

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, **[\$41,489,000]** \$50,099,000, to remain available until September 30, **[2016]** 2017. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0112-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	4	4	4
0012 Clean and Safe Water	20	20	22
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	13	14	14
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	2	2	2
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	2	2	2
0799 Total direct obligations	41	42	44
0801 Reimbursable from Superfund Trust Fund	10	11	11
0900 Total new obligations	51	53	55
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	3	5	5
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1	1	1
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	3	6	6
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	42	41	50
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	42	41	50
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	10	11	10
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1	1	1
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	11	11	10
1900 Budget authority (total)	53	52	60
1930 Total budgetary resources available	56	58	66
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	5	5	11
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	7	2	2
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	51	53	55
3020 Outlays (gross)	-58	-50	-55
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	1	-1	-1
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	1	1
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-2	-3	-3
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-1	1	1
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-3	-3	-3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	5	-3	-1
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	-3	-1	-2
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	53	52	60
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	49	45	52
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	9	5	3
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	58	50	55
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-10	-11	-10
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-1	1	1
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	42	41	50
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	48	39	45
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	42	41	50
4190 Outlays, net (total)	48	39	45

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 068-0112-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	28	30	31
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	30	32	33
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	9	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	41	43	45
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	10	10	10
99.9 Total new obligations	51	53	55

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-0112-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	250	262	267
1101 Direct military average strength employment	1	1	1
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	57	57	57
2101 Reimbursable military average strength employment	1	1	1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

This appropriation supports the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) core programs by providing funds for independent Office of Inspector

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Envir-

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onmental 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, **[\$734,648,000]** \$769,088,000, to remain available until September 30, **[2016: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, \$4,100,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act]** 2017. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0107-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	249	239	251
0012 Clean and Safe Water	154	148	155
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	180	172	182
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	187	179	189
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	17	16	17
0799 Total direct obligations	787	754	794
0801 Reimbursements from Superfund Trust Fund	20	24	24
0802 Other Reimbursements	10	6	6
0899 Total reimbursable obligations	30	30	30
0900 Total new obligations	817	784	824
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	143	120	120
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	9	18	18
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	152	138	138
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	759	735	769
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	759	735	769
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	24	31	31
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	6		
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	30	31	31
1900 Budget authority (total)	789	766	800
1930 Total budgetary resources available	941	904	938
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1940 Unobligated balance expiring	-4		
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	120	120	114
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	349	356	336
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	817	784	824
3011 Obligations incurred, expired accounts	8		
3020 Outlays (gross)	-801	-786	-794
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-9	-18	-18
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-8		
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	356	336	348
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-27	-20	-20
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-6		
3071 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, expired	13		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-20	-20	-20
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	322	336	316
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	336	316	328
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	789	766	800
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	470	455	473
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	331	331	321
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	801	786	794
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-27	-31	-31
4033 Non-Federal sources	-4		
4040 Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total) ...	-31	-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	7		
4060	Additional offsets against budget authority only (total)	1		
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	759	735	769
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	770	755	763
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	759	735	769
4190	Outlays, net (total)	770	755	763

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, the Administrator will 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 EPA policy and regulatory development actions. This appropriation supports core Agency programs and each of the Agency's five goals. Specifically in 2016, EPA will place emphasis on the following:

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.—To develop and implement 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 2016, 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. In conjunction with the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program, 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. 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. EPA will continue collecting data to inform implementation of the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). 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 will conduct field measurements and assessments and provide technical support for indoor air quality remediations that primarily focus on Tribal communities.

Protecting America's Waters.—In 2016, through the 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.—The Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program, including Superfund research, incorporates 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 to address environmental conditions in a community. Superfund research costs are appropriated to the Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust Fund appropriation and transferred to this account to allow for proper accounting. In 2016, the 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.

SHC's decision support tools focus on social, economic, health, and ecological outcomes when making critical decisions about transportation, materials management and solid waste, land use, and the built environment. SHC's products provide an opportunity for decision makers to utilize an integrated systems approach to simultaneously address all of these objectives while avoiding unanticipated consequences. SHC's research products inform and empower decision-makers to equitably integrate human health, socio-economic, and environmental factors into their decisions. SHC's research products also provide the EPA's regional and program offices with tools to identify more cost effective means to implement regulations and ensure regulatory compliance.

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.

In 2016, 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 (CBR) 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 2016, decontamination and consequence management research will transition from indoor releases to technologies addressing wide-area events such as releases in a city center or transit system. 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 2016, as part of the Water Security Initiative (WSI), EPA will carry out a national training program for water systems on recently completed guidance and electronic tools to design and deploy a Water Quality Surveillance and Response System. Deployment of a Water Quality Surveillance and Response System can allow a water utility to rapidly detect and respond to water quality problems such as contamination in the distribution system in order to reduce public health and economic consequences. 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 resilience 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 EPA's Chemical Safety for Sustainability Research Program (CSS) is designed to strengthen the Agency's ability to evaluate and predict the potential environmental and human health impacts from use of manufactured chemicals throughout their lifecycle. In 2016, CSS will lead development of innovative science to support safe, sustainable design and use of chemicals and materials required to promote human and environmental health, as well as to protect vulnerable populations. The CSS program 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 2016, 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) Provide partners, decision makers, and other Agency Research Programs with intuitive and user-friendly decision support tools and graphical depictions of chemical data to aid with risk-based prioritization using the CSS Dashboard
- (2) Produce chemical structure files that cover the EPA's eco-toxicological databases, high throughput testing programs like ToxCast and Tox21, and the FDA's food additive database
- (3) 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

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- (4) Apply and demonstrate newer computational toxicology approaches that will enhance the pace and efficiency of the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP); and
- (5) Apply computational and knowledge driven approaches to amplify the impact of research on engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) and on evaluation of emerging safer chemical alternatives.

In 2016, 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. EPA will accomplish this 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 2016, 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 2016 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).

31.0	Equipment	13	12	13
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	96	85	97
99.0	Direct obligations	787	754	794
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	30	30	30
99.9	Total new obligations	817	784	824

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-0107-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,192	2,226	2,183
1101 Direct military average strength employment	17	17	17
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	79	79	79
2101 Reimbursable military average strength employment	1	1	1

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 **[\$19,000] \$9,000** for official reception and representation expenses, **[\$2,613,679,000] \$2,841,718,000**, to remain available until September 30, **[2016: 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, \$427,737,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading for Information Exchange and Outreach, \$856,750 of funds made available for the Immediate Office of the Administrator and \$1,790,750 of funds made available for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations shall be withheld from obligation until reports detailed in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act are provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and of the funds provided under this heading for Operations and Administration for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, \$741,500 shall be withheld from obligation until such reports are provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate] 2017: Provided, That of the amounts made available under this heading, at least \$1,200,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to establish and deploy a Digital Service team: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, at least \$5,450,000 shall be available to support the Agency's implementation of a uniform procurement instrument identifier as described in 48 C.F.R. subpart 4.16, to include changes in business processes, workforce, or information technology. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)**

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0108-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
0100 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
0220 User Fees, Pre-manufacture Notice			4
0400 Total: Balances and collections			4
0799 Balance, end of year			4

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0108-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	439	448	487
0012 Clean and Safe Water	949	969	1,053
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	340	347	377
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	393	401	436
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	479	489	531
0799 Total direct obligations	2,600	2,654	2,884
0801 Environmental Programs and Management (Reimbursable)	38	38	38
0900 Total new obligations	2,638	2,692	2,922

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0107-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	235	244	237
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8	8	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.7 Military personnel	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	248	257	250
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	73	71	75
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	36	34	36
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	16	15	16
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	60	54	61
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	65	59	66
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	34	33	34
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	32	31	32
25.5 Research and development contracts	71	64	72
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	26	23	26
26.0 Supplies and materials	9	9	9

Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	210	269	286
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	31	35	35
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	241	304	321
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	2,624	2,614	2,842
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	2,624	2,614	2,842
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	27	60	60
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	37		
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	64	60	60
1900	Budget authority (total)	2,688	2,674	2,902
1930	Total budgetary resources available	2,929	2,978	3,223
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1940	Unobligated balance expiring	-22		
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	269	286	301
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	1,169	1,130	1,166
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	2,638	2,692	2,922
3011	Obligations incurred, expired accounts	52		
3020	Outlays (gross)	-2,680	-2,621	-2,778
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-31	-35	-35
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-18		
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,130	1,166	1,275
Uncollected payments:				
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-99	-62	-62
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-37		
3071	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, expired	74		
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-62	-62	-62
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	1,070	1,068	1,104
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	1,068	1,104	1,213
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	2,688	2,674	2,902
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,787	1,800	2,015
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	893	821	763
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	2,680	2,621	2,778
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
4030	Federal sources	-45	-45	-45
4033	Non-Federal sources	-14	-15	-15
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-59	-60	-60
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
4050	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-37		
4052	Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts	32		
4060	Additional offsets against budget authority only (total)	-5		
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	2,624	2,614	2,842
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	2,621	2,561	2,718
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	2,624	2,614	2,842
4190	Outlays, net (total)	2,621	2,561	2,718

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 2016, 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 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-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. Strong support is provided for helping communities address their water and wastewater infrastructure needs through a multifaceted approach. In conjunction with significant support provided through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, \$50 million is provided for technical assistance, training, and other efforts to enhance the capacity of communities, states, and private investors to plan and finance drinking water and wastewater infrastructure improvements. EPA will work with states, tribes, and communities to promote innovative practices that advance water system and community resiliency and sustainability. Funding is included to advance administrative efforts necessary for a future Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Authority program, and to support the water finance center and other activities of the Administration's Build America Investment Initiative. 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, EO 13508, the Chesapeake Bay

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, implementing strategies to restore water quality and the Bay ecosystem. EPA will continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The initiative provides \$250 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 to continue to progress in cleaning up and delisting Areas of Concern, reducing phosphorus contributions from agricultural and urban lands that contribute to harmful algal blooms and other water quality impairments and invasive species prevention EPA is working with States and tribes to implement nationally consistent water quality monitoring programs that allows 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. In FY 2016, EPA will continue its collaboration with Tribes to develop long-term EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEP) for all federally-recognized Tribes, continue to implement the 2013 Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) guidance to Tribes, and complete performance measures to better assess the Agency's outreach to Tribes.

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, pollinator health and 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 alleviate environmental problems by achieving significant reductions in the use of hazardous materials, energy and water; reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases; cost savings; and increases in the use of safer chemicals and products across the Federal government and through voluntary engagement with business. The P2 Program's efforts advance the agency's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change and reduce chemical risks. 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 support the U.S. role in chairing the Arctic Council from 2015–2017, 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 2016, 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 068-0108-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	1,048	1,070	1,117
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	25	26	28
11.5 Other personnel compensation	18	18	20
11.7 Military personnel	4	4	4
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,096	1,119	1,170
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	319	326	340
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	11	11	12
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	19	19	21
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	165	168	156
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	9	9	10
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	172	176	191
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	323	330	407
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	200	204	254
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	25	26	33

25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	25	26	28
26.0	Supplies and materials	6	6	7
31.0	Equipment	12	12	13
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	211	215	234
99.0	Direct obligations	2,600	2,654	2,884
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	38	38	38
99.9	Total new obligations	2,638	2,692	2,922

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-0108-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.	
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	9,559	9,632	9,728
1101	Direct military average strength employment	32	32	32
2001	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	25	25	25
2101	Reimbursable military average strength employment	1	1	1

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment, land or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, **[\$42,317,000]** \$51,507,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to purchase land for the construction of a consolidated research and office facility. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0110-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
0011	Clean Air and Global Climate Change	7	13	12
0012	Clean and Safe Water	5	9	8
0013	Land Preservation and Restoration	5	9	8
0014	Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	8	15	13
0015	Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	3	5	5
0900	Total new obligations	28	51	46
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	4	10	1
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations			1
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	4	10	2
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	34	42	52
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	34	42	52
1930	Total budgetary resources available	38	52	54
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	10	1	8
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	45	47	65
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	28	51	46
3020	Outlays (gross)	-26	-33	-37
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired			-1
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	47	65	73
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	45	47	65
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	47	65	73
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	34	42	52
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	7	10
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	23	26	27
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	26	33	37
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	34	42	52
4190	Outlays, net (total)	26	33	37

This appropriation provides for the construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment, land or facilities that are owned or used by EPA. This appropriation supports the EPA-wide

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES—Continued

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. The appropriation includes costs associated with the consolidation and optimization of EPA's laboratory enterprise, reducing its overall footprint and facility costs.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0110-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	5	1	8
32.0 Land and structures	22	50	36
99.9 Total new obligations	28	51	46

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, **[\$3,545,161,000]** \$3,599,400,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) **[\$1,448,887,000]** \$1,116,000,000 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]** \$1,186,000,000 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 **[2015]** 2016, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications and projects are consistent with State Intended Use Plans, 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 **[2015]** 2016, 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 **[2015]** 2016 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 2016, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 201(h) and (l) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants under Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2016, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 201(h) and (l) and section 518 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used for grants to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year **[2015]** 2016, 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 under the federal Water Pollution Control Act or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and up to a total of 2 percent of the funds ap-

propriated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 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 **[2015]** 2016, 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 **[2015]** 2016, 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 no less than 10 percent but not more than 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;

(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) **[\$80,000,000]** \$110,000,000 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;

(5) **[\$30,000,000]** \$10,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

[(6)] \$10,000,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions of the explanatory statement accompanying this Act; and **[(7)]**

[(6)] **[\$1,054,378,000]** \$1,162,400,000 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]** \$49,500,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; **[\$9,646,000]** \$25,346,000 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, 2015.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0103-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	279	236	240
0012 Clean and Safe Water	3,567	3,010	3,067
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	315	266	271
0014 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	34	29	29
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	26	22	22
0900 Total new obligations	4,221	3,563	3,629
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	730	194	186
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	149	50	50
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	879	244	236
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	3,535	3,545	3,599
1131 Unobligated balance permanently reduced (balances cancelled)		-40	
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	3,535	3,505	3,599
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	1		
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1		
1900 Budget authority (total)	3,536	3,505	3,599
1930 Total budgetary resources available	4,415	3,749	3,835
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	194	186	206
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	6,673	6,639	6,261
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	4,221	3,563	3,629
3020 Outlays (gross)	-4,104	-3,891	-3,927
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-149	-50	-50
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-2		
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	6,639	6,261	5,913
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	6,673	6,639	6,261
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	6,639	6,261	5,913
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	3,536	3,505	3,599
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	431	449	476
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	3,673	3,442	3,451
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	4,104	3,891	3,927
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4033 Non-Federal sources	-1		
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	3,535	3,505	3,599
4190 Outlays, net (total)	4,103	3,891	3,927

This appropriation supports core EPA programs and each of the EPA's five goals through grants to States, Tribes and other partners. In 2016, \$1.162 billion is provided to assist State and Tribal partners implement their environmental programs to protect human health and the environment. 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. The Budget also adopts a multifaceted approach to address water and wastewater infrastructure which includes State Revolving Fund activities funded in this appropriation.

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.—To reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that cause cli-

mate 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 States and Tribes 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 also 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 fine particulate matter, in the late 1990s and funded the then new monitoring network using section 103 of the Clean Air Act. 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. EPA is committed to transitioning 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. 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 continuing State or local clean air program. 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. EPA will also implement the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program by providing funding through grants and rebates to continue to reduce diesel emissions in priority areas and areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution.

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. Significant support is provided to help communities address their water and wastewater infrastructure needs. In 2016, EPA will invigorate its efforts 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 \$1.186 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) which makes low interest loans to public water systems, and grants to Tribes and U.S. Territories to upgrade drinking water infrastructure to help them provide safe drinking water. EPA will also provide \$1.116 billion for the Clean Water 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. In sum, the Federal Government has invested over \$60 billion in grants to help capitalize the SRFs. With the required State match, additional State contributions, and funds from program leveraging, funds made available for loans totals over \$130 billion since their inception. In 2016, EPA will work with communities to ensure the SRFs support cost-effective, sustainable green infrastructure, or other environmentally innovative activities that promote system and community resilience, as not less than 20 percent of the Clean Water SRF grants shall be used by the State for such activities. For 2016, funds provided to States under the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds may be used for projects to address green infrastructure, and other environmentally innovative activities. Funding provided through the SRFs will be enhanced by technical assistance, training, and planning efforts funded through EPA's operating programs as part of a multifaceted approach to address water and wastewater infrastructure. EPA will work with its partners to enhance the capacity of communities, states, and private investors to plan and finance drinking water and wastewater infrastructure improvements.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS—Continued

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 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, in 2016 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.

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. EPA's Brownfields program supports land revitalization by providing grants to States, Tribes, and local communities to assess and clean-up real property which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. In 2016, EPA will provide \$110 million in Brownfields Project grants to local communities, including \$5 million in area-wide planning grants to explore new land use and economic development opportunities in coal communities. Increases for grants to States and Tribes to establish their own Brownfields programs will continue to advance the sustainability of non-federal land revitalization programs. 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 2016, 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 multimedia 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. EPA will provide \$96 million to build and enhance the capacity of Tribes to address environmental and public health challenges in Indian Country, including lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, adequate waste facilities, and other environmental safeguards taken for granted elsewhere.

EPA plans to provide \$25.4 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 2016, 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. EPA directly implements these programs in areas of the country that are not authorized to do so.

In 2016, EPA will continue the Pesticide Program State and Tribal Assistance Grants including pesticide applicator training and certification, worker protection, training on endangered species, coordination with States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies to limit the exposure of pollinators during the application of pesticides, protection of water sources from pesticide exposure and promote the Integrated Pest Management (IPM). 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 068-0103-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	18	15	15
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	49	41	42
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,153	3,506	3,571
99.9 Total new obligations	4,221	3,563	3,629

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-0103-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	2		

PAYMENT TO THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0250-0-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Payment to the hazardous substance superfund	938	982	993
0900 Total new obligations (object class 94.0)	938	982	993
Budgetary resources:			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	938	982	993
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	938	982	993
1900 Budget authority (total)	938	982	993
1930 Total budgetary resources available	938	982	993
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	938	982	993
3020 Outlays (gross)	-938	-982	-993
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	938	982	993
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority		982	993
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	938		
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	938	982	993
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	938	982	993
4190 Outlays, net (total)	938	982	993

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 2016 less sums available in the Trust Fund on October 1, 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-5295-0-2-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	359	370	403
Receipts:			
0260 Environmental Services	11	33	33
0400 Total: Balances and collections	370	403	436
0799 Balance, end of year	370	403	436

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 068-5374-0-2-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	1	1	1
Receipts:			
0220 Registration Service Fees, Pesticide Registration Fund	17	20	20
0400 Total: Balances and collections	18	21	21
Appropriations:			
0500 Pesticide Registration Fund	-17	-20	-20
0799 Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-5374-0-2-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	16	16	16
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	12	13	17
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	17	20	20
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	17	20	20
1930 Total budgetary resources available	29	33	37
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	13	17	21
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	5	5	7
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	16	16	16
3020 Outlays (gross)	-16	-14	-22
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	7	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	7
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	5	7	1
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	17	20	20
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	12	10	10
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	4	12
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	16	14	22
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	17	20	20
4190 Outlays, net (total)	16	14	22

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 068-5374-0-2-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	8	8	8
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	16	16	16

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-5374-0-2-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	70	70	70

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-4310-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0801 Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	25	28	30
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	9	11	11

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND—Continued
Program and Financing—Continued

Identification code 068-4310-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2013			
Sequester		-1	
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2014			
Pop-up		1	
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	9	11	11
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected	29	28	28
1802 Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)		2	2
1823 New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced	-2	-2	
1850 Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	27	28	30
1930 Total budgetary resources available	36	39	41
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	11	11	11
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	2	3	4
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	25	28	30
3020 Outlays (gross)	-24	-27	-29
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	3	4	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	2	3	4
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	3	4	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross	27	28	30
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	22	22	23
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	2	5	6
4110 Outlays, gross (total)	24	27	29
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4123 Non-Federal sources	-29	-28	-28
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	-2		2
4190 Outlays, net (total)	-5	-1	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
5090 Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections		2	2
5092 Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	2	2	

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 068-4310-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	13	14	14
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	14	15	15
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	5	5
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2	3	5
99.9 Total new obligations	25	28	30

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-4310-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	125	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] \$7,368,000**, to remain available until September 30, **[2017] 2018**. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-4330-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	3	4	7
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1	1
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1100 Appropriation	4	4	7
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	4	4	7
1930 Total budgetary resources available	4	5	8
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		1	2
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3	4	7
3020 Outlays (gross)	-2	-3	-4
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1	2	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year		1	2
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	1	2	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	4	4	7
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	1	2
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances		2	2
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	2	3	4
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	4	4	7
4190 Outlays, net (total)	2	3	4

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 068-4330-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	1	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	3	5
99.9 Total new obligations	3	4	7

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-4330-0-3-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	8	8	8

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-4365-0-3-306	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000			
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1	1	1
1930			
Total budgetary resources available	1	1	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941			
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1	1	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 068-4565-0-4-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0801			
ETSD Operations	159	170	170
0802			
Postage	2	5	5
0803			
IFMS	12	10	10
0804			
eRelocation	20	25	25
0805			
COOP	4	2	2
0806			
Background Investigations	3	3	3
0807			
People Plus	3	3	3
0808			
Conference	1	1	1
0900			
Total new obligations	204	219	219

Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000			
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	39	80	91
1021			
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	29	5	5
1050			
Unobligated balance (total)	68	85	96
Budget authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700			
Collected	202	210	210
1701			
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	14	15	15
1750			
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	216	225	225
1930			
Total budgetary resources available	284	310	321
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941			
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	80	91	102

Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	128	117	121
3010			
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	204	219	219
3020			
Outlays (gross)	-186	-210	-210
3040			
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-29	-5	-5
3050			
Unpaid obligations, end of year	117	121	125
Uncollected payments:			
3060			
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-100	-114	-129
3070			
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-14	-15	-15
3090			
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-114	-129	-144
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100			
Obligated balance, start of year	28	3	-8
3200			
Obligated balance, end of year	3	-8	-19

Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000			
Budget authority, gross	216	225	225
Outlays, gross:			
4010			
Outlays from new discretionary authority	121	158	158
4011			
Outlays from discretionary balances	65	52	52
4020			
Outlays, gross (total)	186	210	210
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030			
Federal sources	-202	-210	-210

Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050			
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-14	-15	-15
4080			
Outlays, net (discretionary)	-16		
4190			
Outlays, net (total)	-16		

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 2016 amount reflects only base resources and may change during the year in accordance with programmatic needs.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-4565-0-4-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.1			
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	17	17	17
12.1			
Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
23.1			
Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3			
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1			
Advisory and assistance services	35	35	35
25.2			
Other services from non-Federal sources	9	9	9
25.4			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2	2	2
25.7			
Operation and maintenance of equipment	129	144	144
31.0			
Equipment	5	5	5
99.9			
Total new obligations	204	219	219

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-4565-0-4-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
2001			
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	148	171	175

CLEAN POWER STATE INCENTIVE FUND

Clean Power State Incentive Fund.—The proposed Clean Power State Incentive Fund will provide up to \$4 billion to states that commit to exceed minimum requirements established in the Clean Power Plan for state planning and the timing and extent of carbon pollution reductions from the power sector. The Fund will enable states that accelerate their reductions and go beyond the Clean Power Plan to receive funds for, but not limited to, efforts that advance carbon pollution reductions. Efforts might include mitigation or adaptation support to address environmental pollution in low income and underserved communities and providing assistance to businesses to expand energy efficiency, renewable energy, and combined heat and power through, for example, low-interest loans and infrastructure investments.

CLEAN POWER STATE INCENTIVE FUND

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-0253-4-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0001			
Direct program activity			670
0900			
Total new obligations (object class 41.0)			670
Budgetary resources:			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1200			
Appropriation			4,000
1260			
Appropriations, mandatory (total)			4,000
1930			
Total budgetary resources available			4,000

CLEAN POWER STATE INCENTIVE FUND—Continued
Program and Financing—Continued

Identification code 068-0253-4-1-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year			3,330
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts			670
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year			670
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3200 Obligated balance, end of year			670
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross			4,000
4180 Budget authority, net (total)			4,000

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]** \$1,153,834,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, **[2014]** 2015, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to **[\$1,088,769,000]** \$1,153,834,000 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]** \$8,459,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, **[2016]** 2017, and **[\$18,850,000]** \$16,217,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, **[2016]** 2017. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	150	107	161
Receipts:			
0200 Excise Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			787
0201 Corporation Income Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			996
0202 Fines and Penalties, and Miscellaneous, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1	2	2
0220 Recoveries, Hazardous Substance Superfund	80	98	98
0240 Interest and Profits on Investments, Hazardous Substance Superfund	43	90	110
0241 Interfund Transactions, Hazardous Substance Superfund	938	982	993
0299 Total receipts and collections	1,062	1,172	2,986
0400 Total: Balances and collections	1,212	1,279	3,147
Appropriations:			
0500 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-1,060	-1,060	-1,129
0501 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-10	-10	-9
0502 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-19	-19	-16
0503 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-16	-30	-36
0504 Hazardous Substance Superfund		-1	-2
0505 Hazardous Substance Superfund		2	
0599 Total appropriations	-1,105	-1,118	-1,192
0799 Balance, end of year	107	161	1,955

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0011 Clean Air and Global Climate Change	3	3	3
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	1,009	1,023	1,038

0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	228	231	234
0100 Subtotal direct program	1,240	1,257	1,275
0799 Total direct obligations	1,240	1,257	1,275
0801 Hazardous Substance Superfund (Reimbursable)	299	298	298
0900 Total new obligations	1,539	1,555	1,573

Budgetary resources:

Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1,812	2,087	2,121
1001 Discretionary unobligated balance brought fwd, Oct 1	336	118	
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1	5		
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2013			
Mand Seq		-1	
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2014			
Mand Pop Up		1	
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2014			
Mand Seq		-1	
1020 Adjustment of unobligated bal brought forward, Oct 1 - 2014			
Disc Pop Up		1	
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	143	200	200
1029 Other balances withdrawn (Miscellaneous Receipts Act)	-2		
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	1,958	2,287	2,321
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1,060	1,060	1,129
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund) IG Transfer	10	10	9
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund) S&T Transfer	19	19	16
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1,089	1,089	1,154
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	16	30	36
1203 Appropriation (previously unavailable)		1	2
1232 Appropriations temporarily reduced - Sequester		-2	
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	16	29	38
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	38	71	71
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	38	71	71
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800 Collected	533	200	200
1801 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	-8		
1850 Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	525	200	200
1900 Budget authority (total)	1,668	1,389	1,463
1930 Total budgetary resources available	3,626	3,676	3,784
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2,087	2,121	2,211
Special and non-revolving trust funds:			
1952 Expired unobligated balance, start of year	6	9	9
1953 Expired unobligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
1955 Unobligated balances withdrawn and returned to general fund	2		

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	1,268	1,273	1,278
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	1,539	1,555	1,573
3020 Outlays (gross)	-1,388	-1,350	-1,434
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-143	-200	-200
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-3		
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,273	1,278	1,217
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-18	-10	-10
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	8		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-10	-10	-10
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	1,250	1,263	1,268
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	1,263	1,268	1,207

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	1,127	1,160	1,225
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	585	541	563
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	573	574	634
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	1,158	1,115	1,197
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Offsetting collections, Federal Sources [Federal Sources]	-1	-10	-10
4033 Baseline Program [Non-Federal Sources]	-37	-61	-61

4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-38	-71	-71
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	1,089	1,089	1,154
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	1,120	1,044	1,126
	Mandatory:			
4090	Budget authority, gross	541	229	238
	Outlays, gross:			
4100	Outlays from new mandatory authority	92	104	104
4101	Outlays from mandatory balances	138	131	133
4110	Outlays, gross (total)	230	235	237
	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4120	Federal sources	-11	-20	-20
4123	Non-Federal sources	-522	-180	-180
4130	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-533	-200	-200
	Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4140	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	8		
4160	Budget authority, net (mandatory)	16	29	38
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	-303	35	37
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	1,105	1,118	1,192
4190	Outlays, net (total)	817	1,079	1,163

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

5000	Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	3,187	3,446	3,472
5001	Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	3,446	3,472	3,498
5090	Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	1		
5092	Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	1		

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 EPA programs in four of EPA's five goals. Specifically in 2016, 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 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 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Balance, start of year	3,225	3,467	3,560
0110 Hazardous Substance Superfund [020-00-8145-0]	5		
Adjustments:			
0191 Cash reconciliation adjustment	5		
0199 Total balance, start of year	3,235	3,467	3,560
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1200 Fines and Penalties, and Miscellaneous, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1	2	2
Offsetting receipts (proprietary):			
1220 Recoveries, Hazardous Substance Superfund	80	98	98
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Interest and Profits on Investments, Hazardous Substance Superfund	43	90	110
1240 Interfund Transactions, Hazardous Substance Superfund	938	982	993
Offsetting collections:			
1280 Hazardous Substance Superfund	1	10	10
1280 Hazardous Substance Superfund	37	61	61
1280 Hazardous Substance Superfund	11	20	20
1280 Hazardous Substance Superfund	522	180	180
1299 Income under present law	1,633	1,443	1,474
Proposed legislation:			
Receipts:			
2200 Excise Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			787
2200 Corporation Income Taxes, Hazardous Substance Superfund			996
2299 Income under proposed legislation			1,783
3299 Total cash income	1,633	1,443	3,257
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500 Hazardous Substance Superfund	-1,388	-1,350	-1,434
4599 Outgo under current law (-)	-1,388	-1,350	-1,434
6599 Total cash outgo (-)	-1,388	-1,350	-1,434
7650 Hazardous Substance Superfund	2		
Manual Adjustments:			
7692 Cash reconciliation adjustment	-15		
7699 Total adjustments	-13		
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700 Uninvested balance (net), end of year	21	88	1,885
8701 Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,446	3,472	3,498
8799 Total balance, end of year	3,467	3,560	5,383

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	272	276	280
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	5	6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6	6	6
11.7 Military personnel	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	285	288	293
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	85	88	89
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	4	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	8	8	8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	41	42	43
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND—Continued
Object Classification—Continued

Identification code 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	217	224	228
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	346	342	345
25.3 Other goods and services	131	135	137
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	8	8	8
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	11	11	12
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	4	4
31.0 Equipment	8	8	8
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	57	59	60
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	5	5	5
99.0 Direct obligations	1,216	1,232	1,250
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	298	298	298
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	1,539	1,555	1,573

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-8145-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,580	2,525	2,512
1101 Direct military average strength employment	11	11	11
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	101	101	101

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, **[\$91,941,000]** \$95,326,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$66,572,000]** \$66,467,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; **[\$25,369,000]** \$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, 2015.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8153-0-7-999	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
0100 Balance, start of year	1,238	355	504
Receipts:			
0200 Transfer from the General Fund Amounts Equivalent to Taxes, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	173	205	208
0240 Earnings on Investments, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	39	36	28
0299 Total receipts and collections	212	241	236
0400 Total: Balances and collections	1,450	596	740
Appropriations:			
0500 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	-95	-92	-95
0501 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	-1,000		
0599 Total appropriations	-1,095	-92	-95
0799 Balance, end of year	355	504	645

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8153-0-7-999	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land Preservation and Restoration	1,095	91	92
0015 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	1	1	1
0900 Total new obligations	1,096	92	93

Budgetary resources:

Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	3	4	7
1001 Discretionary unobligated balance brought fwd, Oct 1	3		
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	2	3	3
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	5	7	10
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	95	92	95
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	95	92	95
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1,000		
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1,000		
1900 Budget authority (total)	1,095	92	95
1930 Total budgetary resources available	1,100	99	105
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	4	7	12
Special and non-revolving trust funds:			
1952 Expired unobligated balance, start of year	4		
1955 Unobligated balances withdrawn and returned to general fund	4		

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	114	102	92
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	1,096	92	93
3020 Outlays (gross)	-1,105	-99	-99
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-2	-3	-3
3041 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-1		
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	102	92	83
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	114	102	92
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	102	92	83

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	95	92	95
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	20	29	30
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	85	70	69
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	105	99	99
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross	1,000		
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1,000		
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	1,095	92	95
4190 Outlays, net (total)	1,105	99	99

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

5000 Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	1,323	440	442
5001 Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	440	442	443

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 2016, 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 068-8153-0-7-999	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Balance, start of year	1,361	464	606
0199 Total balance, start of year	1,361	464	606
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1200 Transfer from the General Fund Amounts Equivalent to Taxes, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	173	205	208
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Earnings on Investments, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	39	36	28
1299 Income under present law	212	241	236
3299 Total cash income	212	241	236
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	-1,105	-99	-99
4599 Outgo under current law (-)	-1,105	-99	-99
6599 Total cash outgo (-)	-1,105	-99	-99
7650 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	4		
Manual Adjustments:			
7692 Cash reconciliation adjustment	-8		
7699 Total adjustments	-4		
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700 Uninvested balance (net), end of year	24	164	300
8701 Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	440	442	443
8799 Total balance, end of year	464	606	743

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8153-0-7-999	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	5	5
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2	1	1
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	2	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	83	82	83
94.0 Financial transfers	1,000		
99.9 Total new obligations	1,096	92	93

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-8153-0-7-999	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	55	55	54

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]** \$23,378,000, 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, 2015.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 068-8221-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
0013 Land preservation and restoration	18	18	23
0100 Direct Program	18	18	23
0801 Inland Oil Spill Programs (Reimbursable)	24	24	24
0900 Total new obligations	42	42	47
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	31	33	46
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	3	2	2
1050 Unobligated balance (total)	34	35	48
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
1101 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	18	18	23
1160 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	18	18	23
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
1700 Collected	22	35	35
1701 Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1		
1750 Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	23	35	35
1900 Budget authority (total)	41	53	58
1930 Total budgetary resources available	75	88	106
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	33	46	59
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	24	22	11
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	42	42	47
3020 Outlays (gross)	-41	-51	-51
3040 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-3	-2	-2
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	22	11	5
Uncollected payments:			
3060 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-50	-51	-51
3070 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-1		
3090 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-51	-51	-51
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	-26	-29	-40
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	-29	-40	-46
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000 Budget authority, gross	41	53	58
Outlays, gross:			
4010 Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	40	41

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS—Continued
Program and Financing—Continued

Identification code 068-8221-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
4011 Outlays from discretionary balances	15	11	10
4020 Outlays, gross (total)	41	51	51
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays: Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030 Federal sources	-22	-35	-35
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only: Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-1		
4070 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	18	18	23
4080 Outlays, net (discretionary)	19	16	16
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	18	18	23
4190 Outlays, net (total)	19	16	16

This appropriation provides for EPA's 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 2016, 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 068-8221-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	10	13	14
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	11	14	15
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1		
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2		4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	18	18	23
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	24	24	24
99.9 Total new obligations	42	42	47

Employment Summary

Identification code 068-8221-0-7-304	2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	83	98	97
1101 Direct military average strength employment	1	1	1
2001 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	9	9	9

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year [2015] 2016, 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 [2015] 2016.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to [\$300,000,000] \$250,000,000 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" in title II of Public Law 109-54 is amended by striking "2015" and inserting "2020".】

For fiscal year 【2015】 2016, 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 fiscal year 【2015】 2016 to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

【From unobligated balances to carry out projects and activities funded through the "State and Tribal Assistance Grants" account, \$40,000,000, are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.】 (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

		2014 actual	2015 est.	2016 est.
Governmental receipts:				
068-089500	Registration, PMN, Other Services:			
	Enacted/requested	1	2	2
General Fund Governmental receipts		1	2	2
Offsetting receipts from the public:				
068-322000	All Other General Fund Proprietary Receipts Including Budget Clearing Accounts: Enacted/requested	-1	2	2
068-322900	Cellulosic Biofuel Waiver Credits, Renewal Fuel Program: Enacted/requested		11	11
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public		-1	13	13

