbor Services Fund to increase funding for the Corps' operations, maintenance, and construction activities at our Nation's ports and harbors and help ensure a safe and economically competitive port system. The budget also includes \$135 million for Everglades infrastructure projects and \$20 million for Challenge 21, an initiative to restore riverine ecosystems while providing flood hazard mitigation for communities. While navigation and flood damage reduction remain major missions of the Corps, its responsibilities increasingly have expanded to include the restoration of aquatic and wetland ecosystems.

In 2001, the Corps will:

- Maintain controlled commercial navigation and flood damage-reduction facilities in a fully operational state at least 95 percent of the time.
- Achieve "no net loss" of wetlands by creating, enhancing, and restoring wetlands functions and values that are comparable to those lost when the Corps issues permits to allow wetlands to be developed.

The Bureau of Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Over the past few years, the Bureau has continued to supply water and power efficiently throughout the West. In 1999, the Bureau delivered or released 30.7 million acre-feet of water to Reclamation-owned and operated facilities, 3.7 million over the minimum contracted amounts due. It also generated power needed to meet contractual commitments and other requirements 100 percent of the time.

- In 2001, the Bureau will deliver or release the amount of water contracted for from Reclamation-owned and operated facilities, expected to be no less than 28 million acre-feet, and generate power needed to meet contractual commitments and other requirements 100 percent of the time, depending upon water availability.

**Tax Incentives**

The tax code offers incentives for natural resource industries, especially timber and mining. The timber industry can deduct certain costs for growing timber, pay lower capital gains rates on profits, take a credit for investments, and quickly write-off reforestation costs—in total, costing about \$610 million in 2001. The mining industry benefits from percentage depletion provisions (which

sometimes allows deductions that exceed the economic value of resource depletion) and can deduct certain exploration and development costs—together, costing about \$265 million in 2001.

In 2001, Better America Bonds will provide tax incentives for State and local governments to protect local green spaces, improve water quality, and clean up abandoned industrial sites.