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**United States
Environmental Protection Agency**

FISCAL YEAR 2018

**Justification of Appropriation
Estimates for the Committee
on Appropriations**

Tab 07: Hazardous Substance Superfund

EPA-190-K-17-002

May 2017

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**Environmental Protection Agency
2018 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2018 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Hazardous Substance Superfund
Resource Summary Table**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Budget Authority	\$1,159,064.2	\$1,092,089.0	\$762,063.0	(\$330,026.0)
Total Workyears	2,674.8	2,662.6	2,060.1	-602.5

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.

Bill Language: Hazardous Substance Superfund

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) \$762,063,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2017, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$762,063,000 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, \$3,900,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2019, and \$12,435,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2019.

Program Projects in Superfund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Indoor Air				
Radiation	\$2,194.2	\$1,981.0	\$0.0	(\$1,981.0)
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$8,975.4	\$9,920.0	\$3,900.0	(\$6,020.0)
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$844.1	\$993.0	\$605.0	(\$388.0)
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	\$6,883.7	\$7,110.0	\$4,161.0	(\$2,949.0)
Environmental Justice	\$681.7	\$544.0	\$0.0	(\$544.0)

Program Project	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Forensics Support	\$1,739.3	\$1,087.0	\$708.0	(\$379.0)
Superfund: Enforcement	\$154,117.5	\$150,342.0	\$94,418.0	(\$55,924.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$6,217.9	\$6,976.0	\$0.0	(\$6,976.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$169,640.1	\$166,059.0	\$99,287.0	(\$66,772.0)
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$36,411.9	\$35,209.0	\$16,457.0	(\$18,752.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$833.6	\$1,084.0	\$542.0	(\$542.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$37,245.5	\$36,293.0	\$16,999.0	(\$19,294.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	\$1,291.4	\$1,325.0	\$838.0	(\$487.0)
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$6,008.0	\$6,071.0	\$3,186.0	(\$2,885.0)
IT / Data Management	\$14,968.1	\$13,776.0	\$8,213.0	(\$5,563.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$20,976.1	\$19,847.0	\$11,399.0	(\$8,448.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$486.5	\$674.0	\$0.0	(\$674.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$652.4	\$577.0	\$349.0	(\$228.0)
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,138.9	\$1,251.0	\$349.0	(\$902.0)
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$21,331.2	\$22,084.0	\$12,226.0	(\$9,858.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$69,168.0	\$74,137.0	\$59,072.0	(\$15,065.0)
Acquisition Management	\$22,129.0	\$22,418.0	\$14,036.0	(\$8,382.0)
Human Resources Management	\$4,908.5	\$6,333.0	\$4,580.0	(\$1,753.0)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$2,845.0	\$2,889.0	\$1,591.0	(\$1,298.0)
Workforce Reshaping	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,437.0	\$10,437.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$120,381.7	\$127,861.0	\$101,942.0	(\$25,919.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$13,622.3	\$14,005.0	\$5,655.0	(\$8,350.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				

Program Project	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$2,751.4	\$2,838.0	\$5,305.0	\$2,467.0
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$210,668.5	\$180,961.0	\$147,212.0	(\$33,749.0)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$8,148.1	\$7,621.0	\$7,216.0	(\$405.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$21,799.4	\$21,085.0	\$19,553.0	(\$1,532.0)
Superfund: Remedial	\$539,387.1	\$500,048.0	\$341,803.0	(\$158,245.0)
Subtotal, Superfund: Remedial	\$539,387.1	\$500,048.0	\$341,803.0	(\$158,245.0)
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$780,003.1	\$709,715.0	\$515,784.0	(\$193,931.0)
TOTAL, EPA	\$1,159,064.2	\$1,092,088.0	\$762,063.0	(\$330,025.0)

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

Radiation: Protection

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$8,371.0	\$8,427.0	\$0.0	(\$8,427.0)
Science & Technology	\$2,064.5	\$1,831.0	\$0.0	(\$1,831.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$2,194.2</i>	<i>\$1,981.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$1,981.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,629.7	\$12,239.0	\$0.0	(\$12,239.0)
Total Workyears	52.9	59.1	0.0	-59.1

Program Project Description:

This program addresses potential radiation risks found at some Superfund and hazardous waste sites. Through this program, the EPA ensures that Superfund site cleanup activities reduce and/or mitigate the health and environmental risk of radiation to include support of removal actions, as needed.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. The EPA will explore alternatives to manage potential radiation risks at Superfund and hazardous waste sites to meet necessary requirements.

The EPA will explore alternatives to continue to meet its statutory obligation to implement its regulatory oversight responsibilities for Department of Energy (DOE) activities at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, as mandated by Congress in the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992.

The EPA also will explore alternatives for its requirement, under the Atomic Energy Act, to establish health and environmental protection standards for exposures to radiation.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,981.0 / -10.0 FTE) This funding change eliminates the Radiation: Protection program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations and Investigations

Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Inspector General	\$39,802.3	\$41,410.0	\$37,475.0	(\$3,935.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$8,975.4	\$9,920.0	\$3,900.0	(\$6,020.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$48,777.7	\$51,330.0	\$41,375.0	(\$9,955.0)
Total Workyears	271.1	318.1	213.4	-104.7

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s Office of Inspector General provides audit, program evaluation, and investigative services and products that fulfill the requirements of the Inspector General Act, as amended, by identifying fraud, waste, and abuse in agency, grantee and contractor operations, and by promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the operations of the agency’s Superfund program. Although the OIG is a part of the EPA, to ensure its independence, as specified in the IG Act (as amended), the OIG is funded with a separate appropriation within the agency. The OIG activities add value and enhance public trust and safety by providing the agency, the public, and Congress with independent analyses and recommendations that help the EPA management resolve risks and challenges, achieve opportunities for savings, and implement actions for safeguarding the EPA resources and accomplishing the EPA’s environmental goals. The OIG activities also prevent and detect fraud in the EPA’s programs and operations, including financial fraud, laboratory fraud, and cybercrime. The OIG consistently provides a significant positive return on investment to the public in the form of recommendations for improvements in the delivery of the EPA’s mission, reduction in operational and environmental risks, costs savings and recoveries, and improvements in program efficiencies and integrity.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA’s OIG will assist the agency in its efforts to reduce environmental and human health risks by making recommendations to improve Superfund program operations; save taxpayer dollars, reduce potential for fraud, waste and abuse; respond to cybercrimes; and resolve previously identified major management challenges and internal control weaknesses. In FY 2018, the OIG will continue recommending improvements to operating efficiency, transparency, secured and trustworthy systems, and the cost effective attainment of the EPA’s strategic goals and positive environmental impacts related to the Superfund program.

The OIG’s plans will continue to be implemented through audits, evaluations, investigations, inspections, and follow-up reviews in compliance with the Inspector General Act (as amended), applicable professional standards of the U. S. Comptroller General, and the Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

The OIG will conduct the following types of assignments focused on efficiency and program operations: program performance, including a focus on the award and administration of grants and contracts; statutorily mandated audits; financial reviews of grantees and contractors; and information resources management. In addition, program performance evaluations will be conducted in the areas of the EPA's mission objectives for improving and protecting the environment and public health via reviews of Superfund and other land issues.

The investigative mission of the OIG continues to evolve in conducting criminal, civil, and administrative investigations into fraud and serious misconduct within the EPA's Superfund program and operations that undermine the organization's integrity and public trust, or create an imminent risk or danger. The OIG investigations are coordinated with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities. These investigations often lead to successful prosecution and civil judgments wherein there is a recovery and repayment of financial losses. Major areas of investigative focus include: financial fraud, program integrity, threats to the agency's resources, employee integrity, cyber-crimes, and theft of intellectual or sensitive data.

The OIG continues to balance its workload with the capacity of a smaller workforce while meeting statutorily mandated requirements and delivering a strong return on taxpayer investment.

Audits and Evaluations

The OIG audits and program evaluations and inspections related to Superfund will identify program and management risks and determine if the EPA is efficiently and effectively reducing human health risks; taking effective enforcement actions; cleaning up hazardous waste; managing waste, restoring previously polluted sites to appropriate uses; and ensuring long-term stewardship of polluted sites. The OIG assignments will include: assessing the adequacy of internal controls in the EPA and its grantees and contractors to protect resources and achieve program results; project management to ensure that the EPA and its grantees and contractors have clear plans and accountability for performance progress; enforcement to evaluate whether there is consistent, adequate and appropriate application of the laws and regulations across jurisdictions with coordination between federal, state, and local law enforcement activities; and grants and contracts to verify that such awards are made based upon uniform risk assessment, and that grantees and contractors perform with integrity.

Prior audits and evaluations of the Superfund program have identified numerous barriers to implementing effective resource management and program improvements. Therefore, the OIG will concentrate its resources on efforts in the following assignment areas:

- Human and Environmental Exposure from Superfund Site Contaminants
- Impact of using Special Account Funds on cleaning up Superfund sites
- Optimization of Superfund financed Pump and Treat Systems
- Siting renewable energy on potentially contaminated land and mine sites
- The EPA's progress in ensuring private party Superfund liabilities are adequately covered by sufficient financial assurance mechanisms.
- Determine if EPA has demonstrated that imminent and substantial environmental threats to public health have been addressed under the Superfund removal program.

- Superfund portion of the EPA’s financial statement and FISMA audit sampling, monitoring, communication and opportunities for cleanup efficiencies
- Review of the EPA’s Working Capital Fund background investigations services
- Oversight of Superfund State Contract for Remedial Activities

The OIG also will evaluate ways to minimize fraud, waste, and abuse, with emphasis on identifying opportunities for cost savings and reducing risk of resource loss, while maximizing results achieved from Superfund contracts and assistance agreements.

Investigations

The Office of Investigations (OI) mission is to conduct criminal, civil, and administrative investigations of fraud, waste and abuse and serious misconduct within the EPA’s Superfund Program. The OI investigations are worked in conjunction with the Department of Justice for criminal and civil litigation or the EPA’s management for administrative action. OI currently investigates the following: 1) fraudulent practices in awarding, performing, and paying Superfund contracts, grants, or other assistance agreements; 2) program fraud or other acts that undermine the integrity of, or confidence in the Superfund program and create imminent environmental risks; 3) laboratory fraud relating to data, and false claims or erroneous laboratory results that undermine the basis for decision-making, regulatory compliance, or enforcement actions in the Superfund program; 4) threats directed against Superfund program employees or facilities; 5) criminal conduct or serious administrative misconduct by EPA employees involved in the Superfund program; and 6) intrusions into and attacks against the EPA’s network supporting Superfund program data, as well as incidents of computer misuse and theft of intellectual property or sensitive/proprietary Superfund data. Special attention will be directed towards identifying the tactics, techniques, and procedures that are being utilized by cyber criminals to obtain Superfund program information.

Finally, OI develops recommendations or “lessons learned” for the EPA’s management which works on the Superfund program to reduce the agency’s vulnerability to criminal activity. The OI’s investigations provide measurable results wherein recovery and restitution of financial losses are achieved and administrative actions are taken to prevent those involved from further participation in any Superfund program or operation.

Follow-up and Policy/Regulatory Analysis

To further promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the OIG will conduct follow-up reviews of agency responsiveness to the OIG recommendations for the Superfund program to determine if appropriate actions have been taken, and intended improvements have been achieved. This process will serve as a means to keep Congress and EPA leadership apprised of accomplishments, and opportunities for needed corrective actions, and will facilitate greater accountability for results from the OIG operations.

Additionally, as directed by the IG Act (as amended), the OIG also conducts reviews and analysis of proposed and existing policies, rules, regulations and legislation pertaining to the Superfund program to identify vulnerability to waste, fraud and abuse. These reviews also consider possible

duplication, gaps or conflicts with existing authority, leading to recommendations for improvements in their structure, content and application.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,020.0 / -31.7 FTE) This funding change reflects a number of items reduced or eliminated including audits/investigation from hotline complaints; congressionally requested work products; OIGs self-initiated evaluations of high-risk program areas in EPA statutory programs; discretionary work products; reviews of FY 2018 zeroed-out programs and activities; development and maintenance of the Active Shooter Program; and the planning and implementation of the continuity capability for the OIG.
- (\$-1,000.0 / -6.4 FTE) This realignment is a shift in resources from the Superfund account to the IG account in order to ensure adequate resources for the OIG's high risk audits, evaluations, and investigations.

Statutory Authority:

Inspector General Act, as amended; Inspector General Reform Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act § 111(k).

Inspector General Reform Act:

The following information is provided pursuant to the requirements of the Inspector General Reform Act:

- the aggregate budget request from the Inspector General for the operations of the OIG is \$62 million (\$53 million Inspector General; \$9 million Superfund Transfer);
- the aggregate President's Budget for the operations of the OIG is \$41 million (\$37 million Inspector General; \$4 million Superfund Transfer);
- the portion of the aggregate President's Budget needed for training is \$700 thousand (\$574 thousand Inspector General; \$126 thousand Superfund Transfer);
- the portion of the aggregate President's Budget needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency is \$179 thousand (\$143.2 thousand Inspector General; \$35.8 thousand Superfund Transfer).

"I certify as the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency that the amount I have requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2018".

Program Area: Compliance

Compliance Monitoring
Program Area: Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$143.3	\$139.0	\$124.0	(\$15.0)
Environmental Program & Management	\$103,713.4	\$101,472.0	\$86,431.0	(\$15,041.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$844.1</i>	<i>\$993.0</i>	<i>\$605.0</i>	<i>(\$388.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$104,700.8	\$102,604.0	\$87,160.0	(\$15,444.0)
Total Workyears	510.4	539.6	432.4	-107.2

Program Project Description:

The Compliance Monitoring program promotes compliance with the nation’s environmental laws. Compliance monitoring is comprised of a variety of tools and activities that states and the EPA use to identify whether regulated entities are in compliance with environmental laws enacted by Congress, as well as applicable regulations and permit conditions. In addition, compliance monitoring activities, such as inspections and investigations, are conducted to determine whether conditions exist that may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. The program focuses on providing information and system support for monitoring compliance with Superfund-related environmental regulations and contaminated site clean-up agreements. The agency also ensures the security and integrity of its compliance information systems. Superfund-related regulatory enforcement program activities are tracked in the agency’s Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS).

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will streamline its Superfund-related compliance monitoring activities.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$388.0 / -0.7 FTE) This streamlines system support for Superfund compliance monitoring.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA’s organic statute).

Program Area: Enforcement

Environmental Justice
Program Area: Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$7,347.6	\$6,724.0	\$0.0	(\$6,724.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$681.7</i>	<i>\$544.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$544.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,029.3	\$7,268.0	\$0.0	(\$7,268.0)
Total Workyears	35.8	40.3	0.0	-40.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA Environmental Justice program fosters environmental and public health and sustainability in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution by integrating and addressing issues of environmental justice in our programs and policies. The Superfund portion of the program focuses on issues that affect low income and minority communities at or near Superfund sites. The Environmental Justice program complements the agency's community outreach and other work done under the Superfund program at affected sites.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. EJ work impacting the entire agency will be incorporated into future policy work within the Integrated Environmental Strategy program, which is a part of the EPA's Office of the Administrator.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$544.0 / -3.5 FTE) This funding change eliminates the Environmental Justice program. Environmental Justice will continue to be supported in the work done at the EPA, as applicable.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended.

Superfund: Enforcement
Program Area: Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$154,117.5</i>	<i>\$150,342.0</i>	<i>\$94,418.0</i>	<i>(\$55,924.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$154,117.5	\$150,342.0	\$94,418.0	(\$55,924.0)
Total Workyears	759.7	771.3	546.1	-225.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. The EPA’s Superfund Enforcement program ensures prompt site cleanup and reuse by maximizing the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups. In both the Superfund Remedial and Superfund Emergency Response and Removal programs, the Superfund Enforcement program obtains potentially responsible parties commitments to perform and pay for cleanups through civil, judicial, and administrative site actions. To do this, the Superfund Enforcement program works closely with the Superfund program and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to combine litigation, legal, and technical skills to bring enforcement actions and address emerging issues.

The Superfund Enforcement program:

- develops hazardous waste cleanup enforcement policies;
- provides guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liability, with specific attention to the cleanup, reuse and revitalization of contaminated properties;
- ensures that responsible parties cleanup sites to reduce direct human exposure to hazardous substances, thereby providing long-term human health protections and making contaminated properties available for reuse;
- negotiates cleanup agreements with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) at hazardous waste sites and, where negotiations fail, either initiates enforcement actions to require cleanup or initiates cost recovery if the EPA expends Superfund appropriated dollars to remediate the sites; and
- ensures that federal entities perform needed, timely and protective cleanup responses on contaminated sites owned and/or operated by the federal government thereby promoting cleanup and potential redevelopment of the federal facilities.

The DOJ support is statutorily mandated for settlements related to remedial action cleanups, most cost recovery settlements, and is required for all judicial enforcement matters. The EPA has implemented various reforms to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, promote economic development, and make sites available for appropriate reuse. The EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance requirements are in place at Superfund sites to ensure the long-term protectiveness of Superfund cleanup remedies. In FY

2016, the EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action at 100 percent of non-federally owned Superfund sites with viable, liable parties.¹

Special accounts are created when funds are received as part of a settlement to fund a site cleanup. Funds received in settlements with PRPs are used to clean up the specific Superfund sites that were the subject of the settlement agreement. Having the ability to use special accounts provides needed cleanup dollars at many sites that otherwise may not have received funding absent the EPA's enforcement efforts. In FY 2016, the EPA created 27 special accounts, collected \$165.6 million for response work and accrued \$0.9 million in interest for a total of \$166.5 million in new funding.² The agency disbursed or obligated \$306.7 million for response work (excluding reclassifications). In FY 2016, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments exceeding \$1.15 billion.

Pursuant to CERCLA Section 120, the EPA must enter into interagency agreements, also commonly referred to as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs), with responsible federal entities to ensure protective and timely cleanup of their National Priorities List (NPL) sites. The agreements provide that the EPA oversee the cleanups to ensure they protect public health and the environment. These FFAs govern cleanups at 174 federal facility Superfund sites, which include many of the nation's largest and most complex cleanup projects totaling between \$4.0 billion and \$7.0 billion annually.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA is requesting to merge the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program with the Superfund Enforcement program. The agency will optimize the resources between the two programs.

Within our resource levels, the agency will prioritize its efforts on the most significant sites in terms of environmental impact (particularly those that may present an imminent and/or substantial endangerment) and potential cost liability to the government.

In FY 2018, the agency will continue its efforts to establish special accounts to facilitate cleanup. As special account funds may only be used for sites and uses specified in the settlement agreement, both special account resources and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program to clean up Superfund sites.

Due to resource levels within the FY 2018 budget request, DOJ support for Superfund enforcement will need to come from DOJ's base resources. The EPA may seek to increase use of unilateral administrative orders to achieve cleanups to account for a potential limited ability to sue PRPs in federal court. To the extent DOJ resources are available, DOJ's support will be used to negotiate and enter consent decrees with PRPs to perform remedial actions, to pursue judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup, and to pursue judicial actions to recover monies spent in cleaning up contaminated sites.

¹ For additional information, refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-annual-results-fiscal-year-fy-2016>.

² In FY 2016, \$26.4 million in interest was earned on the special account funds invested in the Superfund Trust Fund. However, there was a time lag for those funds to be captured in the agency's system and made available for use.

In terms of federal facility work in FY 2018, the EPA will focus its resources on resolving formal disputes under the Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs).

Cost Recovery Support

The agency will streamline the financial management aspects of Superfund cost recovery and the collection of related debt to the federal government. The EPA's financial, programmatic, and legal offices will continue to maintain the accounting and billing of Superfund oversight costs attributable to responsible parties. These costs represent the EPA's cost of overseeing Superfund site cleanup efforts by responsible parties as stipulated in the terms of settlement agreements. In FY 2016, the agency collected \$165.6 million in cost recoveries, of which \$1.3 million were returned to the Superfund Trust Fund and \$164.3 million were deposited in site-specific, interest bearing special accounts.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$40,229.0 / -251.9 FTE) This change reflects the streamlining of the agency's identification of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), settlement negotiations for cleanup and recovery costs when the agency has expended funds for cleanups. This change extends the timeline of support and modernization of the Superfund Cost Recovery Package Imaging and On-Line System (SCORPIOS).
- (-\$20,145.0) This eliminates the EPA's financial support to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to assist the EPA in initiating and prosecuting civil, judicial, and administrative site remediation cases and ensure that responsible parties perform cleanup actions at sites where they are liable.
- (+\$4,450.0 / +26.7 FTE) This merges the Superfund Federal Facility Enforcement program into the Superfund Enforcement program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended, §120.

Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$6,217.9</i>	<i>\$6,976.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$6,976.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$6,217.9	\$6,976.0	\$0.0	(\$6,976.0)
Total Workyears	34.9	40.9	0.0	-40.9

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program ensures that sites where federal entities are performing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) responses and/or CERCLA sites with federal ownership are monitored and that appropriate enforcement responses are pursued. After years of service and operation, some federal facilities contain environmental contamination such as hazardous wastes, unexploded ordnance, radioactive wastes, or other toxic substances.

Pursuant to CERCLA Section 120, the EPA must enter into interagency agreements, also commonly referred to as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs), with responsible federal entities to ensure protective cleanup of their National Priorities List (NPL) sites at a timely pace. The agreements provide that the EPA oversee the cleanups to ensure that they protect public health and the environment. These FFAs govern cleanups at 174 federal facility Superfund sites, which include many of the Nation’s largest and most complex cleanup projects.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA is requesting to merge this program with the Superfund Enforcement program. A description of planned FY 2018 activities can be found under that program.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,526.0 / -14.2 FTE) This streamlines Superfund Federal Facility Enforcement.
- (-\$4,450.0 / -26.7 FTE) This merges the Superfund Federal Facility Enforcement program into the Superfund Enforcement program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended, §120.

Criminal Enforcement
Program Area: Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$47,844.7	\$46,225.0	\$40,341.0	(\$5,884.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$6,883.7	\$7,110.0	\$4,161.0	(\$2,949.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$54,728.4	\$53,335.0	\$44,502.0	(\$8,833.0)
Total Workyears	247.8	268.9	194.4	-74.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and associated violations of Title 18 of the United States Code such as fraud, conspiracy, false statements, and obstruction of justice. The EPA’s criminal enforcement agents (Special agents) do this through targeted investigation of criminal conduct, committed by individual and corporate defendants, that threatens public health and the environment.

Within the Criminal Enforcement program, forensic scientists, attorneys, technicians, engineers, and other program experts assist Special Agents. The EPA’s criminal enforcement attorneys provide legal and policy support for all of the program’s responsibilities, including forensics and expert witness preparation, information law, and personnel law to ensure that program activities are carried out in accordance with legal requirements and agency policies. These efforts support environmental crimes prosecutions primarily by the United States Attorneys and the Department of Justice’s Environmental Crimes Section. In FY 2016, the conviction rate for criminal defendants was 94 percent.³

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018 the EPA will streamline its Criminal Enforcement program. The program will focus its resources on the most egregious cases (e.g., significant human health, environmental, and deterrent impacts), while balancing its overall case load across all environmental statutes.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,949.0 / -15.2 FTE) This streamlines the EPA’s Criminal Enforcement program.

³ For additional information, refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-annual-results-fiscal-year-fy-2016>.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Pollution Prosecution Act; Title 18 General Federal Crimes (e.g., false statements, conspiracy); Power of Environmental Protection Agency (18 U.S.C. 3063); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA’s organic statute).

Forensics Support
Program Area: Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Science & Technology	\$13,949.7	\$13,643.0	\$10,444.0	(\$3,199.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,739.3</i>	<i>\$1,087.0</i>	<i>\$708.0</i>	<i>(\$379.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,689.0	\$14,730.0	\$11,152.0	(\$3,578.0)
Total Workyears	78.3	80.3	49.7	-30.6

Program Project Description:

The Forensics Support program provides expert scientific and technical support for Superfund civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for agency compliance efforts. The EPA’s National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) is an environmental forensic center accredited for both laboratory and field sampling operations that generate environmental data for law enforcement purposes. It is fully accredited under International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025, the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.⁴ The NEIC maintains a sophisticated chemistry laboratory and a corps of highly trained inspectors and scientists with expertise across media. The NEIC works closely with the EPA’s Criminal Investigation Division to provide technical support (e.g., sampling, analysis, consultation and testimony) to criminal investigations. The NEIC also works closely with the EPA’s Headquarters and Regional Offices to provide technical assistance, consultation, on-site inspection, investigation, and case resolution services in support of the agency’s Superfund Enforcement program.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, for the EPA, NEIC will provide high-quality forensics work.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$379.0 / -2.9 FTE) This streamlines the Forensics Support program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA’s organic statute).

⁴Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, National Academy of Sciences, 2009, available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12589.

Program Area: Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Program Area: Homeland Security

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Science & Technology	\$26,800.2	\$26,004.0	\$22,597.0	(\$3,407.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$36,411.9</i>	<i>\$35,209.0</i>	<i>\$16,457.0</i>	<i>(\$18,752.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$63,212.1	\$61,213.0	\$39,054.0	(\$22,159.0)
Total Workyears	132.4	127.4	113.0	-14.4

Program Project Description:

The EPA leads or supports many aspects of preparing for and responding to a nationally significant incident involving possible chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents.

The Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of federal efforts, including those involving laboratory analysis of environmental samples and site decontamination projects. This work is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS') National Response Framework.

This program also is supported by the Homeland Security Research Program (HSRP) in the EPA's Research and Development program which develops and evaluates environmental sampling, analysis, and human health risk assessment methods. These methods address known and emerging biological, chemical, and radiological threat agents. This Research Program also develops and assesses decontamination and waste management technologies and methods.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Program will:

- Participate with federal response partners (such as DHS, DOD, and the Department of Justice) on inter-agency workgroups;
- Carry out and participate in training and exercises on CBRN preparedness and response topics;
- Maintain operational support for the Emergency Management Portal and WebEOC response systems;
- Continue to focus on assessing the persistence and transport of biological agents in indoor and outdoor areas and the effectiveness of decontamination options for sites contaminated with biological agents;

- Continue development of sample collection protocols for inclusion in the Selected Analytical Methods for Environmental Remediation and Recovery (SAM) sample collection compendium document. The SAM methods are a repository for pre-selected methods to use in a response and all Environmental Response Lab Networks (ERLN) labs are directed to use these methods; and
- Continue development and assessment of methods for treating waste generated during remediation activities. These methods are expected to reduce both the timeline and cost of the response by reducing the volume of waste that requires final disposal.

The EPA will explore alternatives for meeting its various obligations under Homeland Security Presidential Directives and Orders to ensure that the agency can maintain its preparedness and response capacity.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$7,801.0 / -7.9 FTE) This change reduces support for several national trainings; participation in national inter-agency exercises with federal and state partners; support for headquarters and regional Emergency Operations Centers; support for the agency's continuity of operations devolution site in the EPA Colorado office; and enhancements for national information technology systems.
- (-\$8,855.0 / -6.2 FTE) This includes the reduction of support for the Environmental Response Laboratory Network. This also includes reassessing the need to specifically use PHILIS and ASPECT for emergency response activities.
- (-\$1,600.0) This change reduces secure warehouse space.
- (-\$496.0) This change decreases research related to analysis of chemical agents, decision support for chemical agent remediation, fate and transport of chemical, biological, or radiological (CBR) agents in the environment as well as research related to the treatment of decontamination wash water.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 104, 105, and 106; Clean Water Act; Oil Pollution Act; Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$4,987.0	\$5,336.0	\$4,986.0	(\$350.0)
Science & Technology	\$551.0	\$551.0	\$500.0	(\$51.0)
Building and Facilities	\$7,366.2	\$6,664.0	\$6,176.0	(\$488.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$833.6</i>	<i>\$1,084.0</i>	<i>\$542.0</i>	<i>(\$542.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,737.8	\$13,635.0	\$12,204.0	(\$1,431.0)
Total Workyears	8.1	12.2	12.2	0.0

Program Project Description:

The federal government develops and maintains Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans and procedures that provide for the continued performance of its essential functions. The Homeland Security COOP program works with other government and non-government organizations to ensure that Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) continue to be performed during emergency situations. The Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Federal Continuity Directive (FCD)-1 requires the EPA to develop a continuity plan that ensures that its ability to accomplish its MEFs from an alternate site during a national disaster continues and that the agency be able to do so with limited staffing and without access to resources available during normal activities.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will undertake the following:

- Conduct selected annual reviews of regional COOP plans, PMEFS, and MEFs and make updates as needed;
- Monitor the continuity programs across the agency, focusing on testing, training, and exercises as related to general COOP awareness and procedures; and
- Undergo a monthly evaluation of the headquarters COOP program, including Program Plans and Procedures, Risk Management, Budgeting, and Essential Functions. Further, FEMA performs an in-person biannual review of the EPA’s COOP program and provides the results to the Administrator and to the Executive Office of the President.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$300.0) This change reduces support for COOP exercises and Core COOP assessments at Headquarters and the regions.
- (-\$242.0) This decision reduces availability of secure communications equipment for agency staff.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 104, 105, 106; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Exchange Network

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$17,066.5	\$16,984.0	\$11,784.0	(\$5,200.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,291.4</i>	<i>\$1,325.0</i>	<i>\$838.0</i>	<i>(\$487.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$18,357.9	\$18,309.0	\$12,622.0	(\$5,687.0)
Total Workyears	31.3	30.2	30.2	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) is a standards-based, secure approach for the EPA and its state, Tribal and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the Internet. Previous provision of new technology and data standards, open-source software, shared and portal services and reusable tools and applications have enabled EN partners to manage and analyze environmental data more effectively and efficiently, leading to improved decision-making.

The Central Data Exchange (CDX)⁵ is the largest component of the EN program and serves as the point of entry on the EN for environmental data submissions to the agency. CDX provides a set of core shared services that promote a leaner and more cost-effective enterprise architecture for the agency by avoiding the creation of duplicative services. It also provides a set of value-added features and services that enable faster and more efficient transactions for internal and external clients of the EPA, resulting in reduced burden.

CDX data exchange services are leveraged by the EPA's programs, regions, states, tribes, territories and other federal agencies to meet their different business needs. With CDX, a stakeholder can submit data through one centralized point of access, exchange data with target systems using Web services and utilize publishing services to share information collected by the EPA and other stakeholders. By managing loosely connected and interoperable services, data exchange needs can be met using one or all of the available services such as:

- User registration;
- External user identity management;
- Electronic signature;
- Encryption and transmission;
- Virtual exchange services (VES); and
- Data quality assurance.

⁵ For more information on the Central Data Exchange, please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/cdx/>.

Working in concert with CDX are the EPA's System of Registries, which are centralized shared data services to improve data quality in EPA, state, and Tribal program data, while promoting burden reduction for the reporting community. The registries manage shared data centrally for reuse by the following EN partners:

- Facility Registry Service (FRS);
- Substance Registry Services (SRS);
- Tribes;
- Laws and Regulations Services (LRS);
- Terminology Services (TS);
- Reusable Component Services (RCS);
- Environmental Dataset Gateway (EDG);
- Registry of EPA Applications, Models, and Databases (READ); and
- Data Element Registry Services (DERS).

These shared data services catalog the EPA and EN partner assets, from commonly regulated facilities and substances to the current list of federally recognized tribes. They identify the standard or official names for these assets, which when integrated into EPA and partner applications fosters data consistency and data quality as well as enabling data integration. By integrating these shared data services into their online reporting forms, the EPA and its EN partners make it easier for the reporting community to discover the correct information to submit, reducing burden, which enables reuse by partner programs.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will provide baseline functions for the Exchange Network IT systems. Schedules and plans for upgrades and modernization will be adjusted to align with capacity. As part of the E-Enterprise business strategy, the EPA will continue to carry out the following projects under the Exchange Network program: expanding the roll out of Federated Identity Management system for the EPA and its partners; developing shared facility identification services that improve quality and reduce burden on states and tribes; developing initial services for EPA's Laws and Regulations (LRS) registry, which will standardize identification of and associations between regulations, laws, and EPA's programs; and deploying reusable electronic signature services to streamline Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) compliance. Advancements in data transport services, such as Virtual Exchange Services (VES), will continue to provide cloud-based solutions for the EPA's state and Tribal partners.

In FY 2018 the EPA will:

- Conduct robust outreach activities to increase awareness of CROMERR services and the savings to states and tribes from using these services; and
- Approve CROMERR applications from authorized programs that propose to use the EPA's shared CROMERR services and assist co-regulators with integrating these services into their systems.

CROMERR activities are intended to assist states and tribes in the development activities associated with establishing a point of presence, exchanging data on the Network, and supporting local electronic reporting programs in a more cost effective way. The proven success of this strategy is illustrated by past improvements in performance measures, which include the number of states, Tribes and territories exchanging data with CDX (from 63 in FY 2011 to 125 in FY 2016) and unique active users (up from 56,200 in FY 2011 to 116,636 in FY 2016).

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$487.0) This reduces the collection and exchange of environmental data with states, tribes, and regulated entities, modifies the timeline to address required modifications to the Exchange Network IT systems, reduces quality assurance of registries, and refocuses modernization efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA); Controlled Substances Act (CSA); The Privacy Act of 1974; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Information Security

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$27,152.6	\$28,132.0	\$11,997.0	(\$16,135.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$6,008.0</i>	<i>\$6,071.0</i>	<i>\$3,186.0</i>	<i>(\$2,885.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$33,160.6	\$34,203.0	\$15,183.0	(\$19,020.0)
Total Workyears	12.8	14.3	12.8	-1.5

Program Project Description:

Information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset to the EPA. It enables the agency to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. The agency's Information Security program is designed to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of the EPA's information assets. The information protection strategy includes, but is not limited to:

- Policy, procedure and practice management;
- Information security awareness, training and education; risk-based governance and oversight;
- Weakness remediation;
- Operational security management;
- Incident response and handling; and
- Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) compliance and reporting.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Cybersecurity is a serious challenge to our nation's security and economic prosperity. The EPA will maintain continuous monitoring of security controls in FY 2018 and address increasing security threats and risks. Effective information security requires vigilance and the ability to adapt to new challenges every day. The EPA will continue to manage information security risk and build upon efforts to protect, defend and sustain its information assets through continued improvements to training and incident response.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to sustain multi-year improvements by establishing foundational capabilities and closing gaps in the security architecture. The EPA will close existing gaps by building strong authentication improvements to quickly isolate and remediate suspected or known compromised systems. These areas are cornerstone capabilities in protecting against, responding to, and mitigating risk sources. Also for FY 2018, EPA plans to include capabilities for detecting and protecting against attacks and, capturing and integrating threat intelligence sources. In addition to the continued improvements, the agency will need to sustain the tools and processes implemented to date. The security architecture, associated processes and expert personnel comprise an ecosystem

with cross dependencies, and the system is strongest when operating as a whole. Neglecting to implement the entire range of efforts makes protections less operational and cost effective.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue building on progress previously made to automate and advance the information security program by:

- Increasing the use of continuous monitoring tools and processes through the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program; and
- Refining incident management capabilities.

The Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, centrally managed by the Department of Homeland Security, provides tools that will give near real-time awareness of EPA's networks and environments. CDM consists of four implementation phases when fully implemented. Data from the individual agency dashboards across the federal government will be aggregated into one federal-level dashboard maintained by the CDM program which allows DHS to monitor and respond to federal cybersecurity threats and incidents much more quickly and efficiently. The operations and support costs of EPA's CDM Phase 1 tools and services will be partially funded by DHS at \$736 thousand in FY 2018. The agency will continue to work with DHS to implement future phases based on capacity.

The Information Security program also will continue to detect and remediate the effects of Advanced Persistent Threats to the agency's information and information systems. The agency will continue to focus on training and user-awareness to foster desired behavior, asset definition and management, compliance, incident management, knowledge and information management, risk management and technology management. These efforts will strengthen the agency's ability to adequately protect information assets. The final result will be an information security program that can rely on effective and efficient controls and processes to counter cybersecurity threats.

In FY 2018, the agency will continue Phase II of the implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirements for logical and physical access as identified in the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, *Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors*.⁶ This effort ensures only authorized employees have access to federal and federal-controlled facilities and information systems by requiring a higher level of identity assurance.

The EPA will improve its capabilities at the internal Computer Security Incident Response Capability (CSIRC) to support identification, response, alerting and reporting of suspicious activity. CSIRC's mission is to protect the EPA's information assets and respond to security incidents – actual and potential. This includes detecting unauthorized attempts to access, destroy, or alter the EPA's data and information resources. CSIRC will maintain relationships with other federal agencies and law enforcement entities to support the agency's mission. The incident response capability includes components such as detection and analysis; forensics; and containment and eradication activities.

⁶ For more information, please see: <http://www.nist.gov/itl/csd/ssa/piv.cfm>.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,885.0) This reduces the startup cybersecurity related improvement activities funded in FY 2016. The agency also will prioritize further improvements in the following areas: access controls for accounts that present the greatest risk; capabilities to identify and prevent inappropriate access or transmission, downloading, or use of sensitive information; and ease of regular user login process. Efforts to research and evaluate emerging technologies that enhance the agency's cybersecurity core functions will be deferred.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA); the Privacy Act of 1974; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

IT / Data Management
Program Area: IT / Data / Security

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$83,883.2	\$83,790.0	\$70,069.0	(\$13,721.0)
Science & Technology	\$2,892.6	\$3,083.0	\$2,725.0	(\$358.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$14,968.1</i>	<i>\$13,776.0</i>	<i>\$8,213.0</i>	<i>(\$5,563.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$101,743.9	\$100,649.0	\$81,007.0	(\$19,642.0)
Total Workyears	441.5	478.8	451.1	-27.7

Program Project Description:

The work performed under the Superfund appropriated Information Technology/Data Management (IT/DM) program supports human health and the environment by providing critical IT infrastructure and data management needed for:

- 1) Access to scientific, regulatory, policy and guidance information needed by the agency, the regulated community and the public;
- 2) Analytical support for interpreting and understanding environmental information;
- 3) Exchange and storage of data, analysis and computation; and
- 4) Rapid, secure and efficient communication.

These areas are then organized into the following functional areas: information analysis and access; data management and collection; information technology and infrastructure; and geospatial information and analysis.

This program supports the maintenance of the EPA's IT and Information Management (IT/IM) services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states and other entities to interact with the EPA electronically to get the information they need on demand, to understand what it means, and to submit and share environmental data with the least cost and burden. The program also provides support to other agency IT development projects and essential technology to agency staff, enabling them to conduct their work in support of Superfund programs effectively and efficiently.

With the introduction of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), the EPA continues to revise its IT budgeting, acquisition, portfolio review, and governance processes to adopt practices that improve delivery of capability to users, drive down lifecycle costs, and ensure proper leveraging of shared services. The EPA's FITARA Implementation Plan⁷ meets federal guidance and seeks to leverage existing processes to improve efficiency.

⁷ Please see: <http://www.epa.gov/open/digital-strategy>.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA has progressively integrated new and transformative approaches to the way IT is managed across the agency. The goal of the EPA's IT/DM services is to enhance the power of information by delivering on demand data to the right people at the right time. In FY 2018, the program will strive to meet EPA's IT/IM service need while continuously improving customer experiences to allow EPA, its partners and the public to acquire, generate, manage, use and share information as a critical resource to protect human health and the environment. To accomplish this, the program will focus available capacity on the following areas:

- Improve the way EPA supports and manages the lifecycle of information;
- Modernize EPA's IT/IM infrastructure, applications and services;
- Empower a mobile workforce using innovative and agile solutions;
- Empower state and Tribal partnerships using innovative and agile solutions; and
- Align IT/IM resources with EPA's core program priorities.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to implement the E-Enterprise business strategy, a transformative 21st century strategy – jointly governed by states, tribes, and the EPA - for modernizing government agencies' delivery of services to support the protection of human health and the environment. Under this strategy, the agency will continue to streamline its business processes and systems to reduce the reporting burden on states and regulated facilities, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory programs for the EPA, states and tribes. IT/DM activities will continue to facilitate limited shared services and electronic transactions with the regulated community and external partners who routinely conduct environmental business with the EPA. While E-Enterprise provides a structured strategy for modernizing the EPA's publicly facing systems, foundational shared infrastructure and services will continue to be essential.

The FY 2018 budget includes funding to continue support a Digital Services team that will provide the system design expertise needed for transforming the agency's digital services to make them easier for the public to use and more cost-effective for the agency to build and maintain. The Digital Service team is a key element of the EPA's FITARA Implementation Plan. In accordance with the government wide Digital Services initiative, the EPA's digital experts will work with a limited number of agency projects to support externally facing technology solutions and improve the EPA's existing technology infrastructure. The EPA Digital Service team will continue to simplify the digital experience that people and businesses have with their government.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to implement its IT acquisition review process as part of the implementation of federal Common Baseline Controls for FITARA. The EPA's FITARA implementation plan increases the engagement of the agency's Chief Information Officer (CIO) in the budget process to ensure that IT needs are properly planned and resourced. In addition, FITARA controls include an established solid communication and engagement strategy for the CIO with the agency's programs and Regional Offices to ensure that their IT plans are well designed, directly drive agency strategic objectives, and follow best practices. Lastly, the controls ensure the CIO engages closely with key IT decision-makers across the EPA and fosters plans to refresh IT skills within the agency.

In FY 2018, the following IT/DM activities will continue to be provided for the Superfund program:

- **Data Management and Collection:** Data Management and Collection efforts include support for the agency's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). FOIA responses will be prioritized to align with available resources. Additionally, the agency enhancements of e-Discovery technology will continue on an adjusted schedule to help meet the significant increase of requests from external stakeholders. The EPA continues to operate a shared service docket processing center, called E-Rulemaking, providing support to the agency's rulemakings and administer the Paperwork Reduction Act to minimize information collection burden on the public.
- **Geospatial:** In addition to meeting ongoing program needs, Geospatial information and analysis play a critical role in the agency's ability to respond rapidly and effectively in times of emergency. In FY 2018, the agency will continue to support the essential capabilities of GeoPlatform, a shared technology enterprise for geospatial information and analysis. By implementing geospatial data, applications and services, the agency is able to integrate and interpret multiple data sets and information sources to support environmental decisions. Specifically, during FY 2018, the agency will focus on Geoplatform data services, dashboards and story boards based on provided geographic information to support programmatic analysis and decision making. It also will better inform the public about the EPA's use of grant funding to protect the environment and public health. In FY 2018, the EPA also will continue to use the Geoplatform to publish internal and public mapping tools and make available a number of shareable maps, geodata services, and applications. The EPA will continue to play a leadership role in both the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the National Geospatial Platform, working with partner agencies to share geospatial technology capabilities across government.
- **Information Access and Analysis:** In FY 2018, the EPA will focus on providing core support to agency infrastructure and utilizing tools that will harness the power of data across the agency to drive better environmental results. The EPA Digital Analytics Platform (EDAP) will replace much of the data management functionality in the legacy EnviroFacts data warehouse, which is at capacity, expensive to operate, and built on relational database technologies that do not enable users to meet many of their needs. Using powerful cloud-based infrastructure, and by utilizing existing facility and substance registries, the EDAP will facilitate the integration, enhancement and consistent access of environmental data collected from across EPA programs.

In addition, the program will be closely aligned with the E-Enterprise business strategy and digital services team to provide support throughout the data lifecycle from data identification and collection through internal and external data presentation (Digital Services). The program will continue to provide analysis of environmental information to the public and the EPA's staff through My Environment, EnviroFacts, OneEPA Web, EPA National Library Network and the EPA Intranet. The program will continue to ensure compliance of the EPA's public systems with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

- **Information Technology and Infrastructure:** In FY 2018, the agency will continue to maintain essential information technology and infrastructure. The agency will adjust the schedule for replacement or upgrades to keep up with technology advancement and to align with capacity. The EPA will continue to maintain and provision desktop computing equipment, network connectivity, e-mail and collaboration tools, application hosting, remote access, telephone services, Web and network services, and IT-related maintenance. In FY 2018, the agency will continue efforts to consolidate the EPA's data centers and computer rooms and to optimize operations within the EPA's remaining data centers. The EPA is committed to using cloud computing technologies and will have an enterprise-wide cloud hosting service in FY 2018.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,705.0 / -3.4 FTE) This resource and FTE change is a net reduction to funding for enterprise IT systems/tools, agency-wide services including Geographic Information System platform support for emergency response, reduced support for regional libraries, and IT system modernization.
- (-\$3,858.0 / -6.7 FTE) This program change modifies the timeline for development of new technologies to address agency needs such as new assistive technology tools, ability to re-platform legacy applications, and replace end of service IT equipment that provides basic workforce support across the agency.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA); Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$1,442.1	\$1,043.0	\$0.0	(\$1,043.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$486.5	\$674.0	\$0.0	(\$674.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,928.6	\$1,717.0	\$0.0	(\$1,717.0)
Total Workyears	6.8	6.7	0.0	-6.7

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s General Counsel and Regional Counsel Offices provide environmental Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services and workplace conflict prevention. The EPA utilizes ADR as a method for preventing or resolving conflicts prior to engaging in formal litigation. ADR includes the provision of legal counsel, facilitation, mediation and consensus building advice and support. This program oversees a strategically-sourced contract for these services that provides mediation, facilitation, public involvement, training, and organizational development support to all headquarters and regional programs.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$674.0 / -1.4 FTE) This eliminates the centralization of conflict prevention and ADR program. Programs across the agency may pursue ADR support services and training individually.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996; Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 111, 117, 122; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Legal Advice: Environmental Program

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$49,227.0	\$48,473.0	\$42,565.0	(\$5,908.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$652.4</i>	<i>\$577.0</i>	<i>\$349.0</i>	<i>(\$228.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$49,879.4	\$49,050.0	\$42,914.0	(\$6,136.0)
Total Workyears	263.1	274.6	222.6	-52.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides legal representation, legal counseling and legal support for environmental activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Funding supports legal advice needed in the Superfund program’s extensive work with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and other entities and landowners. For example, this program provides legal analysis and advice to help inform the EPA’s decisions regarding the assessment of certain contaminants at a given Superfund site under federal law, and a party’s potential liability under CERCLA.

This program supports the EPA’s Superfund work, including thousands of cleanups costing billions of dollars, controlling high exposures to toxins that threaten the public with disease and mortality, the enforcement of the necessary cleanups, and challenges to the EPA’s actions. This program is essential to providing the high quality legal work to ensure that the EPA’s decisions are defensible and upheld by the courts against judicial challenges.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the program will prioritize its legal support capabilities to focus support on high profile and critical CERCLA cases for the Superfund program. The FY 2018 the program will work within available resources to support the programs CERCLA activities will include analyzing defensibility of agency actions, drafting significant portions of agency actions, and participating in litigation in defense of agency actions.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$228.0 / - 0.8 FTE) The program will reduce its legal counseling and focus on litigation support for the Superfund program’s highest priority issues.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA’s organic statute).

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations
Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$679.6	\$583.0	\$680.0	\$97.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$304,456.9	\$310,948.0	\$301,001.0	(\$9,947.0)
Science & Technology	\$71,332.8	\$68,209.0	\$68,339.0	\$130.0
Building and Facilities	\$37,184.2	\$35,573.0	\$33,377.0	(\$2,196.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$785.2	\$782.0	\$785.0	\$3.0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$69,168.0</i>	<i>\$74,137.0</i>	<i>\$59,072.0</i>	<i>(\$15,065.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$483,606.7	\$490,232.0	\$463,254.0	(\$26,978.0)
Total Workyears	332.9	357.7	312.2	-45.5

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program fund the agency's rent, utilities, and security. This program also supports centralized administrative activities and support services, including health and safety, environmental compliance and management, facilities maintenance and operations, space planning, sustainable facilities and energy conservation planning and support, property management, printing, mail, and transportation services. Funding is allocated for such services among the major appropriations for the agency.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to invest to reconfigure the EPA's workspaces, enabling the agency to release office space and reduce long-term rent costs, consistent with HR 4465⁸, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. Since FY 2012 the EPA has released over 517 thousand square feet of office space nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of nearly \$20 million across all appropriations. These savings help offset the EPA's escalating rent and security costs. Currently planned consolidations will allow the EPA to release another estimated 336 thousand square feet of office space. For FY 2018, the agency is requesting \$32.67 million for rent, \$2.99 million for utilities, and \$7.33 million for security in the Superfund appropriation.

At the requested resource levels, the EPA will continue to manage lease agreements with GSA and other private landlords, maintain EPA facilities, fleet, equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. The EPA also will meet regulatory Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) obligations and provide health and safety training to field staff

⁸ For additional information, refer to: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/4465>, *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*.

(e.g., inspections, monitoring, On-Scene Coordinators), and track capital equipment of \$25,000 or more.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$6,543.0 / -9.1 FTE) This reduction to agency activities in FY 2018 includes:
 - support for employee wellness and worklife initiatives such as federal cost sharing for fitness centers, health wellness and CPR/ AED training services, and libraries;
 - preventative maintenance of facilities, equipment, and vehicle fleet;
 - custodial services; and
 - agency's mail delivery services.
- (-\$1,930.0) This reduction modifies the timing of EPA's facility consolidations. Costs associated with moves and consolidations will be limited to the minimum needs to support core agency operations in an expedited and cost effective manner.
- (-\$3,592.0) This decreases rent funding as planned space consolidations complete in FY 2018.
- (-\$1,000.0) This reflects the consolidation of entry points into facilities, which will decrease the number of security guards required.
- (-\$2,000.0) This reduces funding for Transit Subsidy based on decreased level of needs under the Superfund appropriation.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA); Energy Policy Act of 2005; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute).

Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$27,202.6	\$25,248.0	\$18,564.0	(\$6,684.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$2,845.0	\$2,889.0	\$1,591.0	(\$1,298.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$30,047.6	\$28,137.0	\$20,155.0	(\$7,982.0)
Total Workyears	154.8	161.2	108.5	-52.7

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources in the Financial Assistance Grants and Interagency Agreement (IA) Management program support the management of grants and IAs, and suspension and debarment activities. Resources in this program ensure that the EPA’s management of grants and IAs meets the highest fiduciary standards, that grant/IA funding produces measurable results for environmental programs, and that the suspension and debarment program effectively protects the government’s business interest. These objectives are critically important for the Superfund program, as a substantial portion of the program is implemented through IAs with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In accordance with the overarching 2016-2020 EPA Grants Management Plan (GMP), the EPA will continue to implement activities to achieve efficiencies while enhancing quality and accountability. The EPA will invest to modernize grant and IA IT systems by:

- The EPA will migrate away from aging Lotus Notes technology by deploying the Post-Award and Closeout modules of the Next Generation Grants System (NGGS), which has a low deployment time due to the system’s modular architecture. NGGS will demand fewer training resources as the system is based on existing grants system infrastructure. NGGS relies on a flexible platform that will enable it to adapt to changing technology and business processes and will allow it to easily integrate with other agency systems.
- Eliminating reliance on paper grant files, the agency will move to an electronic system for grants management records.
- Strengthening grant decision-making, the EPA will enhance the capability of web-based reporting tools to provide real-time information to grant managers.

In addition to IT-related investments, the GMP focuses on reducing the administrative burden on the EPA and grants recipients, and on improving grants management procedures. Specifically, the agency will continue to: 1) fully implement the streamlining reforms in OMB’s Uniform Grants

Guidance; 2) streamline the EPA's grants management by developing a comprehensive framework of effective and efficient policies; 3) review, refine, and streamline (Lean) the processes for Intergovernmental Review; and 4) implement an expanded Grants Place of Performance (POP) policy, supported by a user-friendly mapping interface, to provide more accurate and useful locational grant data.

The EPA is a recognized leader in suspension and debarment. The agency will continue to make aggressive use of discretionary debarments and suspensions as well as statutory debarments under the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act to protect the government's business interests. In FY 2018, EPA will focus suspension and debarment activity to the most egregious violations. Congress and federal courts have long recognized federal agencies' inherent authority and obligation to exclude nonresponsible parties from eligibility to receive government contracts and nonprocurement awards (for example: grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan guarantees). A number of recent federal statutes, GAO reports, and OMB directives require that federal agencies administer effective suspension and debarment programs in order to protect taxpayers from unscrupulous actors.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,298.0 / -9.6 FTE) This change reflects expected efficiencies in the processing of grant and Interagency Agreement (IA) awards, lower requested grant funding levels throughout the agency and a review of unliquidated obligations. The EPA will target funds to core grant and IA activities.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute); Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, § 2455.

Acquisition Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$30,174.3	\$30,406.0	\$24,978.0	(\$5,428.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$152.5	\$145.0	\$138.0	(\$7.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$22,129.0</i>	<i>\$22,418.0</i>	<i>\$14,036.0</i>	<i>(\$8,382.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$52,455.8	\$52,969.0	\$39,152.0	(\$13,817.0)
Total Workyears	276.7	304.5	214.2	-90.3

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources in the Acquisition Management program support the agency’s contracts activities for Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, Remedial, Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities Response programs. These resources enable the agency to assess, cleanup, prepare and respond to natural disasters and terrorist incidents, and to provide financial and technical assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments and other federal agencies.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to process contract actions in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and guidance from the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP). The EPA will maintain the EPA Acquisition System (EAS).

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to implement its Strategic Sourcing Program (SSP), thereby enhancing purchase coordination, improving price uniformity and knowledge-sharing, and leveraging small business capabilities to meet acquisition goals. The SSP also allows the agency to research, assess, and award contract vehicles that will maximize time and resource savings. The SSP serves as a foundation for effective financial and resource management because it simplifies the acquisition process and reduces costs. Long term implementation of the SSP can potentially transform the agency's acquisition process into a strategically driven function, ensuring maximum value for every acquisition dollar spent. The agency has established a goal of obtaining at least five percent savings for all strategically sourced categories of goods and services. Through FY 2016, the EPA has saved approximately \$8 million from strategic sourcing initiatives focused on VoIP, laboratory supplies, print, cellular services, shipping, office supplies, equipment maintenance, and Microsoft software. In FY 2017, the EPA anticipates between \$3 to \$4 million in savings.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to focus on implementing the Financial Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) by:

- Avoiding vendor lock-in by letting contracts with multiple vendors or confining the scope of the contract to a limited task; and

- Developing acquisition vehicles that support the agency in FITARA implementation.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$8,382.0 / -59.3 FTE) This streamlines contractor support for: helpdesk services for the EPA Acquisition System; the closeout of contracts; and existing priorities like the Defense Contract Management Agency for Audit Services and the Virtual Acquisition Office (a source for up-to-date government acquisition news, research, and analysis). This reduction also eliminates funding for Contracts Management Assessment Program Reviews which enable the agency to self-identify and remedy internal weaknesses, and the agency's training for its acquisition community.

Statutory Authority:

Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute).

Human Resources Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$40,756.0	\$43,185.0	\$40,512.0	(\$2,673.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$4,908.5</i>	<i>\$6,333.0</i>	<i>\$4,580.0</i>	<i>(\$1,753.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$45,664.5	\$49,518.0	\$45,092.0	(\$4,426.0)
Total Workyears	216.7	247.1	223.0	-24.1

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources for the Human Resources (HR) Management program support human capital activities throughout the EPA. As requirements and initiatives change, the EPA continually evaluates and improves the Superfund program’s human resource functions in recruitment, hiring, and workforce development to help the agency achieve its mission and maximize employee productivity and job satisfaction.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Effective workforce management is critical to the EPA’s ability to accomplish its mission. The EPA’s efforts in HR enterprise risk management include: attracting and retaining a high-performing, diverse workforce; implementing training and development programs; delivering employee services; streamlining HR processes; and strengthening performance management, labor, and employee relations programs. The EPA will continue to support efforts that increase the quality of core operations, improve productivity, and achieve cost savings in mission-support functions including human capital management.

In FY 2018, the EPA will focus its workforce planning efforts to strategically reshape the agency based on changes in program priorities and technological advances. The EPA anticipates a spike in workforce planning needs to support the reshaping and organizational restructuring across the agency. The agency also will continue to strengthen its performance management activities, including developing management tools, targeting and providing training, leveraging the First Line Supervisors Advisory Group and performing mentoring on an as-needed basis.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,753.0) This reflects a reduction for:
 - Enhancements and maintenance of the EPA’s HR IT Systems including HR Line of Business (LoB), data management and analysis, troubleshooting, and change requests;

- Maintenance of the EPA University portal that provides on-line training and professional development; and
- Centrally-provided, non-mandatory training.

Statutory Authority:

Title 5 of the U.S.C.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute).

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance
Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Environmental Program & Management	\$70,707.8	\$72,047.0	\$64,709.0	(\$7,338.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$426.0	\$423.0	\$423.0	\$0.0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$21,331.2</i>	<i>\$22,084.0</i>	<i>\$12,226.0</i>	<i>(\$9,858.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$92,465.0	\$94,554.0	\$77,358.0	(\$17,196.0)
Total Workyears	458.5	493.4	394.1	-99.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s financial management community maintains a strong partnership with the Superfund program. The EPA’s OCFO recognizes and supports this continuing partnership by providing a full array of financial management support services necessary to pay Superfund bills and recoup cleanup and oversight costs for the Trust Fund. The EPA’s OCFO manages Superfund activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program in support of integrated planning, budget formulation and execution, financial management, performance and accountability processes, financial cost recovery, and the systems to ensure effective stewardship of Superfund resources. This program also implements the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency (DATA) Act of 2014 and the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) of 2015.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to provide resource stewardship to ensure that all agency programs operate with fiscal responsibility and management integrity, are efficiently and consistently delivered nationwide, and demonstrate results. The EPA will continue to provide direction and support for the Superfund program in financial management activities; implementing cost accounting requirements; financial payment and support services; and Superfund-specific fiscal and accounting services. The EPA will maintain key planning, budgeting, and financial management activities. The EPA will sustain basic operations and maintenance of core agency financial management systems--Compass, PeoplePlus (Time and Attendance), Budget Formulation System--and related financial reporting systems.

The program will support the agency's Lean efforts to continue to improve as a high performance organization to support business process changes agencywide. To date, the agency has conducted several Lean events that will streamline and improve financial stewardship across the agency, including the interagency agreement management process, and the unliquidated obligation or deobligation process. The agency is proceeding with recommendations from the software applications Lean processes. The EPA also will continue to improve accessibility to data to support

accountability, cost accounting, budget and performance integration, and management decision-making.

In FY 2018, the program will adjust and reprioritize efforts in the areas of strategic planning and budget preparation; financial reporting; transaction processing and Superfund Cost Recovery. In addition, the DATA Act coordination and implementation will be performed within the defined funding levels.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to use the performance metrics and OMB FedStat meetings to answer fundamental business questions to mission-support services and opportunities for service improvements. The program will continue to implement FITARA requirements in accordance with the EPA's Implementation Plan.⁹ The Chief Information Officer will continue to be engaged throughout the budget planning process to ensure that IT needs are properly planned and resourced in accordance with FITARA.

The EPA is dedicated to reducing fraud, waste, and abuse and strengthening internal controls over improper payments. Since the implementation of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, the EPA has reviewed, sampled, and monitored its Superfund contract payments to protect against erroneous payments. The agency's payment streams are consistently well under the government-wide threshold of 1.5 percent and \$10 million of estimated improper payments. The EPA conducts risk assessments in its principal payment streams, including grants, contracts, commodities, payroll, travel, and purchase cards. When overpayments are identified, they are promptly recovered. The EPA has expanded its risk assessments, performed statistical sampling, set appropriate reduction/recovery targets, and implemented corrective action plans. The agency conducts these activities to reduce the potential for improper payments and ensure compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-204) and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-248).

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$6,407.0 / -44.6 FTE) This streamlines efforts in the areas of strategic planning, budget preparation, financial reporting, and transaction processing.
- (-\$3,451.0) This will modify the schedule for modernizing and modifying the agency's Account Code Structure to improve tracking and reporting capabilities. In addition, this focuses on maintenance of the agency's financial management systems, such as Compass Core, Compass Data Warehouse, and PeoplePlus.

⁹ For more information: <http://www.epa.gov/open/fitara-implementation-plan-and-chief-information-officer-assignment-plan>.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5, App.) (the EPA's organic statute).

Workforce Reshaping

Program Area: Operations and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Science & Technology	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,995.0	\$10,995.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46,719.0	\$46,719.0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$10,437.0</i>	<i>\$10,437.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$68,151.0	\$68,151.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Superfund (SF) resources for the workforce reshaping program support organizational restructuring efforts throughout the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To help achieve its mission, the EPA will develop, review and analyze mission requirements and implement options to effectively align and redistribute the agency's workforce based on program priorities, resource reallocation, and technological advances.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Effective workforce reshaping is critical to the EPA's ability to accomplish its mission. The EPA will be examining our statutory functions and processes to eliminate inefficiencies and streamline our processes. Primary criteria will include effectiveness and accountability, as the EPA is focused on greater value and real results. These analyses will likely create a need to significantly reshape the workforce. The agency anticipates the need to offer voluntary early out retirement authority (VERA) and voluntary separation incentive pay (VSIP), and potentially relocation expenses, as part of the workforce reshaping effort. The use of VERA/VSIP will increase voluntary attrition and enable more focused support for the agency's highest priority work.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$10,437.0) In support of the reprioritization of agency activities, this increase will support:
 - Voluntary early out retirement authority (VERA)
 - Voluntary separation incentive pay (VSIP)
 - Workforce support costs for relocation of employees as we realign work assignments.

Statutory Authority:

5 U.S.C. 8336(d)(2) includes the statutory VERA provisions for employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement System; 5 U.S.C. 8414(b)(1)(B) includes the statutory VERA provisions for employees covered by the Federal Employees Retirement System; Section 1313(b) of the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296, approved November 25, 2002) authorized the VSIP option under regulations issued by OPM, as codified in sections 3521 to 3525 of title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.).

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities
 Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$862.0	\$663.0	\$503.0	(\$160.0)
Science & Technology	\$154,349.4	\$139,709.0	\$54,211.0	(\$85,498.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$315.5	\$319.0	\$320.0	\$1.0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$13,622.3</i>	<i>\$14,005.0</i>	<i>\$5,655.0</i>	<i>(\$8,350.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$169,149.2	\$154,696.0	\$60,689.0	(\$94,007.0)
Total Workyears	460.3	476.3	265.1	-211.2

Program Project Description:

This area of the EPA’s Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program responds directly to the Superfund law requirements¹⁰ for a comprehensive and coordinated federal “program of research, evaluation, testing, development, and demonstration of alternative or innovative treatment technologies...which may be utilized in response actions to achieve more permanent protection of human health and welfare and the environment.”

SHC’s research under the Superfund appropriation provides federal, regional, and community decision-makers with: engineering tools, methods, and information to assess current conditions at Superfund sites; decision support tools to evaluate the implications of alternative remediation approaches and technologies, and reuse of sites; and the latest science to support policy development and implementation.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, resources will be used to support EPA research personnel and associated support staff who will analyze existing research data and publish scientific journal articles to disseminate findings associated with the data.

The EPA has established a standing subcommittee under the EPA’s Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) for the SHC program to evaluate its performance and provide feedback to the agency. In addition, the EPA meets with the BOSC and Science Advisory Board (SAB) annually for input on topics related to research program design, science quality, innovation, relevance, and impact. The EPA will be advised on its strategic research direction as part of the review of the Research and Development program’s recently-released Strategic Research Action Plans (StRAPs).¹¹

The EPA collaborates with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the White

¹⁰ 42 U.S.C. § 9660(b).

¹¹ EPA Strategic Research Action Plans, <http://www.epa.gov/research/strategic-research-action-plans-2016-2019>.

House's Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to assess research performance. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment, Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science (STAR METRICS) efforts.¹²

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$8,350.0 / -33.8 FTE) This streamlines the agency's scientific and engineering expertise provided to address environmental problems via the three Technical Support Centers.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §§ 102, 104(i), 105(a)(4), 311(c); Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986, §§ 209(a), 403.

¹² STAR METRICS, <https://www.starmetrics.nih.gov/>

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

Human Health Risk Assessment

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Science & Technology	\$36,007.0	\$37,530.0	\$22,516.0	(\$15,014.0)
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$2,751.4	\$2,838.0	\$5,305.0	\$2,467.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$38,758.4	\$40,368.0	\$27,821.0	(\$12,547.0)
Total Workyears	160.7	178.9	111.6	-67.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) research program supports the risk assessment needs of the agency's Superfund programs and regional risk assessors by providing Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs), rapid risk assessments to respond to emergent scenarios, and technical guidance on their application. These assessment tools and activities support risk-based management decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites. Scientists in the HHRA program synthesize the available scientific information on the potential health and environmental impacts of exposures to individual chemicals and chemical mixtures that are in the environment to assist in the agency's chemical safety work. Implications include:

- improvements in environmental and human health in the vicinity of Superfund sites
- reduction or reversal of damages to natural resources
- reduction of harm in emergency situations
- improved economic conditions and quality of life in communities affected by hazardous waste sites
- improved environmental practices by industry
- advances in science and technology

Priorities for PPRTV development are based on the needs of the EPA's Land and Emergency Management Program and are evaluated annually. Applying new data streams, read-across approaches, and computational tools to enhance the supporting data/knowledge bases and efficiency of derivation for PPRTV values is an active area of research in the HHRA program. Lessons learned will be leveraged and applied to other assessments in support of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) implementation.

Communities near Superfund sites or in emergence situations also are faced with an urgent need for coordinated assistance to assess and address issues of chemical and other environmental contamination. Additionally, they are now presented with new sensing or monitoring information that is difficult to interpret. The HHRA program develops approaches to respond to these emerging, often crisis-level, chemical/substance issues with scientific information that supports quick action, decisions and effective solutions. The HHRA program anticipates developing new assessment

approaches by means of an expanded product line to enhance rapid response and screening capabilities and to augment toxicity value derivation procedures for health assessments. The program also is pursuing emerging science related to epigenetics and considerations of susceptibility to characterize and assess cumulative risk.

Recent accomplishments include:

- Completed 12 PPRTV documents based on needs and priorities of the EPA's Superfund program.
- Fielded more than 180 requests for scientific support on human and ecological assessment via the Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (STSC) and Ecological Risk Assessment Support Center (ERASC).
- Worked with the EPA's Region 3 on the West Virginia spill of 4-methylcyclohexanemethanol (MCHM) to develop an inhalation value in anticipation of tank removal at the Elk River chemical spill site.
- Provided analyses to support decisions regarding the release of contaminated water into the Animas River from the Gold King mine site, in consultation with the EPA's Region 8.
- Provided modeling support to characterize the lead levels in drinking water of Flint, MI and on-going modeling to estimate blood lead levels from multiple routes of exposure to support decisions on the Lead and Copper Rule for the Water Program.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

- Assessments that support policy and regulatory decisions for EPA's programs and regions, and state agencies, will be consolidated into a portfolio of *Chemical Evaluation* products that optimize the application of best available science and technology. These tailored 'fit-for-purpose' products will be shaped for use by partners, including the EPA's program and Regional Offices, states, and other federal agencies.
- In terms of updated Health Assessments, using realigned resources, IRIS will develop case studies of accelerated systematic review methodologies/protocols and related automation tools. For this pilot, existing assessments will be updated to meet focused high-priority needs for EPA program and regional offices.
- HHRA also will collaborate with the Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) research program to link the architecture of assessment databases and literature management tools, including *Health and Environmental Research Online* (HERO), with the RapidTox Dashboard being developed by the National Center for Computational Toxicology in CSS. This integration can be used to inform assessment development and fill gaps in assessments, especially for data poor chemicals.
- Provide additional PPRTV assessments as prioritized by the Land and Emergency Management Program to support risk-based decision making at Superfund sites and hazardous waste sites, as resources allow. This work improves the EPA's ability to make decisions and address site-related environmental health problems.

- Continue essential technical assistance across the EPA to provide rapid risk assessments as resources allow. This will combine problem formulation and state-of-the-art exposure information and tools with hazard information, chiefly through the continued improvement of the derivation basis for PPRTVs for evaluating chemical specific exposures at Superfund sites, and by evaluating case-specific information related to emergent situations.

The EPA has established a standing subcommittee under the EPA’s Board of Scientific Counselors for the CSS area that will be utilized to evaluate the research dimensions of the HHRA program as part of its performance and provide feedback to the agency. In addition, the EPA will meet regularly with both the Board of Scientific Counselors and the Science Advisory Board to seek their input on topics related to research program design, science quality, innovation, relevance, and impact. This includes advising the EPA on its strategic research direction with the review of the agency Research and Development program’s recently released Strategic Research Action Plans (StRAPs).¹³

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For instance, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the DOE, and the USDA. The agency also will work with the White House’s Office of Science and Technology Policy. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America’s Reinvestment—Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.¹⁴

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$497.0 / -0.5 FTE) This reallocates resources from the Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center and the Ecological Risk Assessment Support Center.
- (+\$2,964.0 / +15.2 FTE) This realigns resources from the S&T appropriation for work related to IRIS Assessments.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Clean Air Act (CAA) §§ 103, 108, 109, 112; Clean Water Act (CWA) §§ 101(a)(6), 104, 105; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) § 3(c)(2)(A); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), §§ 4(b)(1)(B), 4(b)(2)(B).

¹³ EPA Strategic Research Action Plans, <http://www.epa.gov/research/strategic-research-action-plans-2016-2019>.

¹⁴ STAR METRICS, <https://www.starmetrics.nih.gov/>.

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$210,668.5</i>	<i>\$180,961.0</i>	<i>\$147,212.0</i>	<i>(\$33,749.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$210,668.5	\$180,961.0	\$147,212.0	(\$33,749.0)
Total Workyears	263.9	243.7	225.6	-18.1

Program Project Description:

The Emergency Response and Removal program (SF Removal) is responsible for the agency's only Primary Mission Essential Function. In the case of a national emergency, the EPA is charged with preventing limiting, mitigating, or containing chemical, oil, radiological, biological, or hazardous materials released during and in the aftermath of an incident. The SF Removal program is the foundation of federal emergency response and is essential to managing risks from releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. Typical situations requiring emergency response and removal actions vary greatly in size, nature, and location, and include chemical releases, fires or explosions, natural disasters, and other threats to people from exposure to hazardous substances. The EPA's 24-hour-a-day response capability is a cornerstone element of the National Contingency Plan (NCP).¹⁵

The SF Removal program provides technical assistance and outreach to industry, states, tribes, and local communities as part of the agency's effort to ensure national safety and security for chemical and oil responses. The EPA trains, equips, and deploys resources in order to manage, contain, and remove contaminants. These substances, until contained or removed, have the potential to significantly damage property, endanger public health and have critical environmental impact on communities.

Agency On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) make up the core of the SF Removal program. These trained and equipped EPA personnel respond to, assess, mitigate, and cleanup up environmental releases regardless of the cause. States, local, and Tribal communities rely upon the OSC's expertise and support to deal with environmental emergencies that are beyond their capabilities and resources.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the SF Removal program will:

- Respond to, and provide technical assistance for, emergency responses, removal assessments, and limited time critical response actions (non-emergency responses).

¹⁵ For additional information, refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview>.

- Conduct and participate in selected multi-media training and exercises for emergency responders. These events ensure readiness by focusing on necessary coordination and consistency across the agency, enhance specialized technical skills and expertise, and strengthen partnerships with state, local, Tribal, and other federal responders.
- Support the Environmental Response Team (ERT), which provides nationwide assistance and consultation for emergency response actions, including unusual or complex incidents. In such cases, the ERT supplies the OSC, or lead responder, with special equipment and technical or logistical assistance.
- Identify program efficiencies and reduce administrative costs to maximize resources for response work.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$33,749.0 / -18.1 FTE) The EPA will prioritize its resources on sites which pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Sections 104, 105, 106; Clean Water Act (CWA); and Oil Pollution Act (OPA).

Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$8,148.1</i>	<i>\$7,622.0</i>	<i>\$7,216.0</i>	<i>(\$406.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,148.1	\$7,622.0	\$7,216.0	(\$406.0)
Total Workyears	37.1	37.4	35.7	-1.7

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Emergency Preparedness program provides for the EPA’s engagement on the National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRT) where it ensures federal agencies are prepared to respond to national incidents, threats, and major environmental emergencies. The EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies in order to deliver federal hazard assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments.

The agency carries out its responsibility under multiple statutory authorities as well as the National Response Framework (NRF), which provides the comprehensive federal structure for managing national emergencies. The EPA is the designated lead for the NRF’s Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex - Emergency Support Function #10 which covers responsibilities for responding to releases of hazardous materials, oil, and other contaminants that are a threat to human health and the environment. As such, the agency participates and leads applicable interagency committees and workgroups to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA continuously works to improve its management of emergency response assets to be better prepared to handle large unprecedented incidents in order to increase cost effectiveness and avoid costly cleanup actions. The Superfund Emergency Preparedness program participates in national and local exercises and drills, coordinates with stakeholders to develop Area and Regional Contingency Plans (ACPs), and provides technical assistance to industry, states, tribes, and local communities. Specific activities include:

- Chair the NRT¹⁶ and co-chair the 13 RRTs. The NRT and RRTs are the only active environmentally-focused interagency executive committees addressing oil and hazardous substance emergencies. They serve as multi-agency coordination groups supporting emergency responders when convened as incident specific teams.

¹⁶ For additional information, refer to: <https://www.nrt.org/>.

- Participate in the development of limited, scenario-specific, full scale exercises and regional drills designed to assess national emergency response management capabilities. These activities will involve the RRTs, NRT, and/or principal level participants.
- Continue to implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS)¹⁷ which provides the approach to manage incidents and works hand in hand with the NRF.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$406.0 / -1.7 FTE) This will result in a reprioritization on how the EPA's Emergency Preparedness program supports interagency programs at the federal, state, Tribal, and local levels in conjunction with the National Response System. This streamlines NRT and RRT activities such as coordination, logistics, exercises, and outreach with response partners.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 104, 105, 106; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

¹⁷ For additional information, refer to: <http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>.

Superfund: Federal Facilities
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$21,799.4</i>	<i>\$21,085.0</i>	<i>\$19,553.0</i>	<i>(\$1,532.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,799.4	\$21,085.0	\$19,553.0	(\$1,532.0)
Total Workyears	105.0	111.7	106.3	-5.4

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Federal Facilities program oversees and provides technical assistance for the protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of Federal Facility National Priorities List (NPL) sites, as mandated by law. Program responsibilities include: 1) inventory and assess potentially contaminated sites; 2) implement protective remedies; 3) facilitate early transfer of property; and 4) ensure ongoing protectiveness of completed cleanups.

The Federal Facility NPL sites are among the largest in the Superfund program and can encompass specialized environmental contaminants such as munitions and radiological waste, and emerging contaminants such as per-and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS). To ensure efficiencies and consistent approaches to cleanup, the program collaborates with the other federal agencies and states.

The Federal Facilities program will continue to work with our federal partners to target high priority sites, to consider best practices, to develop innovative solutions to emerging and unique contaminants, to implement strategies to reach cleanup completion at sites, and to bring contaminated land into beneficial reuse.¹⁸

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to oversee the complex cleanups at Federal Facility NPL sites, such as hazardous substances in groundwater, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), and contamination from legacy nuclear weapons development and energy research.

Since 1989, the Department of Energy (DOE) has completed cleanup work at 90 percent of its sites. DOE estimates that the 16 remaining legacy Cold War sites will take decades to complete, due to groundwater, soil, and waste processing. Similarly, the Department of Defense's (DoD's) inventory includes over 300 operable units containing MECs that still require investigation. These sites contain chemical and explosive compounds which require special handling, storage, and disposal practices, as well as cleanup challenges. The EPA will continue to strengthen oversight and technical assistance at DoD's military munitions response sites and support DoD's development of new technologies to streamline cleanups.

¹⁸ For additional information, refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/fedfac>.

As of September 30, 2016, the EPA no longer receives resources from the DoD to support accelerated cleanup and reuse at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites. The EPA will continue oversight work at BRAC sites that are on the NPL with appropriated resources.

In FY 2018, the Federal Facilities program will prioritize the highest risk sites and focus on activities that bring human exposure and groundwater migration under control. In addition, pursuant to Section 120(d) of CERCLA, the EPA manages Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket) which contains information reported by federal facilities that manage hazardous waste or from which hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have been or may be released. The Docket 1) identifies all federal facilities that must be evaluated through the site assessment process; 2) determines whether they pose a risk to human health and the environment sufficient to warrant inclusion on the NPL; and 3) provides a mechanism to make the information available to the public.¹⁹ The Docket is updated semiannually and has over 2,300 facilities listed.

To ensure the long-term protectiveness of the cleanup remedies, the EPA will continue monitoring, overseeing progress, and improving the quality and consistency of five-year reviews (FYRs) conducted at NPL sites where waste has been left in place and land use is restricted. FYRs are required under Section 121(c) of CERCLA and the EPA's role is to review the protectiveness determination to ensure the long-term protectiveness of remedies.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,532.0 / -5.4 FTE) The EPA will continue to work with our federal partners to prioritize efforts at federal facilities on the NPL.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), § 120.

¹⁹ The EPA developed a website called FEDFacts, where all sites are mapped and linked to available environmental information, <https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts>.

Superfund: Remedial
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$539,387.1</i>	<i>\$500,048.0</i>	<i>\$341,803.0</i>	<i>(\$158,245.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$539,387.1	\$500,048.0	\$341,803.0	(\$158,245.0)
Total Workyears	916.6	868.8	805.1	-63.7

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Remedial program addresses many of the worst contaminated areas in the United States by conducting investigations and then implementing long term cleanup remedies, as well as overseeing response work conducted by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at National Priorities List (NPL) sites. Cleanup actions can take from a few months for relatively straight-forward soil excavation or capping remedies to several decades for complex, large area-wide groundwater, sediment, or mining remedies.

By addressing the risks posed by Superfund sites, the Superfund Remedial program strengthens the economy and spurs economic growth by returning Superfund sites to productive use. While conducting cleanup at NPL sites, Superfund construction projects can have a direct impact on enhancing our national infrastructure while addressing harmful exposure. Cleanup work under the Superfund Remedial program also improves property values. A study conducted by researchers at Duke University and University of Pittsburgh found that residential property values within three miles of Superfund sites increased between 18.6-24.5 percent when sites were cleaned up and deleted from the NPL.²⁰

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018 the EPA will prioritize resources to execute its federal, non-delegable responsibility to clean up Superfund sites and protect human health and the environment. The Superfund Remedial program will endeavor to maximize the use of special account resources collected from settlement agreements with PRPs for response work at specific sites. As special account funds may only be used for sites and uses specified in the settlement agreement, both special account resources and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program to clean up Superfund sites. More than half of non-federal sites on the final NPL do not have an associated special account and must rely on annually appropriated funds to address those sites.

In FY 2018, the EPA is looking to identify efficiencies and reduce administrative costs to accelerate the pace of cleanups. The EPA will prioritize ongoing fund-lead investigation, design, and construction projects to bring human exposure and groundwater migration under control, and to

²⁰ Gamper-Rabindran, Shanti and Christopher Timmons. 2013. "Does cleanup of hazardous waste sites raise housing values? Evidence of spatially localized benefits," *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 65(3): 345-360.

facilitate reuse and redevelopment of Superfund sites while scaling back assessment activities, grants to communities and states, and revisions to existing guidance documents. The EPA will continue its statutory responsibility to provide oversight of PRP-lead activities at Superfund sites, consistent with legal settlement documents, and five-year review activities required by CERCLA.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$158,245.0 / -63.7 FTE) The EPA will prioritize resources on NPL sites that present the highest risk to human health and the environment, while modifying timelines for completing RI/FS, remedial design and new construction projects for other sites, and reducing discretionary activities.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Program Area: Superfund Special Accounts

Superfund Special Accounts

Background

Superfund special accounts help pay for cleanup at the sites designated in individually negotiated settlement agreements. Each account is set up separately and distinctly and may only be used for the sites and uses outlined in the settlement(s) with the potentially responsible party(ies) (PRP). Section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorizes the EPA to retain and use funds received pursuant to a settlement agreement with a PRP to carry out the purpose of that agreement. Special accounts are sub-accounts in the Superfund Trust Fund. Pursuant to the specific agreements, which typically take the form of an Administrative Order on Consent or Consent Decree, the EPA uses special account funds to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions at the site for which the account was established. Through the use of special accounts, the EPA ensures responsible parties pay for cleanup so that annually appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are generally conserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs can be identified. Of the 1,337 Superfund sites listed as final on the National Priorities List, more than half do not have special account funds available for use. As special account funds may only be used for sites and uses specified in the settlement agreement, both special account resources and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program to clean up Superfund sites.

Special account funds are used to conduct many different site-specific CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination and the appropriate remedy, design, construction and implementation of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction activities. The EPA also may provide special account funds as an incentive to another PRP(s) who agrees to perform additional work beyond the PRP's allocated share at the site, which the EPA might otherwise have to conduct using appropriated resources. Because response actions may take many years, the full use of special account funds also may take many years. Pursuant to the settlement agreement and in accordance with EPA policy, once site-specific work is complete and site risks are addressed, special account funds may be used to reimburse the EPA for site-specific costs incurred using appropriated resources (i.e., reclassification), allowing the latter resources to be allocated to other sites. Any remaining special account funds are transferred to the Superfund Trust Fund in accordance with the settlement agreement and EPA policy, where they are available for future appropriation by Congress to further support response work.

FY 2016 Special Account Activity

Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2016, the EPA has collected more than \$6.5 billion from PRPs and earned approximately \$446.1 million in interest. Approximately 53 percent of the funds have been disbursed or obligated for response actions at sites and plans have been developed to guide the future use of the remaining 47 percent of available special account funds. In addition, at sites with no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by the EPA, the EPA has transferred approximately \$29.1 million to the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2016, approximately \$3.2 billion has been disbursed for site response actions and \$464.6 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed.

The cumulative amount available in special accounts decreased from \$3.45 billion available at the end of FY 2015 to \$3.28 billion available at the end of FY 2016. The agency continues to receive site-specific settlement funds that are placed in special accounts each year, so progress on actual obligation and disbursement of funds may not be apparent upon review solely of the cumulative available balance. In FY 2016, the EPA received nearly \$166 million for deposit into special accounts and disbursed and obligated over \$300 million.

Special accounts vary in size. A limited set represent the majority of the funds available. At the end of FY 2016, 4 percent of open accounts had greater than \$10 million available and hold more than 74 percent of all available funds at open accounts. There are many accounts with lower available balances. 74 percent of all open accounts have up to \$1 million available and represent only 5 percent of available funds at all open accounts.

The balance of more than \$3.28 billion is not equivalent to an annual appropriation. The funds collected under settlements are intended to finance future cleanup work at particular sites for the length of the project. The EPA is carefully managing those funds that remain available for site response work and develops plans to utilize the available balance. The EPA will continue to plan the use of funds received to conduct site-specific response activities, or reclassify and/or transfer excess funds to the Superfund Trust Fund to make annually appropriated funds available for use at other Superfund sites.

For some Superfund sites, although funds are readily available in a special account, remedial action may take time to initiate and complete. This is due to site specific conditions such as the specific requirements for special account use set forth in the settlement agreement, the stage of site cleanup, the viability of other responsible parties to conduct site cleanup, and the nature of the site contamination. The EPA has plans to spend more than \$1.3 billion of currently available special account funds over the next 5 years, but funds also are planned much further into the future to continue activities such as conducting five year reviews or remedy optimization where waste has been left in place.

In FY 2016, the EPA disbursed and obligated approximately \$306.7 million from special accounts for response work at more than 690 Superfund sites. Some examples include more than \$65.5 million to support work at the Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurgical Complex in Idaho, at least \$23.7 million for the New Bedford site in Massachusetts, approximately \$29.3 million for the Libby Asbestos Site in Montana, and \$20.8 million for the Welsbach & General Gas Mantle (Camden Radiation) site in New Jersey. In addition, a special account was established in FY 2016 for the Gorst Creek – Bremerton Auto Wrecking Landfill site and approximately \$19.2 million of the \$24.8 million deposited was obligated and/or disbursed for site response work. Without special account funds being available, appropriated funds would have been necessary for these response actions to be funded. In other words, the EPA was able to fund \$306.7 million in response work at sites in addition to the work funded through appropriated funds obligated or disbursed in FY 2016.

The summary charts below provide additional information on the status of special accounts. Exhibit 1 illustrates the cumulative status of open and closed accounts, FY 2016 program activity, and planned multi-year uses of the available balance. Exhibit 2 provides the prior year (FY 2016), current year (FY 2017), and estimated future budget year (FY 2018) activity for special accounts. Exhibit 3 provides prior year data (FY 2016) by the EPA Regional Offices to exhibit the geographic use of the funds.

**Exhibit 1: Summary of FY 2016 Special Account Transactions
and Cumulative Multi-Year Plans for Using Available Special Account Funds**

Account Status¹	Number of Accounts
Cumulative Open	1,014
Cumulative Closed	321
FY 2016 Special Account Activity	\$ in Thousands
Beginning Available Balance	\$3,450,650.4
FY 2016 Activities	
+ Receipts	\$165,557.7
- Transfers to Superfund Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	(\$1,290.3)
+ Net Interest Earned	\$881.3
- Net Change in Unliquidated Obligations	(\$70,555.3)
- Disbursements - For EPA Incurred Costs	(\$231,522.8)
- Disbursements - For Work Party Reimbursements under Final Settlements	(\$4,595.3)
- Reclassifications	(\$26,009.2)
End of Fiscal Year (EOFY) Available Balance ²	\$3,283,116.4
Multi-Year Plans for EOFY 2016 Available Balance³	\$ in Thousands
2016 EOFY Available Balance	\$3,283,116.4
- Estimates for Future EPA Site Activities based on Current Site Plans ⁴	\$3,120,862.9
- Estimates for Potential Disbursement to Work Parties Identified in Final Settlements ⁵	\$45,591.6
- Estimates for Reclassifications for FYs 2017-2019 ⁶	\$72,661.8
- Estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund for FYs 2017-2019 ⁶	\$33,498.4
- Available Balance to be Planned for Site-Specific Response ⁷	\$10,501.8
¹ FY 2016 data is as of 10/01/2016. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2015.	
² Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.	
³ Planning data were recorded in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) as of 11/04/2016 in reference to special account available balances as of 10/01/2016.	
⁴ "Estimates for EPA Future Site Activities" includes all response actions that the EPA may conduct or oversee in the future, such as removal, remedial, enforcement, post-construction activities as well as allocation of funds to facilitate a settlement to encourage PRPs to perform the cleanup. Planning data are multi-year and cannot be used for annual comparisons.	
⁵ "Estimates for Potential Disbursements to Work Parties Identified in Finalized Settlements" includes those funds that have already been designated in a settlement document, such as a Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent, to be available to a PRP for reimbursements but that have not yet been obligated.	
⁶ "Reclassifications" and "Transfers to the Trust Fund" are estimated for three FYs only. These amounts are only estimates and may change as the EPA determines what funds are needed to complete site-specific response activities.	
⁷ These include resources received by the EPA at the end of the fiscal year and will be assigned for site-specific response activities.	

Exhibit 2: Actual and Estimated Special Account Transactions FY 2016 – FY 2018

	FY 2016 actual	FY 2017 estimate	FY 2018 estimate
	\$ in Thousands		
Beginning Available Balance	\$3,450,650.4	\$3,283,116.4	\$3,266,371.4
Receipts ¹	\$165,557.7	\$250,000.0	\$250,000.0
Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment) ²	(\$1,290.3)	(\$1,775.0)	(\$1,775.0)
Net Interest Earned ³	\$881.3	\$30,000.0	\$33,000.0
Net Obligations ^{2,4}	(\$306,673.5)	(\$262,600.0)	(\$262,600.0)
Reclassifications ²	(\$26,009.2)	(\$32,370.0)	(\$32,370.0)
End of Year Available Balance ⁵	\$3,283,116.4	\$3,266,371.4	\$3,252,626.4
¹ The estimates for Receipts are in line with typical averages.			
² The estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund, Net Obligations, and Reclassifications are based on a 3-year historical average.			
³ Net interest earned projections for FY 2017 and FY 2018 are estimated utilizing economic assumptions for the FY 2018 President's Budget. At the end of FY 2015, the agency worked with the Department of Treasury to create a new point account for Superfund special accounts in the Superfund Trust Fund. In FY 2016, \$26.4 million in interest was earned on the special account funds invested in the Superfund Trust Fund. However, there was a time lag for those funds to be captured in the agency's system and made available for use.			
⁴ Net Obligations reflect special account funds no longer available for obligation, excluding reclassifications and receipts transferred to the Trust Fund.			
⁵ Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.			

Exhibit 3: FY 2016 Special Account Transactions by EPA Regional Offices

\$ in Thousands

	Beginning Available Balance¹	Receipts	Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	Net Interest Earned²	Net Obligations	Reclassifications	End of Year Available Balance³
Region 1	\$364,337.7	\$9,514.6	(\$42.7)	\$158.7	(\$32,902.3)	(\$3,818.7)	\$337,247.2
Region 2	\$501,685.9	\$36,474.5	(\$75.7)	\$67.8	(\$52,755.3)	(\$3,842.4)	\$481,554.8
Region 3	\$112,825.2	\$12,661.8	(\$334.1)	\$51.9	(\$6,182.3)	(\$4,629.9)	\$114,392.6
Region 4	\$67,554.8	\$5,402.3	(\$416.1)	(\$28.9)	(\$3,237.6)	(\$1,034.1)	\$68,240.5
Region 5	\$388,432.0	\$16,161.4	(\$420.3)	\$127.2	(\$11,654.1)	(\$1,081.0)	\$391,565.3
Region 6	\$73,334.7	\$16,045.6	\$0.0	\$30.5	(\$8,732.2)	(\$795.0)	\$79,883.7
Region 7	\$154,425.3	\$2,670.3	(\$1.1)	\$90.7	(\$8,793.1)	(\$251.5)	\$148,140.6
Region 8	\$247,453.3	\$14,333.2	(\$0.2)	\$115.6	(\$46,066.1)	(\$525.3)	\$215,310.5
Region 9	\$1,300,269.3	\$17,888.6	\$0.0	\$151.0	(\$26,964.1)	(\$10,031.3)	\$1,281,313.5
Region 10	\$240,332.3	\$34,405.4	\$0.0	\$116.6	(\$109,386.4)	\$0.0	\$165,467.9
Total	\$3,450,650.4	\$165,557.7	(\$1,290.3)	\$881.3	(\$306,673.5)	(\$26,009.2)	\$3,283,116.4
¹ FY 2016 data is as of 10/01/2016. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2015.							
² Negative interest is a result of a transfer of interest to the Superfund Trust Fund when funds in an account are no longer needed for future site response work. Due to the time lag in posting of the agency's FY 2016 earned interest of \$26.4 million, interest earned was not applied to the site or regional level resulting in this anomaly.							
³ Numbers may not add due to rounding.							